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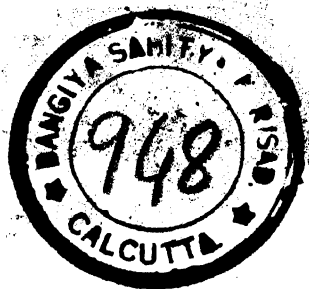
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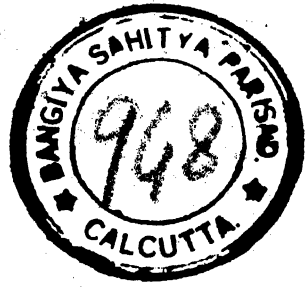
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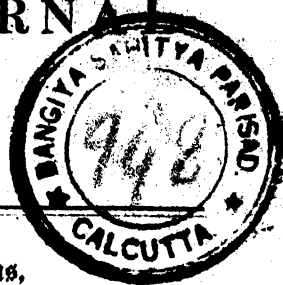




THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

OCTOBER, 1823.



Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

MR. BUCKINGHAM.

It is far from being our wish to speak of Mr. Buckingham in any manner that may wound his feelings, or injure him in soliciting that redress to which he may think himself entitled. If we may give credit to the intentions which he has expressed in his letter published in the *Morning Chronicle*, we have reason to anticipate frequent collision with him on matters of common interest: from policy, therefore, if not from principle, we should decline entering upon this literary warfare with an unnecessary display of ill-natured feeling. But we must not suffer any feeling of policy to restrain us from an early and decided notice of matters, which Mr. Buckingham has rather ostentatiously pressed upon the public attention, and which necessarily involve questions of deep interest to that class of the community in which our readers are principally to be found.

We have already, on several occasions, stated, in general terms, who and what Mr. Buckingham is; but it is necessary to be more explicit.

It is only of late years, that a class of men has appeared in this country, who may be designated by the term of *literary-political* adventurers. They owe their origin partly to the exuberant

range of liberal education, partly to the political situation of this country, but principally to an arrogant assumption of political importance, by those by whom the periodical press of this country is managed, aided by a kind of *esprit de corps* that protects from public censure all the licentiousness of public writers, and sets at defiance complaint or remonstrance; because, without the aid of the *gentlemen of the press*, it becomes a matter of physical impossibility to give any publicity to complaint or remonstrance. It is not our intention to enlarge upon this subject, nor is it within our province; we only state the fact, and every body who is at all in the habit of reading the periodical publications in this country will admit the truth of it. As instances, we might quote Mr. Cobbett, Mr. Hone, Mr. Carlile, Mr. Leigh Hunt, and many others of a similar stamp whose names we do not give, because, to our oriental readers at least, we apprehend they will be scarcely known. Now we think that Mr. Buckingham may very properly be placed in this class; perhaps we ought to pay him the compliment of saying, that, with the exception of Cobbett, he excels those we have named in literary attainments; but in spirit and

principle, excepting also the gross profanity of some of them, he resembles them all. For reasons that we shall not here analyze, the market for literary wares, of the description supplied by such authors has lately in England been glutted to excess. Mr. Buckingham was aware of this, and naturally looked out for a place to which he might carry his goods to better advantage. He possesses an adventurous turn of mind, and to such a man, India of course presented a fair opportunity. Accordingly about five years ago, Mr. Buckingham, having duly provided himself with a certain quantity of radical information, possessed by nature of an indefinite quantity of discontent, and well stored with audacity, perseverance, and political verbiage, embarked for India to take his chance. To use a vulgar adage, Mr. Buckingham appears to have "reckoned without his host." It does not seem to have occurred to him, that a wide distinction exists between that freedom of the press which is permitted here, and that license which is allowed in other countries. He does not appear to have calculated upon the different degrees of indulgence which governments differently circumstanced are compelled to adopt. Accordingly, on his arrival in India, he at once launched out into the full sea of political discussion, regardless of all the rocks and shoals which might there present themselves to his progress. At home it was all plain sailing; the chart was well described, the dangers were accurately defined, the vessel might be guided to a nicety, and no risk incurred. But Mr. Buckingham ignorantly supposed that the same chart would safely direct his course through every sea, and little suspected that his vessel might be wrecked, when others in milder latitudes had been steered with safety.

It is a vulgar error to suppose that our oriental dominions, because they are inhabited by many of our fellow-countrymen, are therefore subject

only to the laws of this country. is indeed most natural, and we will add most becoming, for an Englishman to claim his birthrights, though a wanderer upon any soil. But with whatever fondness we may be disposed to regard the ebullition of English feeling, we cannot forget that an Englishman, like the native of every other country under the sun, must be subjected to the municipal laws of that country within which he finds himself. Had Mr. Buckingham remembered this, it would not have fallen to our lot to reprobate his conduct, as we are obliged to do.

In the prosecution of that speculation with which he embarked, Mr. Buckingham established a newspaper at Calcutta, under the name of the *Calcutta Journal*. He relied upon its success, because of the novelty of its character: it was the first scion in that fertile climate from the radical stock of this country. Attempts, it is true, had been previously made to plant it, but by men incompetent to promote its growth. As might be expected, for a time it flourished, but only for a time; that which is a useful plant in one country may prove in another an obnoxious weed. Mr. Buckingham's *Journal* of course became, for such was the intention, the medium of every complaint;—complaint is a mild word, we should rather say the medium of every remonstrance against the Indian Government; and, as effect by reaction often generates its cause, it became not only the medium, but discovered sources of complaint hitherto unknown, and unthought of, against the administration. Anonymous writers, secret enemies, and mysterious assailants, here found a ready channel for disseminating those feelings which hitherto they had cherished in private. So far Mr. Buckingham had rightly calculated his plan. When did it ever happen that discontent, jealousy, envy, or hatred has not found a ready auditor, more especially when those feelings are exhibited by a

subject against the authority which governs it? We need not add, that the *Journal* found a ready sale. Those who consult the worst passions of mankind, will always meet with encouragement. Those who give vent to angry and vindictive feelings, will always receive patronage; nor can it be wondered at, that in a country so extensive, and under a government so peculiar as that of India, numerous sources of discontent should constantly arise. It is beyond dispute, that under any government in its nature despotic, and where promotion invariably depends upon merit, more jealousy must subsist than under any other circumstances, and this upon the acknowledged principle that one honour conferred makes a hundred ungrateful. This is, we believe, the simple explanation of Mr. Buckingham's success as a journalist, and the explanation is decisive on the meritorious character of that success. When therefore Mr. Buckingham exults, as he has exulted, in the extraordinary sale of his newspaper, it is proper to inquire whether his success has not proceeded from the encouragement he has given to feelings that should never have found utterance, and whether such success does not afford the strongest evidence of his demerits.

We are persuaded that in thus opening the eyes of the public to Mr. Buckingham's motives, we are doing more real service, than in exposing in detail the futility of that defence which he has laid before them. It would be easy for us to do the latter, and in due time we shall do so, if we find that his case excites sufficient interest to make it worth our while. Hitherto, both the sentence against him, and the complaints to which, on his part, it has given rise, have attracted but little notice. He has very wisely chosen a time when the daily papers have so little important matter to occupy their attention, that they can afford to throw away columns on the

insertion of his letters; but still they have sunk into the oblivion which they deserve. Even the *Times* has not deigned to foster his complaints, and the *Morning Chronicle* too, is content to pass them over *sub silentio*, so far as with decent consistency it could do so. As Journalists, however, we must record for the benefit of our readers the present state of the case.

By the Act of the 13th Geo. III, c. 63, a power is given to the Indian Government to enact such laws as may be essential, provided they are not inconsistent with the principles of the laws of England; and requiring that they should be registered in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, with the consent of its judges. That we may not be unintentionally guilty of misrepresenting the statute, we will furnish our readers with an extract.

Anno Regni Decimo Tertio Georgii III.

Regis, chap 63, section 36.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor General and Council of the said United Company's settlement at Fort William in Bengal, from time to time, to make and issue such rules, ordinances, and regulations, for the good order and civil government of the said United Company's settlement at Fort William aforesaid, and other factories and places subordinate, or to be subordinate thereto, as shall be deemed just and reasonable (such rules, ordinances, and regulations not being repugnant to the laws of the realm); and to set, impose, inflict, and levy reasonable fines and forfeitures for the breach or non-observance of such rules, ordinances, and regulations; but nevertheless the same, or any of them, shall not be valid, or of any force or effect, until the same shall be duly registered and published in the said Supreme Court of Judicature, which shall be, by the said new charter established, with the consent and approbation of the said Court; which registry shall not be made until the expiration of twenty days after the same shall be openly published, and a copy thereof affixed in some conspicuous part of the Court-house or place where the said Supreme Court shall be held; and from and immediately after such registry as aforesaid, the same shall be good and valid in law; but nevertheless it shall be lawful for any person or persons in India to appeal therefrom to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, in Council, who are hereby em-

power, if they think fit, to set aside and repeal any such rules, ordinances, and regulations respectively, so as such appeal, or notice thereof, be lodged in the said new Court of Judicature, within the space of sixty days after the time of the registering and publishing the same; and it shall be lawful for any person or persons in England to appeal therefrom, in like manner, within sixty days after the publishing the same in England; and it is hereby directed and required, that a copy of all such rules, ordinances, and regulations, from time to time, as the same shall be so received, shall be affixed in some conspicuous and public place in the India House, there to remain and be resorted to as occasion shall require; yet nevertheless, such appeal shall not obstruct, impede, or hinder the immediate execution of any rule, ordinance, or regulation, so made and registered as aforesaid, until the same shall appear to have been set aside or repealed, upon the hearing and determination of such appeal.

An ordinance was passed by the Governor-General in Council, since the transmission of Mr. Buckingham, requiring in effect that every periodical publication in Calcutta should be sanctioned by a license from Government. Here too, for the sake of accuracy, we will give the ordinance itself.

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for the Good Order and Civil Government of the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, made and passed by the Honourable the Governor-General in Council, of and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the fourteenth Day of March, in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-three.

Whereas matters tending to bring the Government of this country, as by law established, into hatred and contempt, and to disturb the peace, harmony, and good order of society, have of late been frequently printed and circulated in the newspapers and other papers published in Calcutta, for the prevention whereof it is deemed expedient to regulate by law, the printing and publication within the settlement of Fort William, in Bengal, of newspapers, and of all magazines, registers, pamphlets, and other printed books and papers, in any language or character, published periodically, containing or purporting to contain public news and intelligence, or strictures on the acts, measures, and proceedings of Government, or any political events or transactions whatsoever:

1. Be it therefore ordained by the authority of the Governor-General in Council of and for the Presidency of Fort Wil-

liam in Bengal, as and within the said settlement or factory of Fort William in Bengal aforesaid, by and in virtue of and under the authority of a certain Act of Parliament, made and passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act for the better Management of the Affairs of the East-India Company, as well in India as in Europe," and by a certain other Act of Parliament made and passed in the fortieth year of the reign of his said Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act for establishing further regulations for the government of the British territories in India, and the better administration of justice within the same"—That fourteen days after the due registry and publication of this rule, ordinance, and regulation in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, with the consent and approbation of the said Supreme Court, if the said Supreme Court shall in its discretion approve of and consent to the registry and publication of the same, no person or persons shall within the said settlement of Fort William print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, any newspaper or magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper whatsoever, in any language or character whatsoever, published periodically, containing or purporting to contain public news and intelligence, or strictures on the acts, measures, and proceedings of government, or any political events or transactions whatsoever, without having obtained a license for that purpose from the Governor-General in Council, signed by the chief secretary of Government, for the time being, or other person officiating and acting as such chief secretary.

2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that every person applying to the Governor-General in Council for such licence as aforesaid, shall deliver to the chief secretary of Government for the time being, or other person acting or officiating as such, an affidavit specifying and setting forth the real and true names, additions, descriptions, and places of abode, of all and every person or persons who is or are intended to be the printer and printers, publisher and publishers of the newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper in the said affidavit named, and of all the proprietors of the same, if the number of such proprietors, exclusive of the printers and publishers, does not exceed two; and in case the same shall exceed such number, then of two of the Proprietors resident within the Presidency of Fort William and places thereto subordinate, who hold the largest shares therein, and the true description of the house or building wherein any such newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed

the said paper aforesaid is intended to be printed, and likewise the title of such newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper.

3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that every such affidavit shall be in writing, and signed by the person or persons making the same, and shall be taken without any cost or charge by any justice of the peace acting in and for the town of Calcutta.

4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that where the persons concerned as printers and publishers of any such newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper as aforesaid, together with such number of proprietors as are herein-before required to be named in such affidavit as aforesaid, shall not altogether exceed the number of four persons, the affidavit hereby required shall be sworn and signed by all the said persons who are resident in or within twenty miles of Calcutta, and when the number of such persons shall exceed four, the same shall be signed and sworn by four of such persons, if resident in or within twenty miles of Calcutta, or by so many of them as are so resident.

5. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that an affidavit or affidavits of the like nature and import shall be made, signed, and delivered in like manner as often as any of the printers, publishers, or proprietors named in such affidavit or affidavits shall be changed or shall change their respective places of abode, or their printing-house, place, or office, and as often as the title of such newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper shall be changed, and as often as the Governor-General in Council shall deem it expedient to require the same; and that when such further and new affidavit as last aforesaid shall be so required by the Governor-General in Council, notice thereof, signed by the said chief secretary, or other person acting and officiating as such, shall be given to the persons named in the affidavit to which the said notice relates, as the printers, publishers, or proprietors of the newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper in such affidavit named, such notice to be left at such place as is mentioned in the affidavit last delivered as the place at which the newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper to which such notice shall relate, is printed; and in failure of making such affidavit on the said several cases aforesaid required, that such newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper, shall be deemed and taken to be printed and published without license.

6. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that every license which

shall and may be granted in manner and form aforesaid, shall and may be resumed and recalled by the Governor-General in Council, and from and immediately after notice in writing of such recall, signed by the said chief secretary, or other person acting and officiating as such, shall have been given to the person or persons to whom the said license or licenses shall have been granted, such notice to be left at such place as is mentioned in the affidavit last delivered as the place at which the newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper to which such notice shall relate, is printed, the said license or licenses shall be considered null and void, and the newspapers, magazines, registers, pamphlets, printed books or papers, to which such license or licenses relate, shall be taken and considered as printed and published without license; and whenever any such license as aforesaid, shall be revoked and recalled, notice of such revocation and recall shall be forthwith given in the Government Gazette for the time being, published in Calcutta.

7. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if any person within the said settlement of Fort William shall knowingly and wilfully print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, or shall knowingly and wilfully, either as a proprietor thereof or as agents or servants of such proprietor or otherwise, sell, vend, or deliver out, distribute or dispose of, or if any bookseller or proprietor or keeper of any reading-room, library, shop, or place of public resort, shall knowingly and wilfully receive, lend, give, or supply, for the purpose of perusal or otherwise, to any person whatsoever, any such newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book, or paper as aforesaid, such license as is required by this rule, ordinance, and regulation, not having been first obtained, or after such license, if previously obtained, shall have been recalled as aforesaid, such person shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding *sicca* rupees four hundred.

8. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that all offences committed, and all pecuniary forfeitures and penalties had or incurred under or against this rule, ordinance, and regulation, shall and may be heard; and adjudged and determined by two or more of the aforesaid justices of the peace, who are hereby empowered and authorized to hear and determine the same, and to issue their summons or warrant for bringing the party or parties complained of before them, and upon his or their appearance, or contempt and default, to hear the parties, examine witnesses, and give judgment or sentence, according as in and by virtue of this rule, ordinance, and regulation, is ordained and directed, and to award and issue out war-

roots under their hands and seals for the levying of such forfeitures and penalties as may be imposed upon the goods and chattels of the offenders; and to cause sale to be made of the goods and chattels, if they shall not be redeemed within six days, rendering to the party the surplus, if any be, after deducting the amount of such forfeitures or penalty, and the costs and charges attending the levying thereof; and in case sufficient distress shall not be found, and such forfeitures and penalties shall not be forthwith paid, it shall and may be lawful for such justices of the peace, and they are hereby authorized and required by warrant or warrants under their hands and seals, to cause such offender or offenders to be committed to the common gaol of Calcutta, there to remain for any time not exceeding four months, unless such forfeitures and penalties and all reasonable charges shall be sooner paid and satisfied; and that all the said forfeitures, when paid or levied, shall be from time to time paid into the treasury of the United Company of the Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, and be employed and disposed of according to the order and directions of His Majesty's said justices of the peace at their general Quarter or other Sessions.

9. Provided always, and be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that nothing in this rule, ordinance, and regulation contained, shall be deemed or taken to extend and apply to any printed book or paper, containing only shipping intelligence, advertisements of sales, current prices of commodities, rates of exchange, or other intelligence solely of a commercial nature.

J. ADAM, JOHN FENDALL,
EDWARD PAGET, J. H. HARRINGTON,
W. B. BAYLEY, chief Sec. to Govt.

Read and published this 15th March 1823.

A. MACFAR, Reading Clk.

(A true Copy.)

J. W. HOGG, Registrar.

Previously to the registration of this ordinance, according to the requisition of the statute, an application was made by Mr. Fergusson, of counsel on the part of the present Editor of the Calcutta Journal, to the Supreme Court, to stay the registration of the above-named ordinance. We subjoin in a note a report of what passed on the occasion.* Sir F. Macnaghten,

* After a few motions had been disposed of, Mr. Fergusson rose, and addressed the Court pretty nearly as follows:—

“May it please your Lordship, I have been instructed to make a motion, which I scarcely know how to frame. It relates

after defeating his judgment for a few days, at the request of Mr. Fergusson, gave it in the following terms,

to an order issued by the Governor-General in Council which was read in this Court on Saturday last, preparatory to its being registered. By the 13 Geo. III, the Governor-General in Council is empowered to make such rules and ordinances as may be necessary for the good government of the Company's Settlement, provided that they are not repugnant to the laws of the realm. I am instructed to state by the principal Proprietor of the Calcutta Journal, that he considers that he will be aggrieved, if the proposed regulation is registered in this Court, and thereby becomes a law—and I have to solicit, that he be permitted to be heard by counsel. I consider, that the Court have full power to grant such an application from any subject, and will frame my motion according to any suggestions your Lordship may kindly offer.”

Sir Francis Macnaghten.—“The Court have certainly a right to attend to any such application, and I think they ought—I should wish it to be made in open Court, for the public should know the decision, as any of them have a right to ask this Court for interpretations of any ordinance. I have not the least objection that the public should know what is my decision on the subject, and I shall state it most openly.”

Mr. Fergusson.—“Will your Lordship fix some day when this motion shall be made? It had better be determined, that all persons may be prepared.”

Mr. Turton.—“I am retained with my learned friend in this motion; perhaps this day week would suit your Lordship's convenience?”

Sir Francis Macnaghten.—“I am afraid the Advocate-General will not be able to attend; you had better say this day fortnight.”

Mr. Money.—“I do not think the Advocate-General will be able to attend, my Lord, on this day week. It is an important motion as it respects the Government, whose law officer he is, and it ought to be deferred till he can attend.”

Mr. Fergusson.—“That will be very near the time of registry.”

Sir F. Macnaghten.—“It cannot be registered for twenty days from Saturday last.”

Mr. Turton.—“And I conceive that your Lordship is not compelled to register immediately at the expiration of the twenty days, if any reason could be urged for a delay.”

Sir Francis Macnaghten.—“Certainly I am not compelled to register it all, there are precedents of refusal by this Court—let it stand for Monday fortnight.”

to which we particularly request the attention of our readers, as on a former occasion the same judge (*vide* our Journal, No. 78, p. 602), gave an opinion, that appeared to us much more favourable than the circumstances of the case admitted to Mr. Buckingham, who then stood before him in the character of a defendant for libel, and in opposition to the sentiments of his brother judges.

Sir F. Macnaghten said, that it was a great satisfaction to him to be thus called upon publicly to deliver his sentiments upon this occasion. He was sorry that any one who knew him should think him such an impostor, as to wish to conceal his opinion on this subject. Every one knew his Lordship's connexion with the Government. His Lordship said that he had nothing to do with the formation of the rule now before the Court. It had certainly on former occasions been the custom to consult the judges on any rule of council which was about to be passed into a by-law, and accordingly his Lordship observed that he was applied to, but refused to have any concern in the framing of it. He was applied to a second time, and asked if he saw any objection to it. "To this," said his Lordship, "I replied, as I think, without compromising my former refusal, that there had been an oversight in those who drew it up relating to the fines to be imposed upon individuals who may unintentionally offend, and at my suggestion six words were added to the rule, and thus it now stands.

"It appears to me to be assumed in the argument, that Calcutta is as free a land as England. Whether it be advisable for the

Some time after Sir Francis said, "I think it would be more correct, if in the mean time the parties would apply to the Government. The business as yet is hardly before the Court, for the Government could recall the ordinance if they chose."

Mr. Fergusson.—"My Lord, that is a question for the parties. I appear as their counsel, and shall advise them what course to pursue in Court: but out of Court their own judgment must direct them. But I submit they have a right to apply to this Court."

Sir F. Macnaghten.—"I think in the present stage they had better address the Government."

Mr. Fergusson.—"They must determine on that themselves."

The matter ended here; and stands over till Monday the 31st of March; that being Easter Monday, of course some other day will be fixed.

liberties of Englishmen, or for the inhabitants of Calcutta, to grant a free constitution to India, I shall never inquire; but I shall always rejoice at the spread of liberty. I know that many are of opinion, that India is a proper country for the introduction of the same liberties as those enjoyed by Englishmen at home; but I also know that others are of quite a different opinion. Among these, Sir William Jones, a zealous and ardent lover of liberty, is one; and he says, that the introduction of liberty into India would be worse than the most odious tyranny. If we are to have a free constitution in India, I shall be glad if any one who can do so, will tell me upon what principle we can found our right to it? I must own I do not know the text or the comment. I must execute the laws as I find them. I confess I am at a loss whence the idea, that a British subject, or any one else, has a right to the liberties of England in this country has arisen? I really know of no place where there is a more rational liberty than in Calcutta. Industry is encouraged there, and I never knew an individual who had any claim to it, complain of a want of patronage and attention. I never was in any society where individuals were more free and fearless; and they may well be, where they have nothing to fear, in the expression of their sentiments. I say that a free press coming into contact with such a Government as this is, is quite inconsistent and incompatible, and they cannot stand together. What have been the consequences of Mr. Buckingham's transmission? A gentleman has come forward, has taken the charge of the paper, and has told the Government that they cannot send him out of the country, do what he will. But may not a rule be established to meet such a case? It is very true he cannot be sent out of the country: but where is the repugnance to the British law? I repeat again, that this Government and a free press are incompatible and cannot be co-existent. I say, that the ground upon which he claims any exemption to that to which an Englishman is liable (I solemnly declare that I mean no offence), is the ground which every sirkar, every bearer, every cooly, nay, even every militar in Calcutta, can urge for the same purpose.

"With respect to the property which any gentleman may have in this paper, I believe there is no intention to refuse it a license. I speak from conjecture: but I would not register the act, if retrospective objects were contemplated; and if any one will tell me that he has such a fear, I will engage that he shall have a licence, because I will not register the rule unless it be granted to him.

"If the papers are to be like the prices of stocks, to depend for their value upon the defeat of the enemy, and to rise and fall ac-

considering, and if the Government is to be considered as that enemy, I would put an end to such stocks and such stock-jobbing."

With respect to Mr. Buckingham, his Lordship observed, that after having been openly bearded by him, after every means of defiance had been made use of by him, the Government had acted very leniently towards him. "Now, had I," said his Lordship, "been in the situation of Government, I would not have allowed a copy of that paper to have left Calcutta by my dawk." But such outrages as those contained in Mr. Buckingham's paper rendered it the bounden duty of Government to send him home.

"But is this regulation according to the laws of England? I do not know the repugnance. By the 13th Geo. III., power is given to the Government to establish laws for the administration of justice in the factory of Fort William in Bengal. That of the 21st, gives them power to make regulations for all their possessions; and the 33d gives them power to send home unlicensed persons, or to forfeit the licenses of such persons as may behave improperly; the 53d recognizes and confirms this power; and these acts protect the Government from any thing that British subjects can do. In England, a power exists equivalent to that of granting a license; for if a man carries on the business of a printer there, without giving notice to the clerk of the peace, any magistrate may issue his warrant to a constable, or other person, and order the house of the offending individual to be broken open, and seizure to be made of his presses, types, and all his papers." This, although not strictly a license, his Lordship contended was equivalent to one.

His Lordship concluded by saying, "I have before said all that I can say. I had nothing to do with the framing of this regulation: but now I will take the whole blame of it upon myself, though whatever merit it may possess I have no claim to it. I do really think that some regulation is absolutely necessary, and that it would be quite absurd to refuse to register this act. If the government abuse the power it vests in them, they are responsible for it. I once more assert, that I make this one of the conditions of registering it—that a license shall not be refused to any paper now in existence. Taking the view which I have already explained of this act, I shall feel it my duty to order it to be registered."

This judgment was, as an article of intelligence, copied into the daily papers of this country; and, in allusion to it, Mr. Buckingham published in the *Morning Chronicle*, after it had been rejected by the *Times*, an elaborate statement of his case. We do not

think it desirable to give our readers at present this statement, partly because it is unsatisfactory in itself, but principally because it is too long for insertion at length; while at the same time we are unwilling to expose ourselves to the charge of unfaithfully abridging it, and, having been published in the *Morning Chronicle*, it will of course, be transmitted to India, and be accessible to all who may feel a desire to peruse it. We shall perhaps even be charged with making an unfaithful extract, if we give in Mr. Buckingham's own words the following recapitulation of the charges against him, and add, that his defence is in fact nothing more than a simple denial of their offensive character.

1st. For stating that Mr. Elliott, the Governor of Madras, was to continue three years longer in his office, much to the regret of the inhabitants of that part of India, and complaining of the censor of the press there suppressing an interesting letter from the late Princess Charlotte to her late persecuted and injured mother the Queen, both of these circumstances being undeniably true.

2d. For stating that the Government of Madras has unjustly prevented the circulation of the Calcutta Journal through their territories, by imposing an extra postage on them through every part of their districts, although the Supreme Government at Calcutta had guaranteed their free circulation through all their territories, in consideration of my paying them three thousand rupees per month, or nearly four thousand pounds sterling per annum; which facts were undeniably true.

3d. For stating, that a Chaplain at a large military station in the interior had left his post and his duties, without leave from the civil or military authority there, much to the dissatisfaction of the British community, as the sick, the dying, and the dead, required his presence for the last rites of religion, as well as those in health for the performance of their stated duties; and for suggesting, at the same time, the expediency of making such chaplains so far subject to the local authority, as to be unable to quit their stations without leave; the fact itself of such unwarranted absence being perfectly true.

4thly. In stating that "transportation without trial, for offences committed through the press, is a punishment wholly unknown to the law of England;" for contending "that no rule or regulation, duly registered as such, exists in the sta-

toe look for restraining the press in India; and for adding, that "the more the monstrous doctrine of transmission (for this is the gentle name by which transportation without trial is known in India) is examined, the more it must excite the abhorrence of all just minds." The facts and opinions given in this case being equally true with the former.

Unwilling as we are to enter at all into an examination of this defence, we think it right to request such of our readers as may refer to the original statement of Mr. Buckingham, to notice that he confines himself to very general allegations, and by no means adverts to the general character of the Calcutta Journal. It was not to be expected, perhaps, that he would do so; but it is proper for us to remark, that probably the charge against him is less founded upon what he wrote himself, as Editor of that Journal, than upon those communications which, as Editor, he permitted to be inserted. It is very easy for the Editor of any work to acquit himself of personal misconduct, if he may be allowed at the same time, to claim an exemption from all responsibility for that which others may publish under his name, or by his permission.

We take this opportunity of adding, that we do not again notice the particular publication for which Mr. Buckingham was sent home, not only because we have enlarged upon it in our number for August, but, as we there observed, because we are well convinced, that the paragraph relating to Dr. Bryce was less offensive in itself, than as an indication it afforded of Mr. Buckingham's determined perseverance in conduct, which, he had been already informed, was most offensive, and pregnant with danger.

If we were disposed to be vain on such a subject, we should feel inclined to exult in the verification of those predictions which we lately made. In remarking on the removal of the censorship, we expressed a strong feeling of apprehension of the danger that would ultimately result from that measure. Very soon after it became ne-

cessary to send Mr. Buckingham home. On perusing the self-congratulatory remarks of Mr. Buckingham, on his manœuvre in substituting a native for himself, as the Editor of the Calcutta Journal, we observed that means would not be wanting for checking that licentiousness of writing in the publications of his successor, which he joyfully anticipated; and while we were in the act of writing these observations, the Indian Government promulgated the ordinance for licensing the press that we have already mentioned; but in truth, we do not take much credit to ourselves for this prophetic spirit. The mischief and the remedy were alike too obvious to pass unnoticed.

We have already trespassed so much upon those limits which we prescribe to ourselves in remarks of this nature, that we feel reluctant to say more; but we cannot close them without alluding to a charge that Mr. Buckingham has made against us, of "*a wanton and unprovoked attack*" upon him in our former observations respecting him. Mr. Buckingham little knows us or our motives. We wantonly attack no individual; but if Mr. Buckingham chooses to represent himself as the martyr of a political party, if he is anxious to invest himself with a factitious importance that in no respect belongs to him, it is our duty, and shall be our business, to expose his pretensions in their true light, to open the eyes of the Indian public to the dangerous and illegal tendency of his works, to do away the glare with which he would dazzle the eyes of those who know him not, and to *shew him up*, as he deserves, a political adventurer, an artful partisan, and a dangerous guide. We care neither for Mr. Buckingham nor his threats. We are willing to respect his abilities, but we despise the application of them. We will do justice to him as an opponent, though we scorn his hostility. On such an occasion it would be beneath us to allude to questions of personal in-

interest had he not provoked the allusion. We therefore say, that we are well aware of the real importance of our Journal, as a record of British feeling, on Asiatic subjects,—of Asiatic intelligence interesting to British feeling. We know its fidelity; we are conscious of its value; and we bid defiance to rivalry. Our means are ample; our sources of intelligence abundant; our information most ac-

curate; and our exertions unceasing. If Mr. Buckingham, in any publication that he may establish, can conquer us in these respects, we will willingly quit the field. But it is not a vain-glorious menace, though supported by the vaunted aid of “four hundred” or *four thousand* Oriental subscribers, that shall induce us to abandon that post which we have so long, and, we hope, so satisfactorily maintained.

RELIGIOUS SYSTEM OF THE HINDOOS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The system of religious faith which is recorded in the sacred books of the Hindoos, is a subject upon which a great diversity of opinion has been entertained by oriental scholars, and by writers who, in the course of their inquiries, have been conducted into that immense wilderness of research. The mystery which naturally belongs to all subjects of a refined, exalted, and abstracted character; the peculiar language employed in the ancient Brahminical records to detail the principles of the faith designed to be inculcated, as well as the apparent incongruity of many of its passages; the latitude of interpretation assumed by commentators in their glosses, and by the priesthood in their oral expositions of the sacred text, combine to perplex the honest inquirer, and make him almost despair of arriving at any conclusion altogether satisfactory to his own understanding.

Sir William Jones and Mr. Colebrooke, whose acquirements in Eastern learning entitle them to be regarded as the best authorities, at least among English authors, upon the subject of Hindoo Theology, have both regarded very favourably the tenets of the ancient Hindoo religion; have praised its sublimity, and exhibited many passages which seem to justify it from the charge of being a paganism, or worship of many deities, and to prove that it recognized but one god. Many

very valuable translations by the last-mentioned writer from the Védas are found dispersed among the volumes of the *Asiatic Researches*.

Mr. Mill's *History of British India* contains a chapter on the Religion of the Hindoos (b. ii. c. 6), in which this topic is treated in a very different manner. The notion of the Hindoos concerning the deity, Mr. Mill represents as partaking of their ideas of his works, which are in the highest degree absurd, mean, and degrading. He observes, that “no people, how rude and ignorant soever, who have been so far advanced as to leave us memorials of their thoughts in writing, have ever drawn a more gross and disgusting picture of the universe than what is presented in the writings of the Hindoos.” He adds, that it is destitute of coherence, wisdom, and beauty; all is disorder, caprice, passion, contest, portents, prodigies, violence and deformity; and concludes, that “their religion is no other than that primary worship which is addressed to the designing and invisible beings who preside over the powers of nature, according to their own arbitrary will, and act only for some private and selfish gratification. The elevated language which this species of worship finally assumes, is only the refinement which flattery, founded upon a base apprehension of the divine character, engrafts upon a mean superstition.”

It is not my intention to make many extracts from this work, which I presume most of your readers have perused; but I shall adduce one passage more, previous to submitting to your notice some translations from the *Oupnek'hat*, a work consisting of extracts from the *Védas*, which, in my opinion, tend rather to support and confirm the opinions of Sir William Jones* and Mr. Colebrooke, than to justify the positions and conclusions of Mr. Mill.

The passage I refer to is that in which the historian meets and disposes of the argument in favour of the purity of the ancient Hindoo system of faith, arising from the mode in which their writers speak of the unity of God, applying to their deity the epithet *one*, or *the one*, which, he says, has made a deeper impression upon some of the most intelligent of our English inquirers than other expressions of panegyric and adoration applied by the Hindoos to their divinities. "This," he continues, "has so far prevailed, as to impress them with a belief that the Hindoos had a refined conception of the unity of the divine nature. Yet it seems very clear that the use of such an epithet is but a natural link in that chain of unmeaning panegyric, which distinguishes the religion of ignorant men. When one divinity has been made to engross the powers of all the rest, it is the necessary termination of this piece of flattery, to denominate him *THE ONE*. Oriental scholars ought, moreover, to have reflected that *one* is an epithet of very common and vague application in the languages of Asia, and is by no means a foundation whereon to infer among the Hindoos any conception analogous to that which we denote by the term unity of God. Few nations shall we find without a knowledge of the unity of the divine nature, if we take such expressions of it as abound in the Hindoo writings for satisfactory evidence. In pursuance of the same persuasion, ingenious authors have

laid hold of the term *Brahme* or *Brahm*, the neuter of *Brahma*, the masculine name of the Creator. This they have represented as the peculiar appellation of the one god; *Brahma*, *Vishnu*, and *Siva*, being only names of the particular modes of divine action. But this supposition (for it is nothing more*) involves the most enormous inconsistency; as if the Hindoos possessed refined notions of the unity of God, and could yet conceive his modes of action to be truly set forth in the characters of *Brahma*, *Vishnu*, and *Siva*; as if the same people could at once be so enlightened as to form a sublime conception of the divine nature, and yet so stupid as to make a distinction between the character of God and his modes of action. The parts of the Hindu writings, however, which are already before us, completely refute this gratuitous notion, and prove that *Brahma* is a mere unmeaning epithet of praise applied to various gods, and no more indicative of refined notions of the unity or any perfection of the divine nature, than other parts of their panegyrical devotions."

It is my intention to oppose to the foregoing sentiments of Mr. Mill the language of the *Oupnek'hat*, which I shall borrow from the analysis of that work (as translated into Latin by Anquetil Duperron), by Count Lanjuinais, inserted in the *Magazin Encyclopédique* for the year 9.

It will be by no means uninteresting to prefix a few of the introductory observations of Count Lanjuinais, which afford a pretty strong testimony in behalf of those advocates of the Hindoo religion whose opinions the historian so strenuously endeavours to prove altogether unfounded.

"The *Védas*, those fundamental works concerning religion and learn-

* Yet the authorities quoted by Mr. Mill assure us of the contrary; and Mr. Wilford (*As. Res.* v. III. p. 370) states that *Brahma*, *Vishnu*, and *Mahadeva* (or *Siva*) are only the principal forms in which the Brahmins teach the people to adore *Brahm*, or the great *one*. The *Oupnek'hat* contains further evidence.

ing among the Indians; those books which the learned believe to be as ancient as Moses, and even older, are still so little known in Europe, that it has been doubted whether they are to be met with in India, and they have even been treated as *fabulous*. Nevertheless they exist entire in the great library in Paris, but in Sanscrit, which is their original tongue. The Oupnek'hat was unknown in Europe when Anquetil Duperron announced it in 1778, and promised the translation which he has since published.

"Certain passages of the Oupnek'hat afford room to conjecture that the author wrote more than 2,000 years before the Christian era. This is a point which the translator promised to establish: and he has kept his word, having collected in several notes inductions from the text which seem to authorize the before-mentioned statement, and even to carry the author of some of the texts in the work back to a period very near that of the universal deluge.

"With respect to the doctrine, its basis is the existence of God, a spirit, creator of all things. It is the same which we find in ancient records throughout the world; in this extract from the Védas, as well as in the *King* of China, and the *Zendavesta* of the Persians. It is a precious ore often mixed with ashes and with dirt: we must endeavour to disengage them.

"Upon this important point, Anquetil Duperron cites some remarkable passages from Strabo, Plutarch, St. Anthony, Palladius, the *Mahabharat*, the *Ayeen Akbery*, and the *Teskerat-assalathin*, which demonstrate the ancient and perpetual belief of the Indians in one sole god, the Creator, of whom Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva are but the agents (or the attributes personified), and in one prime intelligence which proceeds from this supreme god. Among these texts is one from the *Mahabharat*, translated by Anquetil from a Persian version, which the learned Mr. Maurice, author of the

Antiquities, and the *History of India*, could have employed, had he been aware of it, with advantage in his dissertation on the oriental trinities. It is a matter of astonishment to find in this text three divine persons, two that proceed from the first, and all three concurring in the work of creation: "God, holy and elevated, ineffable (*abakt*); the great, the first intellect, the great without end (*Mahanat*); and the heart, the will (*Ahan-kara*).

"The dissertation prefixed by Anquetil to his translation is properly a close comparison of the philosophical and theological doctrine of the Oupnek'hat with that of many celebrated rabbis, of several ancient doctors of the Christian church, of several theological writers both Catholic and non-Catholic, and other modern authors. The result is, that their doctrine is the same, or nearly so, upon the four following heads, which form so many distinct articles in this dissertation:

"1. The Supreme Being, his nature and attributes.

"2. The origin of the world by emanation or by creation.

"3. The existence of a supernatural and intellectual world, much anterior to ours.

"4. The influence of the stars upon the earth, and upon terrestrial bodies."

I shall not trouble you with the Count's analysis of this dissertation, but proceed to the work itself. The Persian preface states that, "in the year of the Hegira 1050 (A.D. 1640), Mohammed Dara Schekouh, travelling in the fair country of Cachemire, met there Molaschah, the most learned of the Islamites; whereupon he caused to be collected some mystic books, in order to gain instruction concerning the doctrine of the unity of God, which is obscure in the Alcoran, and remains almost unknown." Finding nothing satisfactory in the books which were brought to him (though amongst them were the law of Moses, the Psalms of David, and the Gospel), the

prince had recourse to the Hindoos, and obtained from them the Oupnek'hat, which contained the essence of the four Védas. "This prince, animated with zeal for the truth, having sought to discover the doctrine of the unity of God by aid of the Arabic, Syriac, Persian and Sanscrit languages, resolved to have the Oupnek'hat translated into Persian."

"In the year of the Hegira 1067 (A.D. 1656-7), he procured from Benares some Pundits and Saniassis (a sort of Fakcers) versed in the Védas and the Oupnek'hat, and caused them to translate at Dehli, word for word into Persian, this ancient and excellent book, which is the source of the Coran."

I cannot help here adverting to what appears to me a most improbable as well as unauthorized conjecture of Mr. Mill, namely, that "there are satisfactory reasons for supposing that improvement in the language of the Brahmins, and refinement in the interpretations which they put upon their ancient writings, not to speak of what may have been done by their favourite practice of interpolation, have been suggested by the more rational and simple doctrines of Mahomet." The reasons seem more satisfactory for supposing, what the Persian translator of the Oupnek'hat implies, that the framers of the Coran were indebted for the sublimest of their principles to the Hindoo Shasters.

"The Oupnek'hat is divided into fifty sections. The first volume of Anquetil's translation contains only six of them, occupying 300 quarto pages. They are distributed into subdivisions called *Brahmen*, in number 83, which are mostly detached fragments in the shape of tales and dialogues: they also develope or declare some point in the secret system of Indian philosophy or morals.

"This system is a complete mixture of Spinosism or pantheism, of *theosophism* or *illuminism*, of quietism, and

even of idealism in the manner of Berkeley.

"God is all that exists or seems to exist; all that knows, and all that is known; all that is soul or mind, and all that appears corporeal; God alone is all, is agent and patient, object and subject, cause and effect. Here is Spinosism, or rather a well characterized pantheism.

"God is the bright being: by certain operations of soul and body we arrive at the knowledge of him, even to behold him here below. Thus we become one with God, we become light, we become God. This is illuminism in the highest degree.

"In this happy state we are in repose, we are nothing to the world, think no longer, and cannot sin. Good works are of no service to us; and bad ones do us no prejudice. Here is, undoubtedly, a very dangerous sort of quietism.

"The present world is merely an appearance; the illusion of dreams during sleep; a series of accidents or modifications of our minds; it is God in so far as he is in our minds, and as he acts upon them, upon himself in giving them, in giving himself, sensations and ideas, which are not real; it is like the trick of a juggler or quack. Here we have a spiritualism more subtle than that of Berkeley."

Whatever opinion may be entertained respecting the want of precision apparent in the preceding sketch of the Indian philosophical system, wherein are also mingled passages of history, mythology, and manners; physiological and metaphysical actions, and mystical subjects, not easily understood; Count Lanjuminai, nevertheless, declares, that it contains a fund of most sublime principles in religion and morals, capable of subsisting, independently of the systems to which they are attached in the work; and he subjoins a question whether these principles be not the primitive traditions of the human race, transmitted to us

disguised and disfigured with additions and alterations?

His Analysis is distributed under four heads: God, creation, good and bad genii, the world, men; under each of which he has collected extracts from various parts of the work, with references to the places from whence they are selected.

Under the first head, Mr. Editor, I shall not occupy much of your time, because, whatever fresh evidence might be adduced in favour of the Hindoos' belief in *one* God, they would not remove the objections of the historian, that the epithet is "but a natural link in the chain of unmeaning panegyric," and that the passages might have been interpolated by the Brahmins, since the appearance of the Coran. Some passages, however, respecting religious duties, may perhaps represent this part of the subject more favourably than it appears in the historian's account, who states that wretched ceremonies constituted almost the whole of the practical part of the Hindoo religion; and that besides the general strain of the holy text, many positive declarations ascribe infinite superiority to rites and ceremonies above morality.

"The way to attain a union with the universal mind, is to know that being, to renounce the pleasures of sense, and all worldly desires.

"Those who know him, who have purified themselves from their passions and vices, shall see, even here below, that mind which is brightness itself.

"The soul forgets, in the enjoyments of life, the universal mind, its noble source, and to whom it should return: it is re-united by means of reading, study, and the practice of the Veda. All other means are as a straw vainly grasped by a drowning man.

"Man has free will.

"But it is established in the Veda, that works of mercy are always performed by the assistance of the grace of God.

"He who has read the Vedas knows

that the Creator exists; he who has purified his heart from sin by mortification, knows that mortification is the way to reach the Creator; he who has meditated upon the Creator, knows that the universe is his figure, and that *all ways conduct to him.*" (The last passage is explained by what follows.)

"Different religions come from God.

"Different and opposite religions are only one with God.

"Perform the works prescribed by the Vedas, works of piety, works of benevolence; but this is a small science, which preserves not from hell, if we perform not these works for God, or if we believe ourselves serviceable to him, and if we do not join thereto the science of salvation, which is the knowledge of the *Atma*," (*the mind*, κατ' ἐξοχήν).

These passages are, indeed, mixed with many others of a mysterious and unintelligible character, but they by no means inculcate a neglect of moral duties; and, in fact, the historian has himself quoted a passage very pointedly expressed, from the Institutes of Menu, adverse to his own declaration: "A wise man should continually discharge all the moral duties, though he perform not continually the ceremonies of religion; since he falls low, if, while he performs ceremonial acts only, he discharge not his moral duties."*

"Pradjapati was asked by whose order and will were performed the pulsations of the heart, the motions of the lungs, speech, sight, and hearing?"

"Pradjapati replied, the ear hears, the eye sees, the heart beats, the mouth speaks, respiration performs its functions, by the will of Him who is the ear of ears, the heart of hearts, the word of words, the breath of breaths, the sight of sights, &c.

"But this being, whom the eye cannot see, nor speech express, nor the

* Inst. of Menu, c. iv. 204. Mr. Mill subjoins the remark, that such a maxim can be regarded as but of little value, when it is surrounded by numerous maxims of a different tendency.

understanding comprehend;—since he cannot be comprehended by the understanding, nor compassed by science, how can we arrive at a knowledge of him?

“We have learned this from our old patriarchs: this being, who is the author of speech, and whom speech cannot express, is the creator. He is infinite: whatsoever speech can express is finite; and whatsoever is finite is not the creator.”

Elsewhere it is stated that, “To comprehend God, we must ourselves be god.”

To be confused, obscure, and unintelligible, when speaking of the character and attributes of an infinite being, is no evidence of ignorance, grossness, or absurdity. The *Oupnek’hat* contains abundant proof that one divine being is the object of the work, however mysterious and confused are some of the passages relating to his offices, attributes, and character. The author of the *Analysis* observes, that, “according to the *Oupnek’hat*, God is whatsoever is spiritual, and whatsoever *appears* material; he alone exists; he is the whole; and the universe, in the vastest sense, is God; the souls of angels, of men, of animals, are emanations from his substance, which remains not the less one and entire; and all bodies are but phantoms and illusions produced by him. These ideas perpetually occur when the nature and attributes of God are investigated.”

The creation, of which the *Hindoo* writings contain, according to Mr. Mill, so confused, gross, and disgusting a picture, is thus pourtrayed in the *Oupnek’hat*:

“All the world was in the beginning concealed beneath the waters, and the water in the *atma* (the universal mind); the water by the eternal will brought forth the world. It was at first received by fire; that is, *Haranguerbéhah* (the simple elements, or first matter), existed, as well as the subtle bodies of the good genii.

“The angel (or agent) of the word, which is fire, is the word of God. The word of God produced the earth, and the vegetables which spring from it, and the fire which matures them.

“The word of the creator is itself the creator, and the great son of the creator.

“Before all things were produced, the *atma* existed alone. He willed to produce the worlds, and the worlds were produced.

“The creator willed that the world which he had made should have guardians, lest it might fall into corruption; and he produced the guardians of the world (the angels).

“In an assembly of those who sought the truth, it was asked, Is it the creator or another who has produced the world? And we that are living creatures, who made us? who endued us with motion? Who made us experience joy and sadness? What, in short, is the universal principle?

“Many said it was time that made the world; that the world existed in time, and would be absorbed by it.

“Others said that the world existed and went by itself.

“Others, that it is the effect of a cause.

“Others, that it is the necessary effect of the moon.

“Others, that it proceeds from a combination of the elements.

“Others, that what has produced all things is the just temperament of the three qualities, productive, preservative, and destructive.

“Others, that it is the *Haranguerbéhah*, &c.

“Those who sought the truth, meditating within themselves, perceived that the being who is pure light, produced the world by his power, veiled under the three qualities.”

The creation of man, who is said to be composed of the five elements, water, fire, air, earth, and ether, (and who, by an extraordinary coincidence, is said to have been called *man*) was the work of *Pradjapati*, or *Vrath*,

an emanation from the great first cause.

The remainder of the Analysis is devoted to subjects not necessary to be noticed in this communication. It will be observed that the universe has been spoken of as if composed of several worlds, which is to be understood thus: There are supposed to be separate places for the reception of the human race hereafter, according to their degrees of merit in their first state of existence, and these abodes are called *worlds* superior and inferior: such as Paradise, the world of the moon, that of the sun, the world of Indra, &c. When the world is spoken of singly, it includes all these worlds. In this sense it is said that "the world is a tree whose root is above, and whose branches are below; and it is called Asouata (*i. e.* variable, whose leaves are always in motion). It has not been created (since it is God himself, who is eternal). It has been produced, (by emanation), and not yesterday, but long since. The root of the tree is the creator. All the world proceeded from the creator, &c." Of these worlds, the highest is that of the supreme being, or creator, called also the great degree of the being, or the great world, the supreme paradise, the great unmatched abode, the seat where the perfect saints repose. It is God himself considered apart from all which has emanated from him, and containing in himself, in *power* or *act*,

all worlds. Then follow the created worlds, which are emanations from or modifications of God.

Let us not treat these notions as absurd. The philosophical mind of Hume thought it no degradation to imagine that the planets and heavenly bodies might be peopled with inhabitants, whose religious faith was no other than the mythology of the Greeks and Romans.

To bring this hastily written article to a close: I am inclined to doubt the propriety of borrowing, as Mr. Mill has done, any aid upon such a subject from Voltaire. A writer of his character is rather a dangerous auxiliary to enlist in our service, whilst employed upon matters connected with religion, from the insidious nature of his arguments.

I trust, Sir, it will not be supposed that I am desirous of disparaging the labours, or detracting from the talents of Mr. Mill. His history exhibits the fruits of great diligence and research. Upon the point I have referred to, he could not expect the general opinion to coincide with his own, respecting the ancient religion (not the modern corrupt superstition) of Hindoostan. Those who are acquainted with this and the other productions of Mr. Mill, cannot but admire his talents, and his original, independent mode of thinking; among the number of whom is, Sir, your obedient servant,

B.

REVUE ENCYCLOPÉDIQUE.

In the *Revue Encyclopédique* for August last (p. 463), our historical sketch of Singapore has *exclusively* furnished an account of the settlement, to which the signature L. Sw. Belloc (Madame Louise Swanton Belloc) is annexed, as if the article were what is termed *original*. We trust that Madame Bel-

loc (whom we wish to treat with the courtesy due to her sex) and her coadjutors, will in future similar instances extend to us the same treatment which they show to some of our contemporaries, and quote the source from whence they borrow their information.

KING'S AND COMPANY'S OFFICERS.

(Extract of a Letter from an Officer in India.)

As an officer of the Indian army, permit me to trouble you with the communication of my sentiments on the subject of officers of His Majesty's Regiments in India being posted to serve with the troops of native princes.

In the first place, it will be readily admitted by all, that an officer who has been brought up in a native battalion from the age of fifteen or sixteen, and after serving with it for a number of years, is a more proper person to be with native troops than an officer of a King's Regiment, who, without any previous knowledge of the language or customs of the natives, is at once placed in command of a native battalion. The case is perfectly clear, and speaks for itself; but it may be more particularly instanced in the mention of the following circumstances.—Shortly before the dreadful affair at Vellore, in 1806, a sepoy came to Col. Fancourt, commanding the fort, and was in the act of acquainting him with what was about to take place, when the Colonel, who, as a King's officer, did not understand the language, referred him to a native officer who was at hand, and who understood a little English; this man (who was in the plot) assured the Colonel that the sepoy was mad, and was talking nonsense; and he was consequently driven away. What followed clearly shews that had Col. Fancourt understood the language, it is more than probable the dreadful massacre of so many valuable officers, and the loss of so much blood as was spilt on the occasion, might have been prevented. Even another rather ludicrous instance may be quoted, although not perhaps exactly relating to an officer of a King's Regiment, but still of one unacquainted with the language of the men he commanded. An officer was informed by a native that the bazar of the camp

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was on fire: but not understanding what the man said to him, he very coolly replied, "*buhat acha*" (very well), and consequently did not take the measures he otherwise might have done.

Independently of the above objections, the Hon. Court of Directors must perceive that the system complained of is an immense infringement on their patronage; and it was probably the consideration of this circumstance, as well as a recollection of the case of Col. Fancourt, that induced them to issue an order in 1806, prohibiting any officer of a King's corps to be a Brigade-Major, or to hold any situation where there was occasion to communicate with native troops; King's officers at present serving with the troops of native princes are therefore similarly situated, as these troops are the troops of the Allies of the Company, and have been called to act with theirs; the same objection therefore exists as existed in 1806.

I have no doubt myself that the Court of Directors are more anxious that officers of their own service should hold situations of emolument with the troops of the allies of the Hon. Company than King's officers, who cannot be supposed to take that interest in native troops that a Company's officer would, and who comes out to India with the avowed intention of serving twenty-two years of the best part of his life, at least must do so before he can be entitled to the pension of his rank; whereas a captain of a King's regiment, getting command of a native battalion, may say, "If I can but hold this command for four or five years, I can save as much as will purchase my Majority, and then I shall not care how soon I am ordered away."

However, to conclude, I believe the
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Hon. Court lately sent out orders for all King's officers serving with the troops of native princes to join their regiments; but from there having been some exceptions made in favour of individuals, those who were not expected naturally thought it a hard case, and represented it. The consequence was, that the whole were permitted to remain, pending a reference to the Court of Directors, but at the same time warned to hold themselves in readiness to quit at the shortest notice, should the result of

the reference to the Hon. Court prove unfavourable.

I trust the Hon. Court will decide, that it is the natural right of their own officers to hold any situations of emolument with the native troops of every description, and with whom they have been brought up; and that King's and Company's officers serving with the same native battalion, must be always productive of jealousy and ill-will, thereby rendering us each other's natural enemies, or at all events ill-wishers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF MALWAH.

(Extracts from an Officer's Journal.)

MALWAH, according to the Ayeen Akberry, is two hundred and forty-five coss in length, and two hundred and thirty in breadth. Under the joint dominion of the Paishwa, Scindia, and Holcar, this fine province for many years suffered every possible misery and oppression.

The operations in 1817 and 1818 against the Pindarries, and the result of the battle at Mahidpore, placed a great portion of it under the protection of the British Government, and it is now beginning to recover from the wretched state to which the inroads of merciless freebooters, and the tyranny and oppression of its rulers had reduced it.

The face of the country is rugged and broken into long stony ridges, presenting a barren, unpromising appearance; but the lands or vallies between these ridges are rich, generally watered by numerous rivulets and springs, and amply repay the labour of the cultivator. Many large fertile tracts are, however, lying waste, overgrown with grass and jungle, the haunts of tigers and beasts of prey: this chiefly arises from a paucity of inhabitants, and consequent want of hands; and many years must elapse before this province will cease to exhibit marks of the desolation resulting from the oppression and plunder to which it was so long exposed.

The climate is temperate, never experiencing the extreme of heat or cold; and during the rainy months cloth garments are necessary in the day, and blankets at night; it is well adapted to the vegetables

and fruits of Europe, which here attain the highest perfection.

The grains principally cultivated in the high land of Malwah are of the coarser kinds, which compose the crop usually termed khureef; the sugar-cane and poppy claiming the chief care of the husbandman.

The opium, which is produced in great quantities, and forms the chief export of the province, is generally considered inferior to the Patna or Benares opium. The inhabitants of Malwah and the neighbouring countries look upon it as a necessary of life, and great quantities find an outlet without passing, as I believe it ought to do, through the hands of government. It is said, a method has been discovered by an officer of the Bengal Establishment, employed in the province, by which a much greater quantity of this drug is procured from the poppy than by the process now used by the natives.

The principal rivers are the Nurbudda, Sepra, and Colysind; unfortunately for the trade of Malwah, not one of these is navigable. The Nurbudda, the river most likely to have proved beneficial, was carefully examined under the orders of Sir John Malcolm: but the falls and rapids were so numerous, that all idea of reaping any benefit from its navigation was abandoned. All these rivers are liable to sudden rise in the rainy season, and frequently overflow, to the great injury of the towns and villages on their banks.

The rains usually commence in June,

and continue with great violence until the end of September. In these months, intermittent fevers are very common; and the mortality and sickness among Europeans very great. Exposure in the jungles during September, October, and part of November, generally proves fatal to Europeans, and often to natives of Hindoostan; and troops should never march, unless in cases of emergency, before the early part of December; but except in the months above alluded to, Malwah may be considered as healthy as any other part of India.

The vegetation throughout the province is quick and luxuriant, and the grass with which it abounds is of a very nutritive nature. It has a peculiar aromatic flavour, different from any other grass I have ever met with: an oil is extracted from it, celebrated for its virtue in rheumatism, and hurts from bruises or sprains; and it is said to be superior in this respect to the kayaputy oil brought to Calcutta from the eastward.

The black cattle are numerous and very fine, fully equal to those bred in Hansi or Harriannah. The climate is well suited to the breeding of horses, and the abundance of luxuriant forage, with the extensive tracts lying waste and unoccupied, seem to

point out Malwah as an eligible situation for a branch of the stud department, particularly as the Bursathy, that pest of the stud in Hindostan, is unknown in Malwah. The inhabitants are quiet, inoffensive people, fully sensible of the evils from which they have been relieved by our occupation of the country, and the consequent change from anarchy to good government; and as our interference in the affairs of the country only extends to the protection of the inhabitants from plunder and violence, leaving their civil institutions untouched, they view us without that prejudice too often excited by the introduction of our courts and forms of justice.

The chief men of the country as well as the poor labourers, look upon the English as their protectors; they rely with confidence on our justice and humanity, for full and complete protection from outrage or plunder. The conduct of all the officers of government tends to increase and strengthen this feeling among the people of all ranks; and I am satisfied, that a sincere feeling of gratitude towards Sir John Malcolm, under whose superintendence the present system of management was introduced, will live for many generations among the inhabitants of Malwah. —[*Cal. Jour.*

THE SACRED EDICT,

BY THE EMPEROR KANG-HE.

(Continued from page 255.)

Commandment III.

Hó 和 *Esto Concordia inter.*

heung 鄉 } *vicorum.*

tàng 黨 } *pagorumque consortia.*

c 以 *ad.*

s'ih 息 *compescenda.*

t'ang 爭 *jurgia.*

sung 訟 *litesque.*

Heung means a borough consisting of 12,500 families, and a *Tàng* a village of 500 families, as appears from the following passage, to be met with in the Imperial and other Chinese Dictionaries at the character *Heung*, thus translated by Dr. MORRISON: "Five houses * make *lin*, a "neighbourhood; five *lin* make *le*, a "lane; four † *le* make *ts'uh*, a clan;

* The Chinese text has the character *K'ên*; therefore the word *house* must be taken in the commercial sense, meaning mostly one *family*, which is the word adopted by Mr. MILNE.

† In Dr. MORRISON'S Dictionary we read here *five*, instead of *four*: a very
2 X 2

"five *tsh* make *tang*; five *tang* make "chow"; and five *chow* make *heang*." Yet when these two characters *heang* and *tang* are joined together, they mean *parties* or *associations in villages*. Mr. MILNE interprets them as implying a mere *neighbourhood*.

These *heang* and *tang*, says the author of the Paraphrase, have existed time out of mind, and the greatest harmony prevailed amongst them. They mutually offered their congratulations or condolences; but the increase of population caused houses to be built so much closer, that "the people at every opening of the eye saw each other;" and *familiarity breeds contempt*, says the author, but with this curious expression, "from the circumstance of having lips and teeth almost united, evils sprang up."

The author proceeds to assign the causes of dissensions among neighbours, which he supposes to arise from the tales which children carry from house to house; from the nuisance of poultry and dogs; from the wish of borrowing money; from neglecting to request the permission of one's neighbours to build a house, or to purchase a field. Mr. MILNE observes in the Notes, that Chinese urbanity does not allow that one should engage in either of the above-mentioned transactions, without giving notice of it to the adjoining tenants, who must have the preference if they choose.

Our popular orator, acknowledging the impossibility of enumerating all the causes of strife, proceeds to point out the preventives. Yielding to others in a few points, he thinks, would spare many litigations, from which there is nothing to be got, even if successful.

pardonable oversight. That it should be *four* is evident (besides this being the uniform reading of Chinese Lexica), because the number of families, of which a *Heang* is said to consist, could not be the round number 12,500, but the odd one 19,580, if we read here *five* instead of *four*.

He further observes, that the mutual hatred of two individuals often strikes its baneful root into their families, and is transfused into the breast of their latest posterity. Witness the *Montauti* and *Cappelletti*, said I to myself, thinking of *Romeo* and *Juliet*. An humble and yielding behaviour on every occasion, amongst neighbours of all ranks, is therefore recommended by the following sober piece of advice: "Let me not, presuming on my riches, go and scorn or injure the poor. Let me not, relying on my promotion, go and oppress those who are not promoted. Let me not, employing my own diabolical craft and low cunning, go and impose on the stupid and simple. Did I possess strength and boldness that could spread terror all around, let me not, trusting thereto, go to annoy and shame those who are weak and without courage. But, on the contrary, when seeing amongst others in the same place a little dissension, let me employ proper words, explain matters to them, and advise them to settle their differences."

Forbearance is therefore the golden rule for social life. It edifies our own adversary; and, according to an old Chinese saying, "He who can endure an injury, gains the advantage." Do you wish to avoid the inconveniences of a bad neighbourhood? Do as it was said of old, "Go all round before you choose your dwelling: not merely for the sake of choosing a habitation, but to select good neighbours." Were all persons to take care to fix their abode among good inhabitants, "they would form but one body; in prosperous occurrences, all would share alike; in adverse occurrences, all would suffer alike."

I must not forget to mention here a peculiarity of these popular sermons. The orator never fails to devote, in every one of them, some distinct paragraphs to the militia; well aware

that the lower order of the community is aptly distinguished in military men and civilians. I question whether any of our most apostolic preachers, methodists included, ever thought of addressing the soldiers in particular, in any part of their sermons.

After the usual exhortation to the soldiers, the orator proceeds as follows: "But the people, in their origin are all good; probably there may not be more than one or two persons among them who, not attending to their proper duty, wish to become pettyfogging lawyers;* and with that view, connecting themselves with persons in the public offices, they learn to compose a few sentences of an accusation, the one half intelligible and the other not. They speak many things contrary to their own conviction, in order to blind the minds of others. These persons set themselves up in the villages, and move persons to law-suits; and then acting as busy-bodies between the parties (with the specious pretence of being mediators), swindle money and drink from both. Moving and at rest, they have only one topic, 'Maintain your dignity.' They also say, 'Rather lose money than sink your character.'"

After having descanted much on the impropriety of employing and listening to such sort of men, our author concludes with the following peroration: "Were men constantly to maintain in their minds dispositions of harmony, they would obey the instructions of our sacred father (meaning the Emperor). From hence morals would more and more improve; children and brothers would increase in filial and fraternal respect; persons of the same clan would more and more harmonize: and even down to your sons and

* Mr. MILNE observes, that such a malicious class of men is denominated, in Chinese, *K'wang-k'wün*, literally signifying *bare-sticks*.

"grandsons, the common talk would be, 'I will help you, and you shall help me.' This would complete the harmony and peace of the world! Both his Imperial Majesty and you, the people, will rejoice together!"

Commandment IV.

Chung	重	Plurimi æstimato.
nung	農	agriculturam.
sang	桑	morosque arbores.
c	以	ad.
tsü	足	suppeditanda.
	衣	indumenta.
shü	食	penumque.

Let no one suppose that by the culture of the fields and the mulberry-tree here recommended, eatables and silk are the only objects in contemplation. Mr. MILNE pertinently observes, that although the culture of the mulberry-tree alludes solely to the rearing of the silk-worm, yet the silk-worm is made the type, as the sequel amply shews, of all articles for raiment, such as *hemp*, *cotton*, and the like, probably on account of the extensive use that the Chinese make of silk for clothing. The concomitant employment of *weaving* is here equally enjoined.

Thus, the whole import of this *Commandment* may be divided into three objects: I. Agriculture, to supply food; II. Agriculture, to supply materials for raiment; III. Weaving.

To enhance the importance of agriculture, the author of the *Paraphrase*, as if aware of that celebrated adage,

"*Regis ad exemplum totus componitur orbis*,"

does not omit recording an ancient

Chinese custom; which, however, seems now abolished, according to the following passage: "The Emperors of old time, viewing agriculture as of extreme importance, went annually in the spring, in person, to plough in the fields; and their Empresses to feed the silk-worm. Now, consider, if these personages, the most honourable, rich, and noble, disdained not to engage in such labour, with the view of setting an example to excite the empire to activity, would it not be strange to suppose that you, the people, should not exert yourselves?" He then proceeds to mention the proper seasons for the three most important operations of agriculture, thus: "Consider that food and clothing come from the earth; therefore you must plant in the spring, weed in summer, and gather in harvest."

The author next observes, that attention must be paid to the peculiar situation of the land. With respect to agriculture to supply food, "Is your land high?" says he: "sow it with millet and barley. Is it low? plant it with rice." As to agriculture to supply materials for raiment, the author observes, that the provinces *Kcang-nan*, *Chih-Kcang*, *Sze-Chuen*, and *Hoo-kuang*, are the only ones, whose soil and situation are adapted to the culture of the mulberry-tree and the rearing of the silk-worm; but in the other provinces *P'eh-ch'eh*, *Shan-tung*, *Ho-nan*, *Shen-see*, and *Shan-see*,* hemp and cotton are planted with success.

To dispose the people to attend to agriculture in preference to any other

* Either all other provinces are unfit for the culture of all materials for clothing, or the author has divided China into nine provinces, according to the *Shao-King*, to give his work an air of classical antiquity. Let the curious collate the above names of the nine old provinces, with those given by *M. De Guignes* in the *Chou-King*. For want of such books, I cannot at present ascertain the intention of the author in this particular.

profitable employment, "Consider," says he, "that of all the trades under heaven, that of those who draw their food out of the earth is the surest and most permanent." Then comparing the agriculturer to the merchant and the mechanic, he observes, "The merchant often loses prime cost, and the mechanic sometimes cannot obtain bread to eat. Agriculture alone is the fundamental employment."

"Perhaps," continues the orator, "you might be inclined to follow the example of some successful vagabonds, who only by frauds and robberies find plenty to eat and dress, without any labour or drudge. Advert to their end, 'They have to wear the *kea*,* carry chains, and sit in jail.'"

An address to the military follows as usual. They are declared, of course, free from the duties of husbandry; but as their pay and clothing are derived from it, they are in duty bound to protect the people employed in it. In the mind of our author, even public service ought to be postponed to agriculture; and therefore, turning to the civil and military officers of the country, he says: "You should all give encouragement to agriculture. Let the public service wait till the labours of husbandry be first completed, then employ the people therein; but do not impede their labours."

Universal cultivation, manuring, hoarding up of corn, and the propagation of edible domestic animals

* Dr. MORRISON defines this instrument of punishment in fewer words than Mr. MILNE: "A wooden collar consisting of a square form worn round the neck by criminals in China. They are of various weights, according to the heinousness of the crime." Those who have seen a criminal turning round the pillory in London may easily conceive what the Chinese *kea* is, by supposing the neck alone confined to the board of the pillory, and the criminal let loose with it, but forced to wear it night and day for several days, and sometimes for a month.

(amongst which *dogs* are reckoned) are next recommended.

The present neglect of husbandry is ascribed by our orator to luxury. "There are persons," says he, "who set a high value upon jewels of gold, precious stones, and pearls, while they set lightly by the common supports of life. Their attention is solely devoted to fine clothing, elegantly embroidered with needle-work of various colours; hair pins of gold, and girdles adorned with silver; while plain and simple dress is not deemed worth a *cash* (the seventy-second part of a Spanish dollar). These things are often the primary causes of the ruin of many families.

"From of old, when the living world enjoyed peace, aged persons wore silk and ate flesh; and with respect to the young (though they were not allowed the use of these), they neither suffered hunger nor cold. The whole, as a body, rested in the delightful pursuit of the essential employment; and from thence politeness, justice, and reformation took their rise. These (virtues) had no other cause but that of laying due stress on the two words, Husbandry and the Mulberry-tree."

Our author then concludes with recording the munificence of the Emperor KANG-HE, who, to promote ocular instruction in agriculture and weaving, published a most magnificent volume * of prints, "delineating the operations of husbandry and weaving. The labours and pleasures, both of those that plant the fields and of those who weave cloth, are most minutely represented. This was because our sacred ancestor, the benevolent Emperor, viewed agriculture as the important source from which the people derive their wealth."

* I have seen a similar volume of prints exhibiting all the proceedings for preparing tea, in the collection of SIR GEORGE THOMAS STAUNTON, Bart., F. R. S., &c.

Commandment V.

Sháng	尚	In pretio habeto.
tsěě	節	temperatam.
k'vèn	儉	parsimoniam.
c	以	ad.
sěih	惜	frugaliter.
tsâc	財	divitias.
yúng	用	adhibendas.

The arguments and reflections adduced by the author of the *Paraphrase* in favour of economy coincide so very nearly with those we meet with in our books, that those who have not got the original might well suspect the accurate translator of fabrication.

The family expenditure is first divided in *daily* and *constant* expenses, and *incidental* or *extraordinary* expenses. The daily are the same with all nations, eating, drinking, and clothing (lodging seems omitted). Among the incidental expenses, too, there are scarcely any but what are in Europe just the same. The birth of sons, the bringing up of daughters, marriages of both sons and daughters, sickness, and mourning for the dead. For all these purposes, the daily laying by a little money is recommended; according to the Chinese saying, "In the day that you have, think of the day when you may not have."

The Paraphrast then reproves the abettors of an adage similar to the well known one attributed to Epicurus: "*Edamus, bibamus, coronemus nos rosas,*" &c. "To-day we have wine, to-day let us get drunk: to-morrow's grief let to-morrow support." Gambling and debaucheries

are the principal sources of extravagance; but in eating and clothing one may equally prove wasteful.

The following picture of ancient Chinese economy is worthy remark: "Among the ancients, from the age of fifty and upwards, men wore silks; from seventy and upwards, they ate animal food; from which it is evident that it was not common in those days for persons in their younger years either to wear silk or to eat animal food. The Emperors of ancient times would not, without a special cause, kill a bullock; their superior officers would not, without a special cause, kill a sheep; their inferior officers would not, without a special cause, kill a pig or a dog." Hence it may be inferred, not only as the author does, that the common people had only common tea and coarse rice; but also that dogs, as at the present day, were eaten by the Chinese time out of mind, and that great families had each a private butchery at home.

Another reason alleged for parsimony is truly philosophical. *The proportions of the happiness of human life have fixed limits*; therefore, says the orator, if you indulge in sensual happiness to an excess, in the prime of life, wretchedness awaits you when old age comes.

Imperial economy is next extolled in the august person of Kang-he, during his long reign of sixty-one years. His publishing this fifth commandment of the Sacred Edict is mentioned as greatly conducive to universal parsimony throughout the empire, and consequently to universal happiness; the main springs of which, says he, may be reduced to these two practices, *diligence and economy*.

The military are equally exhorted to endeavour to save something out of their pay for incidental expenses, that they may not be brought into difficulties, borrowing at an exorbitant interest;*

* Mr. MILNE quotes here the *Leuh-lee*, or civil code, from which it appears that

or being troublesome to their officers, by begging of them a little above their proper pay.

The alternate abundance and scarcity in the several yearly crops is next adverted to, as a further reason for saving.

The obvious case, that prodigal sons are often the successors of very economical fathers, is adverted to with very original phrasology, "Their forefathers bitterly toiled, and would scarcely allow themselves enough to eat or to use; they pared the iron from off the needle's point, in order to lay by money to establish their families and consolidate a little patrimony. Their children and grandchildren, not knowing good from evil, indulge their own prodigal propensities. Observing persons riding on horseback, they must sit in a sedan chair. They only desire to make a dashing appearance, and are found every where puffing and boasting." The principal motive of this extravagance is, *because they fear people will laugh at them*. And when their estates are sold, and their money is gone, continues our author, they cannot submit to labour and drudgery, because "their lips have been accustomed to taste, and their hands to waste; their bodies can neither carry a heavy burthen nor a light one;" therefore they will infallibly descend into the paths of disgrace.

The celebrated stoic adage, NE QUID NIMIS, upon which Confucius and one of his disciples composed a complete treatise,* is strongly recommended; the interest on money borrowed and on pawned goods may not exceed three per cent. per month!!! As bad as *Shylock*! Yet Mr. MILNE observes, that *much more is sometimes given!!!* No wonder therefore, if we read in the text this curious proverb, "*Shortly the lamb becomes as large as its dam*," meaning that very soon the accumulated interest equals the capital.

* I remind the reader with pleasure of the publication of this singular volume, in Chinese Tartar, Latin, and French, with copious notes, by the very learned M.

no means the mark of the paragon's paragon. "Yet," says the orator, "I would rather that persons should call me a rustic villager, void of manly qualities, than indulge myself in extravagance, till my family should be involved in ruin and wretchedness."

The luxury prevailing on the occasion of marrying sons and daughters, and of funeral obsequies at the death of fathers and mothers, is censured, and depicted with national colours. "What necessity is there," says the author, "to have tassels of silk [hung up], painted canopies carried through the streets; gems and pearls, embroidered garments, sedan chairs, umbrellas, instruments of music, killing pigs, and butchering sheep, till I be over head and ears in debt?"

As to parental obsequies, the author expresses himself as a true Chinese. "This," says he, "is the greatest work of human life. Duty requires us to go to the very utmost of our ability in preparing a coffin and grave clothes, in order that the mortal remains of our parents may go down to the dust and enjoy repose. This is indeed filial piety. Why do you not seek to perform these important things; but, on the contrary, go and beg the priests of *Fuh* and *Taou* to recite the *king* and pray for the dead? Wherefore invite guests, prepare feasts, act plays, with drums and instruments of music, making a noise that reaches to the very heavens? And farther, some have representations made of the actions of old time, juggling, jumping, dancing, and sham-fighting, just as if the death of parents were a most lucky event."

Our moralizer makes a short digression to inveigh most bitterly against those inhuman wretches (not very scarce in Europe), who, if a father

or mother die at the age of seventy or eighty, are apt to say, "It is a very happy thing indeed, when persons of so great age are taken away."

The following peroration closes this highly edifying section.

"To sum up the whole, every thing depends on economy. This then is to be sparing of the numerous things produced by the energies of the heavens and the earth; sparing of his Majesty's numerous favours; sparing of [the property acquired by] the numerous toils of our ancestors; and sparing of the comforts, which your posterity in after ages should enjoy. From thence, those who have money will certainly not come to poverty; the poor will gradually attain to riches; and thus dwelling at ease, and rejoicing in abundance, the empire will unitedly enjoy peace and prosperity."

Commandment VI.

Lǔng	隆	Gloria sit.
heò	學	scientiarum.
heáou	校	gymnasiis.
è	以	ut.
twān	端	institutis.
szé	士	Doctorum.
szih	習	insuescamus.

Both Dr. MORRISON's and ANTONELLI's Dictionaries observe, that these two characters *heò* and *heáou*, being joined together, form a general term for *school* or *college*; although the first of them, taken singly, means *science*, and the second to *examine*, to *correct*. I found no support in any

ABEL REMUSAT, Professor of the Chinese and Tartar Languages at the Royal College at Paris.—See his *Tchoung-young*, à Paris, 1847, in 4to.

of my dictionaries to translate the latter part of this commandment, as Mr. MILNE, "to direct the scholar's progress."

The eloquent Paraphrast, to inculcate universal instruction, commences with an argument *à minori ad majus*, and says, "All men wish to have good food to eat, and good clothes to wear;" but "if the body be important, how much more so is the mind? Observe," continues he, "those who possess a little ingenuity, they pervert it to impose on the simple; and those who possess a little strength and boldness, they abuse them to threaten and insult the timid. The want of the guidance of education is the sole reason of all this. You consider not that man, though dressed in fine robes, if without instruction, and internally a mere heterogeneous mass, is just like a horse or a mule, which though standing idle with a handsome saddle on its back, is after all a mere brute."

To insure to man his due superiority, says he, over the brute creation, "from of old, families, villages, districts and provinces had their respective schools,"—"and hence a large number of illustrious characters was produced, and morals were greatly improved. The artful became honest; the ignorant, intelligent; the daring, mild; and the cowardly, spirited."

Education was greatly honoured and encouraged by the enlightened Emperor, author of these sixteen commandments. "He considered the scholar as the head of the four classes of people."* According to the ancient saying, "The *Tseang* and *Seang* originally spring up without seed."†—"But why," continues the

author, "is the scholar considered as the head of the four classes? Because he reads the books of the sacred and virtuous sages; understands true doctrine; is of upright heart; speaks and acts so as to excite the people to imitation."

The author further observes, that learning, without good morals, is a mere nothing; and that accomplishments and superficial knowledge ought to be set at naught; the true scholar being only that person who attains largeness of mind and extensive knowledge.

The following portrait of the *pseudo-literati* is very interesting: "There are some very worthless characters, who having read the half of some important book, and composed a few verses of some immoral song, view themselves as the prodigies of the age, having no equals within the four seas! (the boundaries of China.) They connect themselves with some light and trifling book-readers, chat about heaven, and talk about earth. Observe these men: their (glory) will not be of a long continuance."

Then resuming his exhortation, "Fear," says he, "lest you should ruin your person, and disgrace the *Iteo-heaou*," or brotherhood of the learned, followers of Confucius; and a little lower down, assuming the language of our ascetics: "Lay your hand on your breast," says he, "seriously asking yourself, 'Have I 'cause of shame or not?' To act thus, perfects the scholar."

The Paraphrast then proceeds to enumerate those vicious practices which disgrace a scholar; in doing which, we might take him for a European moralist. They, says he, who frequent sinful associations, revels and debaucheries, gamblers, drunkards, calumniators, fraudulent men, abettors of obloquy and chicanery, cring-

* The four classes of the people in China (nobility, ministers of state and dignitaries excepted) are the following, and in the following order of precedence: I. *Sze*, scholars; II. *Nung*, husbandmen; III. *Kung*, mechanics; and IV. *Shang*, merchants.

† This proverb is thus explained by the

Rev. Mr. MILNE: "*Tseang*, i.e. the first military officer in the empire. *Seang*, the first civil officer. They 'spring up without seed': that is, they are not hereditary, and are therefore open to all who can vigorously apply themselves to attain the prerequisite qualifications."

ing tribers, obvious men, unorthodox and irreligious men, do not even deserve to be ranked among the *Sew-tsacs*, or literati of the lowest order.

The author, as if aware of La Fontaine's celebrated adage, "*Leçon commence, exemple achève*," mentions two learned Mandarines, *Hoo-yuen* and *Wan-ung*, who by their wisdom and learning effected a complete renovation throughout those districts they were appointed to instruct. To obtain the desired renovation every where and at all times, the office of literary Mandarin is no longer purchasable, and it is only conferred by the Emperor on those literary characters whose probity and wisdom is of long standing.

Would any European reader ever suppose that this commandment might be applied to soldiers and husbandmen? Yet our author, addressing the former, says, "As to you, soldiers and people, not knowing that education is thus important, you may be apt to say, *all that is very good, but it belongs to the Sew-tsacs: what does it signify to us?* You ought to consider, though your business is different from that of the *Sew-tsac*, yet

"there is not one among you who has not the duties of relative life to perform;" and concludes with saying, that schools were instituted not only for the direction of the few learned, but also for the guidance of the lowest class, in the *duties of filial piety, and the sentiments of harmony and concord*. Then addressing the latter: "If the husbandman," says he, "well know what is proper for him, and always apply himself with diligence to his duty, he is a scholar. If the soldier know how to respect his officers and love his relations, he is also a scholar. Is it not from hence evident that education should be had in honour by you all; and that you should all imitate learned men of good conduct and of superior virtue?"

Lastly, the Paraphrast concludes with an eloquent peroration, in order to prove, that any human being who-soever has his own share of duties hinted at in this sixth Imperial Commandment. For the perusal of this, I refer the curious to pp. 124 and 125 of Mr. MILNE's excellent translation.

ANTONIO MONTUCCI.

(To be continued.)

PREVENTION OF A SUTTEE.

ON the evening of the 9th instant a report was circulated in this neighbourhood (Kotgurh), that the widow of a Zumeendar of the Kunait caste, in consequence of the demise of her husband the preceding day, had come to the resolution of sacrificing herself on the funeral pile the day following about noon, which she was deterred from carrying into effect earlier, owing to the badness of the weather. By mere accident the circumstance came to my knowledge; as occurrences of this nature are rare, to the best of my information, though they do occasionally come to pass in this quarter, and having never had an opportunity of being present at one of these inhuman offerings of a deluded, degraded, and a religiously immoral people, I was firmly resolved on being an eye-witness of the ceremony, in the faint though

uncertain hope that a European spectator might prove serviceable to the devoted victim when the dreadful moment arrived.

With this view, early after breakfast on the 10th, I repaired to the spot on foot as quickly as possible, lest the sacrifice should take place earlier than was given out, accompanied by some of my servants and a good many other people, some of whom were of the Rajpoot caste. On my arrival at the village, which I found to be half a mile and upward beyond the spot where the funeral pile was to be erected, I saw several hundred people—men, women, and children, who had assembled from the surrounding villages, far and near, to witness the tumashee, as they called it, of a human being burnt to ashes; and I immediately sent a person to inform the intended victim of a superstitious and

barbarous religion that I wished to see and speak with her. Soon after, moving forward a little, I observed her dancing, apparently in tolerable though assumed spirits, to the music of drums and trumpets, in the midst of a crowded circle of women, close to which the corpse of her husband was lying on a pall, covered, and wrapped up with various silks. On my approaching her the music ceased, and I addressed her and the assembled multitude in the following terms:—I asked her, if she intended to attend the flaming pile of her deceased partner in life? she unhesitatingly replied that she did; and that the time for the ceremony had arrived. I then explained to her that self-destruction was the worst of acts, and a heinous crime in the sight of the Supreme Ruler of the universe; that if she did not at once retract her vow, she would in a very short time rashly force herself into the presence of her Maker. To all which she answered with composure, that it was her own free will; having no family or near relations, she could not survive her husband, and would follow him; and having bathed the corpse according to custom, she could not now return to her dwelling, but must destroy herself as other females of her family had done before her, or be considered in the light of an outcast the remainder of her life. She then inquired, over and over again, if she did not burn herself, how she could, deprived as she was of her husband, alone manage to earn a subsistence for her future support? To this I immediately replied, that I would willingly provide her during life with every necessary she might stand in need of. I spoke to several of the people (actors in the ceremony) near me regarding her fate, and they told me they could not take upon themselves to interfere in the matter.

I left her for a few minutes, but before doing so, thinking I perceived from her manners and actions some symptoms of wavering, arising, as I supposed, from what she often repeated, about a provision for her future life, in the event of retracting the rash step she was on the point of committing, I again readily and more anxiously approached her, reiterating my intreaties with more force, using every argument in my power, and offering over and over again to support her for life. After a considerable time had been spent in this manner, I plainly saw she began

to listen more attentively to what I urged, in dissuading her from the dreadful crime of self-immolation. I was ably seconded in this good work by several of the Hindoos who accompanied me, and by others who (to their honour let it be said), to my joy and surprise, instantly stepped forward, supported my arguments unsolicited, in a manner I little expected, and reasoned with the woman to comply with my wishes. Upon which soon after she gave a tacit assent. The corpse was conveyed forthwith to the pile, the assembled multitude dispersed, disappointed at the result of my humble endeavours, and I had the inexpressible satisfaction of beholding at a distance (for I was determined not to leave the spot where I had taken my stand till the ceremony of burning the body of the deceased had terminated, lest the widow, who had taken her seat near me, should again consent and follow the procession, which was preceded by drums and trumpets) the flaming pile which consumed to ashes the remains of her late husband.

At the period of my arrival, the woman was decked out in her best attire for the occasion of her exit from this world, dancing and singing a doleful and melancholy song, to rude, noisy, and discordant instruments, in which last many others of the women present joined. She appeared perfectly sensible and composed. She is between forty and fifty years of age, and now appears happy and contented at having been timely rescued from the worst of deaths, through the humble exertions and persuasive means adopted by a single European.

In sending these particulars for publication, instrumental as I have been in preserving the life of a poor and destitute Hindoo widow, I take no credit to myself; I do so more in the hope that others of our nation, similarly situated, and prompted by humanity, will never allow of an occurrence of this nature to happen without using their best and every endeavour for its prevention. On leaving this place, I did so with the firm determination of rendering the intended victim every assistance in my power; but I little expected that persuasive arguments alone would have terminated so favourably as they have done in this instance.

Some of the people assembled were much disappointed, especially the Brah-

man, who assist on all such occasions—an interested, a discontented and vile set of wretches, who, though they live on the fat of the land, are always dissatisfied—and one or two others who expected to benefit by her untimely destruction; however, the majority expressed themselves in a very different manner, in a manner that surprised me not a little, considering that the population of these hills, with the exception of a few scattered Mohomedan families, consists entirely of Hindoos.

It is worthy of remark in this instance, that the deceased husband died two days previous to that on which the performance of this horrible sacrifice was to have taken place; and this being the case, is it not contrary to the customs observed by the Hindoos? As far as my knowledge extends, it is a gross violation of Hindooism; for on the demise of any of them, whether of a high or low caste, no food should be eaten, or water drunk by any of the family or relations of the deceased person, till his body has either been consumed by the flames, buried, or thrown into a river.

I am perfectly convinced, from what I know of the character of the mountaineers, after a few years' residence among them (many of whom even of the better sort express their detestation and deprecate this inhuman custom), that a single word from our enlightened Government would put a final stop to the practice throughout the whole of the hill dependencies. Why, I should like to know, cannot the burning of widows be prevented by an order, equally as well as the atrocious crime of female infanticide, once so prevalent in these mountains, and at Sagur? and which still continues in its full vigour in the protected Seikh States, where it is as notorious as that of the immolation of widows in various parts near the seat of the Supreme Government. This species of crime is also common among all Rajpoots, who assign as a reason for burying their infant female children as soon as born, the great expense and difficulty attending a

suitable marriage of that high, proud, and warlike people. The thoughts of future dishonour to any of their females drives them to despair, and to commit the most cruel and unheard of acts on that portion of the human species, which it is incumbent on and the duty of man to rear with that care and attention which the frailty of the sex requires.

Let it be here mentioned to the honour of an individual, that he was the means of preventing a similar sacrifice at Soobathoo some months ago. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the circumstances to state them, but I understand that after the woman had actually set out for the pile, he induced her to return.

In conclusion, I may further add, for the information of others, that of three instances of Suttees which were about to take place, to my knowledge, in these mountains, and at which Europeans were present, at all events aware of, two of them have been obviated; which is an example to many interested in the abolition of the custom that should not be passed over in silence.

Kotgurh, December 12, 1822.

P. S.—Since the above was written, two other Suttees were about to take place at Kotgurh. Both widows, who were in an advanced state of pregnancy, wished to destroy themselves with their deceased husbands; but I rejoice to say that the natives, for the sake of their infant families, considering their intentions nothing less than murder, overruled their wishes, and in one of them absolutely used force for its prevention. This being the case, may I ask any of your numerous correspondents whether compulsory measures would not be justifiable on like occasions? For had these deluded women been allowed to follow their own inclinations, four instead of two human beings would have suffered the most cruel of deaths.—[*Extract of a Letter to the Cal. Jour.*

HINDOO TRACT.

THE following little tract, lately published here by a learned native, in the English and Bengallee languages, gives an account of certain divisions among the Hindus, not much known, we believe, to the

English public, and presents a picture of Hindu notions on the subject of religion, which cannot fail to be interesting to those who investigate the phenomena of the human mind. The Christian reader will

doubtless smile at the resemblance the author fancies he can trace between the three great sects among the Hindus, and what he esteems the three corresponding divisions of Christians; but, if we make due allowance for the medium through which this native of India, educated in ignorance of our Scriptures, imbued from his early youth with the doctrines of the Vedas, must view such subjects, we cannot, comparatively speaking, deny him the praise of liberality. The charitable disposition he inculcates towards her sons of a different faith, and forbearance towards even those whose speculative notions are the most abhorrent to one's mind, deserve, abstractedly considered, our unqualified approbation, and we hope this small essay will produce a beneficial effect among his countrymen.

The author himself, it would appear, is of the sect of Vedantics, who have rejected the popular polytheistical notions of the Hindus; a sect which is said to have been increasing rapidly in Bengal of late years. Taking the opinions inculcated in the following tract as a specimen of their views and sentiments, it must certainly be matter of congratulation to all friends of mankind, that the dark superstition of Hindooism is assuming so enlightened a form; since even a partial reformation is one step gained; and the destruction of a single error must help to clear the way for the full reception of revealed truth.—[*Cal. Jour.*]

Humble Suggestions to his Countrymen, who believe in the One True God:—By Prusunnu Koomar Thakoor. Calcutta, 1823.

Advertisement.—My object in publishing this tract is to recommend those to whom it is addressed, to avoid using harsh or abusive language in their religious intercourse with European missionaries, either respecting them or the objects of their worship; however much this may be countenanced by the example of some of these gentlemen.—P. K. T.

HUMBLE SUGGESTIONS.

Those who firmly believe on the authority of the Veds, that "God is One only without an equal;" and that "He cannot be known either through the medium of language, thought, or vision; (how can he be known except as existing the origin and support of the universe?)" and who en-

deavour to regulate their conduct by the following precept, "He who is desirous of eternal happiness should regard another as he regards himself, and the happiness and misery of another as his own," ought to manifest the warmest affection towards such of their own countrymen as maintain the same faith and practice; even although they have not all studied the Veds for themselves, but have professed a belief in God only through an acquaintance with their general design. Many among the ten classes of Sunnyasses, and all the followers of Gooroo Nanuk, of Dadoo, and of Kubeer, as well as of Suntu, &c., profess the religious sentiments abovementioned. It is our unquestionable duty invariably to treat them as brethren. No doubt should be entertained of their future salvation, merely because they receive instructions, and practice their sacred music, in the vernacular dialect. For Yajnuvulkyu, with a reference to those who cannot sing the hymns of the Veds, has said, "The divine hymns Rik, Gatha, Panika, and Dukshubilita should be sung; because by their constant use man attains supreme beatitude." "He who is skilled in playing on the lute (veena), who is intimately acquainted with the various tones and harmonies, and who is able to beat time in music, will enter without difficulty upon the road of salvation." Again, the Shivu Dhurmu, as quoted by Rughoonundun, says, "He is reputed a Gooroo, who according to the capacity of his disciple, instructs him in Sungskrit, whether pure or corrupt, in the current language of the country, or by any other means."

Amongst foreigners, those Europeans who believe God to be in every sense one, and worship him alone in spirit, and who extend their benevolence to man as the highest service to God, should be regarded by us with affection, on the ground of the object of their worship being the same as ours. We should feel no reluctance to co-operate with them in religious matters, merely because they consider Jesus Christ as the messenger of God and their spiritual teacher; for oneness in the object of worship and sameness of religious practice should produce attachment between the worshippers.

Amongst Europeans, those who believe Jesus Christ to be God himself, and conceive him to be possessed of a particular form, and maintain Father, Son, and Holy

Ghost to be one God, should not be treated in an unfriendly manner. On the contrary, we should act towards them in the same manner as we act towards those of our countrymen, who, without forming any external image, meditate upon Ram and other supposed incarnations, and believe in their unity.

Again, those amongst Europeans who, believing Jesus Christ to be the Supreme Being, moreover construct various images of him, should not be hated. On the contrary, it becomes us to act towards those Europeans in the same manner as we act towards such as believe Ram, &c. to be incarnations of God, and form external

images of them. For, the religious principles of the two last mentioned sects of foreigners are one and the same with those of the two similar sects among Hindoos, although they are clothed in a different garb.

When any belonging to the second and third classes of Europeans endeavour to make converts of us, the believers in the only living and true God, even then we should feel no resentment towards them, but rather compassion, on account of their blindness to the errors into which they themselves have fallen: since it is almost impossible, as every day's experience teaches us, for men, when possessed of wealth and power, to perceive their own defects.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE TO BE ERECTED OVER TOLLY'S NULLAH.

THIS bridge is to be erected over Tolly's Nullah at Kallyghaut, and will prove a great accommodation to the multitudes who resort to that vicinity. It is now in frame on the river side, near Baloo Ghaut, where it has excited the admiration of numerous visitors attracted to behold a work so interesting from its novelty, and so honourable to the ingenuity and mechanical skill of the architect. It will not be acceptable to modest, though eminent merit, to dwell on the ability manifested in the first introduction of this useful invention into India; but the public will appreciate the industry and patience exerted in this successful experiment, when they learn that the bridge has been completed under Lieut. Schalch's superintendence, without the aid of any European mechanist to participate in the task of training native artificers to operations so difficult, so complex, and to them so entirely unprecedented.

The Governor-General inspected the bridge on Thursday, and expressed himself highly gratified. The bridge was in his Lordship's presence surrounded with troops, cattle, and ordnance, who passed over it without causing any material vibration, or creating the slightest suspicion of its strength.

When the proofs of the solidity of the bridge, as described in "the observations" are adverted to, none can be sceptical enough to doubt the complete success of the experiment. We may soon hope, therefore, to see bridges, on a similar principle though on a more enlarged scale, supersede the unsightly structures at Allypore and Kidderpore; but whatever may

be the magnificence of these future erections, the comparatively humble bridge at Kallyghaut will remain a monument of the vigorous and enterprising genius, that had led the way to improvements which may one day be hailed among the most beneficial which British superiority has introduced into India. — [Bengal Hurk, Dec. 7.

Observations on the Suspension Bridge lately constructed by Lieut. Schalch, Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master General.

It has been found necessary to make some alteration in the original plan, which appeared in the John Bull of the 13th May last; the principal of which is the substitution of iron supporters to the main chains in lieu of those of masonry, and increasing the length of the bridge from 120 to 140 feet, to adapt it to the situation which was subsequently assigned it on Tolly's Nullah. The breadth of the bridge has not been obtained.

The iron supporters, above alluded to, are formed each of four beams of cast iron, which were accidentally discovered in Calcutta, and are such as are used in roofing. These beams have been cut into a convenient shape, and joined together by traces of malleable iron.

The distance between the points of suspension of the chains, is 141 feet four inches and a half. The height of the supporters above the level of the roadway is seventeen feet eight inches. The droop of the chain is fourteen feet. The main chains, which are screwed into a cap on the head of the supporters, are composed of one inch and a half square bars of the best Swedish iron,

formed into rods, so proportioned in length, that the distance between the drop bars which support the roadway may be exactly ten feet. The drop bars are rods of three-quarter inch square iron, which fall through the joints of the main chains, and are secured by means of a cap at the upper end, as in the Union Bridge over the Tweed. They pass through transverse beams, which are six inches broad, and eight inches deep, supporting a platform of three inch teak plank.

The main chains are four in number, two on each side of the bridge, which lie close together in a horizontal position; the joint of one chain falling in the centre of the bar of the other, by which arrangement the transverse beams are five feet asunder. The planks of the roadway are bolted into the beams, and fastened by nuts underneath. It is intended, when the bridge is placed in its final situation, to carry a plank, about four inches thick and twelve deep, placed endways, along the whole length of the roadway on both sides, which will not only strengthen the platform and diminish the vertical motion, but give a more finished appearance to the profile.

The back braces which support the bridge are fixed at an angle of 45° ; they are made of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch iron, four in number, and their tops are screwed into the cap in the head of the supporters in the same manner as the main chains; their ends are built in solid masonry, under a heap of earth, sufficient to resist the greatest tension to which the bridge can ever be subjected. To prevent the corrosion of the iron under ground, the ends of the braces are covered with a thick coating of coal tar, and are further protected by a case of sheet lead soldered over them. It is hoped these precautionary measures will preserve the bars under ground uninjured for a very long period of time.

The theory from which the calculations have been drawn, relating to the degree of strength which each particular part of the bridge should possess, may be briefly expressed in simple algebraical terms, without entering on the fluxional equation, from which they have been deduced. That this theoretical knowledge cannot be dispensed with, will very soon be apparent to any one who may undertake a similar work. On it he must rely chiefly if not wholly for success; without it failure would undoubtedly

follow. In the practical matter, however, not here given to the common sense of extreme strength. Beyond a certain limit any addition of materials would only tend to weaken the structure.

It need scarcely be mentioned, that it is to the properties of the Catenarian curve we must apply for the simplest solution of our problem. From these we can demonstrate, that if y is equal to half the distance between the points of suspension, x equal to the droop of the curve, and if c represent the tension at the apex of the curve,

$$c = \frac{3y^2 + x^2}{6x}$$

within a very small quantity, which in practice would not be found to err the hundredth part of an inch.

If z represent half the length of the chain

$$Z = \sqrt{2x^2 + x^2}$$

If it represent the tension at the point of suspension

$$T = c + x$$

From which it appears that the tension at the end of the chain must always be greater than the tension in the middle.

If a denote the angle at the point of suspension of the chain between a tangent to the curve at this point and a horizontal line:

$$\text{Tang. } A = \frac{z}{c}$$

We can apply these equations to the Kallyghaut bridge in the following manner:

Where $y = 70.69$ feet

$x = 15$.

Therefore $c = 169.06$.

Ft. In.

$z = 72.78$ and $2z = 145 \quad 6\frac{1}{2}$

$T = 184.06$

$a = 23^\circ 17'$

The weight of the iron and woodwork between the points of suspension is about..... Tons $14\frac{1}{2}$

Supposing a body of men to be the greatest load that can be put on a bridge; allowing each man to occupy a space of four square feet, and to weigh 150 lbs., the weight of the load will be Tons $21\frac{1}{2}$

Greatest weight the bridge will have to support

Tons 36

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 96 & 36 \text{ t} & \\ \text{But } z: r:: - & - & = 45\frac{1}{2} \text{ Tons} \\ 2 & 2 z & \end{array}$$

which is the force the above weight will exert at the points of suspension.

It has been proved by numerous experiments, that a square inch bar of iron will support vertically 24 tons. As each of the chains of the bridge in question is formed of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch square bars, the section of one chain will be $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and of the four 9 inches; consequently the united strength of the four cables is 216 tons. And as we have found that the greatest tension of the bridge will not exceed $54\frac{1}{2}$ (qu. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$) say 46 tons, there remains a balance of strength in favour of the bridge of 170; or the resisting power of the bridge is nearly five times greater than the tension it can ever be subjected to. In Europe, one-fourth the breaking weight is generally allowed to be the practical strength adopted on similar occasions.

The thickness of the backstays (which are placed at an angle of 45°), that they may be equally strong with the main chains, may thus be determined. The utmost stress of which the chains are susceptible has been shewn to be 216 tons; we obtain, therefore, from the resolution of forces, the horizontal force exerted at the point of suspension equal to $216 + \text{Cosine } A = 198.4$ tons. Making the horizontal resisting power or the backstays equal to this quantity, the force at an angle of 45° is equal to

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 198.4 & & \\ \text{Cos. } 45^\circ & = & 280.6 \text{ tons.} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{Tons.} & \text{Inch.} & \text{Tons.} & \text{Inches.} \\ \text{Hence } 24: 1:: 280.6: 11.7, \text{ and as} & & & \end{array}$$

$$\text{there are four backstays} = \frac{11.7}{4} = 2.92 \text{ inches,}$$

will be the section of each of the backstays; and $\sqrt{2.92}$ or 1.71, or nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch iron will be required for the backstays to make them equally strong with the main chains, and other parts for the bridge.

The drop bars, which suspend the roadway, are each made $\frac{3}{4}$ of inch iron, each

beam is therefore held up by a section of upwards of one inch iron; consequently, 12 tons might be placed on any point on the surface of the roadway before the drop bars would break.

The strength of the bridge was practically tried in the presence of the Marquess of Hastings, by passing over it at the same time two six-pounders with their limbers and complement of oxen; by marching across it in quick time two companies of Europeans three deep; and by loading it completely with natives. Under each of these trials it exhibited no appearance of weakness. The lateral motion of the roadway was very slight, nor was the vertical motion as might have been expected, on considering that the planks were only loosely laid on the beams, and that the iron railing was wanting.

The present bridge being merely experimental, no greater breadth than eight feet was assigned it, nor was it originally intended for the passage of carriages of any description. It has however been found fully capable of bearing them, as well as horsemen and laden camels. Had the roadway been made in the first instance with a width of ten feet, every description of carriages might have been allowed to pass over it; a very trifling increase in expense would have attended this increase in breadth.

As it would only be in the vicinity of large towns that a greater breadth of roadway than ten feet would be required, bridges of this description, placed over the ravines and nullahs on the public roads throughout the country, would effectually remedy the existing inconveniences of travelling in India, particularly in the rainy season. They would greatly facilitate dawk communication, and the march of troops, and would prove of incalculable advantage to the commercial interests of the country, which at present suffer considerably from the impassable state of the roads during one-half of the year.—[John Bull.

SKETCHES OF BATAVIA.

By the Aurora, a letter has been received from a gentleman at Batavia, who very recently left this colony (New South Wales) on his return to India. He re-

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lates, that no less than one hundred and two thousand inhabitants of the island of Java had been swept away, in the course of the last year, by the contagion, the cho-

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lera morbus. As the letter contains information both novel and interesting to this part of the world, we have made some extracts. The writer thus describes Batavia : —[*Sydney Gazette*.

The first-class houses have only two stories, but very spacious and airy, having windows in every direction as large as those in front of Macquarie-street chapel. But, what is astonishing and unfavourable, considering the climate, they are built as close to each other, as they are in Cheap-side. Through every principal street there is a canal, which at this season (March) is full of water. This is the rainy season; and there is a constant current towards the sea, which carries all the filth with it; but, in the dry season, when the sun exhales the greatest part of the water, and the small quantity remaining becomes stagnant, then it produces deleterious and unwholesome effects, which are mortally felt; but the Dutch are fond of canals—it is characteristic of their mother country. The streets are paved, and very clean, shaded with trees of thick foliage; and water being so convenient, the roads are constantly kept damp, which renders them tolerably cool. There is a fine fish market, and it is abundantly supplied with a variety of delicious fish; the best kind of animal food, for this climate (excepting poultry) being light and easy of digestion. Beef and mutton are neither good nor plentiful. Mr. Loane has just imported some Van Dieman's Land mutton; but the Dutch are a parsimonious set, and are not inclined to give much encouragement to those who have furnished them with dainties, articles of taste, and animals of pleasure. The governor has not a decent horse to ride: he is a baron of Holland. You might think it incredible, but it is too true. Mr. Loane brought four fine horses from New Holland, and they offered him a price for them that would not pay him the cost and expenses incurred in bringing them here. The only taste I can discern amongst them is awkwardly crowding their houses with furniture. They have also a great propensity to tittle, which greatly aids the effects of the climate upon their constitutions. Business here is conducted with ease and comfort. The merchants are said to be honourable, liberal, punctual, and sincere. The principal mercantile houses are British; but the whole are united, and combine against a swind-

ler, or when the common interest is attacked.

The hours of business are from nine in the morning to three in the afternoon; and all bills must be paid by twelve o'clock. Any put-off, after that time, is sure to affect the credit of the house, and of course is cautiously avoided, and never happens but in cases of embarrassment. After three, all the men of business leave Batavia, and retire to their country-houses at Ryswick, or Walterreden, two (or in fact a continuation of one) villages at a distance across a canal from three to five miles from Batavia. The air at these places is considered purer, because it does not lie so low as Batavia. The houses are detached, with large grounds and gardens, and a free currency of air around them. To do the Dutch justice, I think they surpass us in building houses. In a warm climate, they have a better plan altogether than the British; their houses are more capacious, convenient, and airy, and the out-houses better arranged. At these comfortable houses we arrive about four o'clock. When we alight, we sit down a little while to get breath and cool; after which we take a glass of wine-bitters, and then all disappear to take a nap or snooze till half-past five, when we are warned by the servants to prepare for dinner; to which we sit down about six o'clock, having previously taken something to make our appetites angry. I like much their mode of cooking; and the nice variety of dishes they serve up. The wine particularly drunk is claret; though some, after dinner, take Madeira to revive their spirits; but claret is most suitable for the climate, being light and cooling. The Dutch have a very low natural flow of spirits, so that they fancy they require something ardent to inspire them. The fruits of the island are really delicious. Immediately after dinner we take a cup of coffee, and then defile off in pairs for a ride or drive, and amuse ourselves abroad, generally, till eight o'clock, when we re-assemble to pass the evening, the amusements of which are music, dancing, cards, smoking, of which the Dutch are peculiarly fond; and social confab, accompanied with wine. Some of these amusements continue to about eleven o'clock, when we all group together for the last hour; con over the speculations of the day, law, litigations, &c.; take the last glass (which often proves one too many);

and at midnight retire. We rise early, and commence the bustle of the day with a cup of coffee, then a ride on horseback till seven; we dress; and at eight sit down to breakfast, which is more like a luncheon: we take beer and wine instead of tea and coffee; after this, each sets out to his various occupations, and so we are dispersed throughout the day. I can say but little about the ladies, as I have had only one opportunity of observing them, and that was at a ball, where there were few that could speak English. The manners of Dutchmen place foreigners under great restraint, and their latent aversion to the English is very bunglingly concealed. Religion has but a weak party here, which I regret to observe: for, would it be sound

logic to contend that religion is more necessary in one place than another, surely, in such a mortal hole as this, it requires souls to be a hundred-fold more cautious and watchful than those in other places; here! where it is not unfrequent to see a man hearty, and in six hours afterwards to hear of his death! Alas, strange anomaly! Sunday is the gayest, merriest, and most convivial day; the violins are playing; their cheering sounds (dismal enough we think) echo in every house; and the "light fantastic toe" displays its every skill.—In a word, on the Lord's day, the ingenuity of man is stretched to divert him, and to render the mind insensible to the sacred services which are required of him, and for which this day is set apart.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE ON BOARD THE COLDSTREAM, EAST-INDIAMAN.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: As I conceive the following narrative will afford a useful piece of information to many of your readers, and sea-faring people in general, I beg you will give it publicity.

A great mortality was experienced among the poultry on board the Hon. Company's ship *Coldstream*, on her voyage to India last year, by which her officers and passengers were almost entirely deprived of that essential article of provision for a long sea voyage. She was appointed, in Bengal, to take home the 34th and 53d regiments from Madras, and on leaving Calcutta, was abundantly supplied with every description of poultry for their use; but before the troops had embarked, nearly the whole of that description of stock (among which were forty dozen of fowls) had died. The coops were again filled at Madras: but the same fatality still attended them, for in a few days we had the mortification of seeing one or two dozen of fowls, turkies, and the fine Madras capons thrown overboard every day. In less than a month there was not a bird left, and those which had been brought to table were so lean as not to be eatable; and had it not been for

the liberality with which Captain Stephens had laid in other kinds of stock, the passengers, with whom the ship was crowded to an uncommon degree, must have suffered great privation on that account.

Much speculation was excited regarding the cause, and the means of preventing in future so serious an evil. The same thing had often been observed to happen in the *Coldstream* on her former voyages, and it was conjectured that it was owing to something about the coops. They were accordingly taken to pieces, and washed with quicklime and water, by which immense quantities of the vermin which infest fowls were destroyed; and it was hoped that the cause was thereby removed. The poultry was again completely replaced at St. Helena, at an exorbitant price; but in a few days after our leaving that place the mortality again commenced, and was running precisely the same course as before.

The opinion I had formed was, that it was a contagious epidemic communicated by means of the coops, for not one of the old stock remained; and feeling a desire to investigate its na-

ture, but without any hopes of being able to arrest its progress, I commenced dissecting the dead animals. This immediately disclosed the secret; for the gizzard of the first fowl that was opened was found full of entire grains of paddy (rice covered with its hard husk), with scarcely any appearance of gravel intermixed. Many of the grains had passed through the gizzard, and were found all along the course of the intestines, still in the whole state. The fowl was much emaciated, and no other morbid appearance was observed; others were examined which had died still pretty fat, and the gall-bladder and intestines of these were found excessively loaded with bile. In all the grains were entire, with the exception of husks in some, whilst in others, which had been killed for the table, they were in all states of comminution. The pieces of gravel in the gizzards were almost completely worn round. On examining the gravel which had been laid in for the fowls, I found it to consist of fine sand, intermixed with a few rounded particles of a larger size. Several circumstances were then recollected, which fully corroborated the opinion that the animals had all along died from being unable to digest their food, and not from disease; the wasted condition of those which had formerly survived for some time, and the whole being observed to swallow their grain to the last, and dying with their crops distended with it.

The next step was to take advantage of the information thus gained; but the maxim, that "knowledge is power," seemed likely to meet with an exception in this instance, for we were many hundred miles from land, and there appeared little chance of finding any substitute for proper gravel on board the ship. Inquiries were made for a stone, by which the experiment might be made with a few of the fowls; and it was soon found that abundance of a rock resembling

granite, had been taken on board as ballast at St. Helena. A quantity of this was immediately broken up into pieces, about the size of split peas, and given to the poultry. They swallowed it eagerly. The sick birds were collected, and a quantity of the *specific* placed before each; and though most of them were unable to stand, they devoured it with eagerness, several in quantities of a table-spoonful each. They all recovered except one. In short, the mortality from that time entirely ceased, and the remaining poultry (by far the principal part), instead of dying became excessively fat.

Some of your readers may think that these facts are too simple to merit the space which they will occupy in your columns, for it is well known that gravel is necessary for fowls, and it is obvious to every inquiring person, that it must be of such a description as to enable the gizzard, or masticating organ, to grind down the corn, after it has been steeped in the crop. But there are many practices, both in the arts and sciences, and in common life, equally simple, useful, and apparently obvious, which, like Columbus's feat with the egg, require to be pointed out before they are employed. I am informed that it is very common for captains of East-India ships to lose all their poultry in the way that we did, and I have little doubt that it is generally from the same cause.

Fowls, when allowed to run about, are observed to be very nice in selecting the pieces of stone which they swallow. In many of those which I dissected I found pieces of broken earthenware, chosen doubtless on account of their sharp edges. I would recommend hard stones to be laid in for fowls on board ship, and broken up, instead of natural gravel, which is commonly more or less rounded. River or sea-sand, or gravel, is evidently useless.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

REGD. ORTON,
Assistant Surgeon 84th Regt.

PATENTS FROM THE KING OF COCHIN-CHINA.

(Translated from the French of Bissachère.)

Patent from the King of Cochin-China, by which he appoints his son heir to the kingdom, and Lieut.-General of the Army, 1793.

As heaven has its different periods, in the same manner fathers have sons to succeed them. When the heaven has run through the period *Ugnon* (129,600 years), it is concluded from it that it is constant and invariable in its revolutions.

Every trunk has its branches, as great streams have brooks which draw from them; the deeper these brooks are, the more distant are they from their sources; thus wise kings and holy emperors, even in the bosom of peace, have never neglected to give themselves successors, why should not we then, in the midst of a long war, be occupied in doing it? Considering that you, *Cunh*, are the legitimate heir of the family *Ungy-en-chung*, and that you have a right to the succession of the kingdom, we recommend to you the study of government, and the knowledge necessary for a prince. Consult the wise men, and act so as to have them on your side. Follow the precepts and the doctrines of the ancients. Listen to the advice of your governors and instructors. Although you are yet young, you are old enough to know what is good and what is not; in paying attention to all the dangers you have run, and that no accident has happened to you, we believe that heaven has views upon you, and it is right that we conform to the event. In consequence, we establish you heir of our crown, and give to you the silver seal of it. As to the general command of the army, we take that upon ourselves; but as soon as we set

out for the war, all the soldiers which remain, and which can have any relation to the government of the state, shall be entirely at your disposal. Endeavour to conform yourself in every thing to the wishes of the people, and let not your virtues belie the brilliancy of the star which ought to mark the hereditary prince; let the age and the people now existing enjoy the happiness of the dynasty of *Han*. Like the swallow which covers her young ones with her wings, I address these words to you, which are plainer than the sun and the moon. May you be happy enough to render your dynasty as durable as heaven and earth, and to prolong it to ten thousand generations.

The 54th year of *Cank-hung*, the 21st day of the 3d moon.

• *Patent of Inspector of Colleges.*

Gia-laung, first year, 11th day, 17th moon.

The Grand Council permits the pastor of souls named "the precious" to be inspector of colleges. Besides, because he has asked of the king permission to go into all the provinces of the kingdom of *Anam*, as sent by the king, and as he is sincere, the grand council gives him permission to have seven men for his personal service, and ten men for hard work.—Whether he wishes to go by sea or by land, the king permits it, as well as to carry arms for his safety; and in each province he will show this patent to the governor of it.

The seal is affixed, and it contains the legend: "Grand Council Anamite Kingdom."—[*Bengal Hurkaru*.]

VISIT TO THE SYRIAN CHRISTIANS.

(From a "Diary of a Tour through Southern India in 1821 and 1822;" by a Field Officer of Cavalry.)

AFTER a five hours' sail and row, we came in sight of the several houses of the missionaries at Cotym, erected on some rising grounds at no great distance from each other; and soon after we discovered an ancient church on our right hand, in a romantic situation among the trees, and slightly elevated above the valley, through

which flows the stream that we were ascending. A little further to the left, and in the valley, was the Syrian college.

I landed about half a mile from Mr. Fenn's house, and proceeded toward it on foot; but before I entered his grounds, he came himself to meet me, and gave me a Christian welcome. He, with Messrs.

Bailey and Baker, are clergymen of the Church of England, sent out by its peculiar Missionary Society to the Syrians of Malabar. I hope to pass nearly a fortnight in this very interesting country.

Feb. 20, 1821.—I accompanied Messrs. Fenn and Baker to the Syrian church at the village of Cotym, where we found them employed in celebrating their religious rites; and preparing for a feast in commemoration of an ancient bishop from Antioch, who after having rendered them essential services, died, and was buried there. The feast, at least, was in imitation of better times; for it consisted in large quantities of rice and other food for all the poor who chose to come for it.

On arriving at the church, the metropolitan, Mar Dionysius, received us in a small room leading into it, and serving as the habitation of one of its catanars. The Metran's appearance is pleasing and dignified, and his address good: he seems to be about forty, or forty-two years of age; has a fine countenance (evidently not of Indian origin), expressive of mild, good sense; yet with a meek, subdued look, which instantaneously bespeaks our natural sympathy and affection. He received me with kindness, shaking me by the hand; and I hope my manner expressed the respect which I felt for all that I had heard of his real worth. After a short conversation, we went up stairs into a gallery which overlooked the interior of the church, and in which we found Alexandreas, one of the most respectable catanars, who almost immediately alluded to the great loss which the Syrians had sustained in the retirement of their revered protector, Col. Munro, from public affairs. In the mean time, the people were assembling for divine worship. The performance of it very much resembled that of the Romish superstitions; but toward the close, I was delighted to find that they read a portion of the New Testament in Malayalim, the vernacular tongue of the Syrians, and the people appeared to listen with much attention. The church was small, but was completely filled. There were no images, but there were some wretched daubs of painting over the altar. From the communion table descended a few steps, on which candlesticks were placed; and on the centre of the uppermost step stood a wooden crucifix, the foot of which was

concealed by a glory, apparently of solid silver.

All the missionaries and their ladies dined this evening with Mr. and Mrs. Fenn, and I was a delighted spectator of their mutual cordiality and Christian friendship. It seems, indeed, a peculiar blessing from the Almighty to this fallen church, that those whom I hope, without being presumptuous, we may venture to regard as sent to be His honoured instruments in restoring her to her pristine faith, should be all unquestionably pious men: surely it is an earnest that His blessing will attend their labours.

In order to prevent confusion, and increase their mutual efficiency, they have, at Mr. Fenn's suggestion, each taken a separate line of usefulness. Mr. Fenn superintends the college and its concerns; Mr. Baker, the schools; and Mr. Bailey translates, preaches, and visits the churches. By this excellent regulation, each becomes better master of the business in his own appointed line; no one interferes with another's pursuits, and all things are conducted with unbroken harmony.

They speak in high terms of the metropolitan's humility and good sense; and they have reason to believe that he does not neglect the important work of private prayer, a part of religious duty which seems to have fallen into almost general and total disuse among the Syrians. Whenever the missionaries express a wish, he gladly accedes to it, as far as he is able; but this they seldom do in a direct manner, as their object is rather to let improvements spring from their suggestions, acting on the gradually increasing light of his own mind. Some few ameliorations have been already effected; and among them one very important one, the marriage of a large body of the catanars. In these improvements the Metran modestly declines any share of merit, openly attributing all to the friendly counsel of the missionaries, and acknowledging his own ignorance, and earnest desire of further light and instruction. He personally resides in the college; and every evening regularly questions the students as to what they have been learning during the day.

The Syrian clergy seem to have all a great veneration for the name of Buchanan, though for two or three years after he left them they quite execrated his memory, in

consequence of their hearing no news of their ancient and only complete copy of the Holy Scriptures in manuscript, which they permitted him to take away, under a promise of sending them the same book in print. Until the printed Scriptures arrived, they imagined he had been deceiving them; but when they had diligently compared them with the numerous fragments which they still possessed, and found them minutely exact copies, their joy and veneration far exceeded the abhorrence which they had lately expressed toward their benefactor.

Feb. 21, 1821.—Mr. Fenn conducted me this morning to the college. It is a handsome building for this country, and well adapted to its purpose. There are at present fourteen students destined for the sacred ministry; besides a considerable number of boys, selected from the church schools, and sent here to finish their education. The whole is yet in its infancy, having been but fifteen months in action; but I have seldom seen a better promise of future success than it presents.

At Chenganoor, we found, on inquiry, that they had not yet established any school, assigning extreme poverty as the cause; however, after a little conversation, they consented to receive a schoolmaster; and twenty principal householders agreed to contribute each four chukrams per month as his salary. One will consequently be sent from Cotym, or from some other place.

Feb. 24, 1821.—We continued our trip up the river as far as Covencherri. This church is beautifully situated among wild scenery of hills and woods, and is kept clean and neat. Inside was a wooden image of St. Thomas, the first which I had noticed among them; and on remarking to the catanars how sorry I was to see it there, they told me that it had been formerly put there by the Roman Catholics, and had not been removed since; but that as they did not put the slightest value on it, they would have it removed immediately. I learned afterwards that they were all superstitiously afraid of laying hands on it, for the purpose of removal; till one, bolder or wiser than the rest, shewed them the example.

We staid here but a short time, and returned two miles down the stream to Maramanna to breakfast. The banks of the

river, and all the scenery between these two places, were truly romantic. The principal catanar of Maramanna is a very respectable man, much in the habit, we were told, of family prayer; and his nephew, also a catanar, and malpan (or doctor of divinity), is a young man of abilities, and esteemed among his countrymen. We had a good deal of conversation with him, in which he shewed good sense, and some knowledge of Scripture. He says he is very anxious to learn English, and means shortly to go to the college for that purpose.

We reached Mavelicari a little before dark. We are lodged in a gallery over the west end of the church; and it is by no means an uncomfortable apartment. The people here, as at all the villages, received us in a body, with every demonstration of kindness, and expressions of gratitude for our visit.

Feb. 25, 1821.—We remained here today to keep the Sabbath. When the Syrian divine service of the day was over, in which, for the first time, the prayers, as well as the portions of Scripture, were read in the Malayalim tongue, Mr. Bailey went through a part of the English Liturgy in the same language; and then preached a short sermon to them on the ninth verse of the fourth chapter of the First Epistle of St. John. During the sermon, contrary to their usual custom, they were all attention, and crowded one upon another, in order to get nearer to the preacher. The catanars appeared particularly struck, as much with the novelty as with the interest of the scene; for this was the first sermon which they had ever heard, it not being the custom among them to preach. But Mr. Bailey has exhorted them to commence, and I trust in time they will; as yet, most of them are too ignorant themselves of the Scripture to do so.

Soon after the sermon was ended, one of the catanars called the attention of the people to a letter from the Metropolitan, forbidding a certain individual, who had been guilty of some offence, the entrance of any church for the present. It is, in fact, a temporary excommunication.

The men and women are always in separate parts of the church; but, with this exception, there is little decorum. Nevertheless it was very remarkable how different the attention of the people was during

the Malayalim prayers, from what they evinced during the few prayers which were yet recited in Syriac. The translation of our Liturgy into Malayalim is nearly completed.

Several of the Syrians called on Mr. Bailey in the afternoon; and one or two of them, entering on the subject of his sermon, recapitulated to him the whole scope of it; and observed, how much happier their brethren at Cotym were, who would have such frequent opportunities of hearing him preach.

Previous to quitting Mavelicari, we had much interesting conversation with the catanar, who had read the prayers in Malayalim, on religious topics.

Feb. 28, 1821.—Munro Island is a piece of ground about eight miles N.E. from Quilon, given by the Ranee of Travancore for the support of the Syrian college; and the gift was one of the last public acts due to the influence of the benevolent Col. Munro, by whose name the island is to be called in future, at the Ranee's own desire.

We could not leave Munro Island yesterday until past eleven, owing to the delays of our boatmen; and it took us nearly twenty-four hours to return to Cotym. In the afternoon, I went to visit Mr. Baker's school, which is evidently in good order, and well attended to, but has not yet been a sufficient time established to produce any thing remarkable. Several of the boys, however, shewed marks of intelligence; and, above all, of willingness to learn. I was surprised to see two little girls among them, as that is quite a novelty in India.

March 1.—We dined with Mr. Bailey; and in the evening the Metropolitan came to us in state; which he had kindly consented to do, in order to afford me the gratification of seeing him in his pontifical robes. He wears a mitre on these occasions; and the pastoral crook, or crozier, is carried before him. The latter is of a very ancient form, having the top ornamented with gold, and the staff made of polished black wood, with a stripe of silver descending spirally from the top to the bottom. After a short time he took off most of his robes, and kept on only the usual one of crimson silk.

He sat and conversed with us for about an hour; and confirmed me in the impression which I had before received of him—that of his being a gentleman and

an intrepid Christian. His words were of warm gratitude of the benefits conferred on his people and himself by the English nation; and more especially by the excellent Colonel Munro, who seems beloved by them all. He allowed, unreservedly, the state of wretched ignorance in which the Syrians are plunged: and since the arrival of the missionaries, he found, from his conversation with them, that he had every thing to learn; all was new to him. He appeared particularly pleased with the well-known saying, which I begged Mr. Fenn to explain to him, of our revered Sovereign, who wished that every man in his dominions "might be able to read his Bible, and have a Bible to read." When he at length retired, the three missionaries accompanied him to his palankeen, with the greatest respect and deference; by which, and similar means, they render him venerable in the eyes of his people, from the honour which the notice of Europeans in this country always confers.

March 2.—It was not without emotions of sorrow that I finally quitted this venerable man. He received me in his little bedroom; the furniture of which consisted simply of a bed, three chairs, a very small table, a wooden chest, and a brass lamp: from the canopy of his bed, some dresses of ceremony were hanging on a cord, and a very few books lay on the chest opposite the one small window. Besides this little room he has one other, not much larger, which is nearly empty. Such I pictured to myself, the abode of an archbishop in the primitive ages of the church, before the progress of society and civilization had effected a corresponding change.

Our conversation was short, consisting mainly of mutual good wishes: but, before I went, he expressed a wish to have from England a print of George the Third; and entrusted me with a commission, with which I was happy to be charged, of conveying a copy of the printed New Testament in Syriac, with a few lines on the first blank-leaf, in his own hand-writing, to the Patriarch of Antioch: and this I am to deliver personally, if possible, on my intended overland journey to Europe. We then parted. May our Heavenly Father bless him, and bestow on him a knowledge of the Sacred Volume, commensurate with his deep and unaffected humility and kindness! and may he be-

pointe a light, burning and shining amid the spiritual darkness of this long-neglected offspring of the Church of Antioch!

March 6. We reached Purovan. Here we met the principal malpan of the college of Cotym; he is an active, intelligent man; well versed, as Mr. Fenn assures me, in the Scriptures. He came to meet us from Mamelicherry, to which place he escorted us after breakfast, as he himself officiates as one of its catanars. On arriving at the landing-place (for all our visits to the Syrians are still made by water) we found that he meant to give us a sort of public reception. We were welcomed by a crowd of Syrians, with two or three most ancient matchlocks among them, which they fired on our landing; and a small troop of boys, armed with swords and shields, preceded us with a measured step, guided by a tune, which one sang and the others repeated in chorus, while their instructor in this Pyrrhic dance animated and encouraged them with conscious satisfaction. On arriving at a favourable spot of ground, we halted for a few minutes, while two of the boys, together with their master, performed some feats of activity, which were no ways remarkable. The dance was then resumed, and continued till we reached the church: on which half a dozen iron pots, filled with gunpowder, were discharged, and made about as much noise as those in St. James's Park.

I have mentioned these trifles mainly to give some faint idea of the customs of the natives; and, though we may esteem them somewhat ridiculous in themselves, and inconsistent with the grave reception due to a Christian minister, still we were gratified with the intention, and could not but be pleased with the evident and invariable good-will of this interesting people.

The following are the four main improvements which have been effected in the Syrian Church with general approba-

tion, or at least without any dislike having been openly manifested:—

1. The marriage of the clergy.
2. The removal of all images from the churches.
3. The reading a portion of the Scriptures, every Sunday, in the Malayalim.
4. The opening of schools attached to most of the churches.

These reforms may be safely considered as general in spirit, although in fact, from the remoteness of some of the churches, and the short space of time which has elapsed since the reforms commenced, they cannot be yet said to be in universal operation: in a very few more months, with God's blessing, I have no doubt they will be entirely so.

Among partial amendments may be reckoned, a decreasing estimation, in the eyes of the principal clergy, of pomp and ceremony; a desire, openly manifested, to study the Scriptures; an humble acknowledgment of the dreadful state of ignorance in which they are plunged; gratitude towards those who are assisting in rescuing them from it; and a greater regard to cleanliness and decency of apparel.

Since all this has been effected, through the Divine permission, in the short space of four years (when Mr. Bailey, the first missionary, settled among them), can we doubt, I would say it with humble reverence, that it seems to be the good pleasure of God that this once flourishing church should be restored? sooner, possibly, than many may be aware of.

One pleasing feature in the character of the Syrians, I have as yet neglected to bring forward; I mean, the great reverence which they shew toward their aged parents and relatives. Even the malpan could never be prevailed on to sit in his uncle's presence; and I witnessed a similar feeling in several other instances.

NEW SYSTEM OF LEGISLATION IN POLYNESIA.

It appears that the government of Otaheite has completed a code of civil and criminal law, founded upon Scripture principles, which has been printed and fixed up in each district of the kingdom by order of the sovereign, in order that his subjects, most

of whom can read, may be instructed in their duties, as citizens and heads of families. His example, it is expected, will be copied by the other islands in the same Archipelago.

In the preamble of the code, after the customary salutation, king Pomare

thus expresses himself: "God, in his great mercy, has sent us his word. We have received this word, to the end that we may be saved. Our intention is to observe his commandments. In order that our conduct may be such as becomes people who love God, we make known to you that the following laws shall in future be observed in Otaheite."

The first article of this code is "on murder (which is punished with death);" the second "on robbery;" the third "on depredations committed by hogs;" the fourth, "on objects stolen or lost;" the succeeding articles are, concerning the observation of the sabbath, the provocation to war, on marriage, bigamy, adultery, &c., to the number of nineteen. One article names four hundred judges, establishes courts of justice in the different districts of Otaheite and its dependencies, and enjoins the chiefs to take care that their orders are duly executed.

It will gratify curiosity to insert some of these laws, the offspring of a rude people recovered from gross paganism and deplorable immorality, by the labours of English missionaries. Experience will no doubt effect many beneficial changes in this system of law, which affords a tolerable insight into the present condition of the Otaheitans.

Law respecting sales and purchases.

—If any one wishes to make a purchase, it is for him to look well to what he is doing before completing the bargain. But the bargain once concluded, and the objects delivered, it cannot be annulled, but by the consent of both parties. If one of the objects bartered is found to have some fault which was not perceived before the exchange was made, the bargain may be broken; but if the fault was known, the bargain remains in force. If the exchange be made in the name of a sick person, it is not consummated until the sick person has seen and accepted the object acquired in his

name: if he does not accept it, the object may be given back. No person ought to endeavour to depreciate the property of another: it is a wicked action. Neither should persons take upon themselves to interfere in bargains where they have no business to meddle.

Law respecting the holiness of Sunday.—It is a crime in the sight of God to work on Sunday. Let whatsoever is conformable to the word of God be observed, and whatsoever is not, be abandoned. Consequently no one, on the Lord's day, may build houses, construct canoes, cultivate the earth, or do any other work, not even travel. If any one wishes to hear, on this day, a missionary in a distant place, let him do it: but let not that serve as a pretext for other business; in that he would conduct himself improperly. Nevertheless it would be as well that persons should reach by Saturday night the place where they desire to pass the Sunday. A first transgression of this law will be followed by exposure; and if the offender persists in disregarding it, he shall be condemned to certain hard labour for the public, which shall be assigned him by the judges.

Law respecting false accusations.

He who falsely accuses another of murder, blasphemy, theft, or any other [heinous] crime, commits a great sin. He shall be condemned, and as a punishment, to labour on the public highways, and to open a road of four miles in length, and four yards in breadth; he shall remove therefrom the grass, &c., and make a road in good condition. He whose false statement relates to matters less serious than those before-mentioned, must construct a road of two miles long and four yards broad. The road once made, the proprietor of the land which it traverses will be bound to maintain it in good condition, and to keep the middle of it raised, so that in wet weather the water may run easily off it. The parents of the condemned person

may assist him in his labour, if they wish it. The chief of the district where the road is constructing, will be bound to find the condemned person in food; he must not maltreat him, nor force him to labour without resting. Lastly, when false accusations relate merely to trifles, no punishment will be inflicted.

The assistance of the missionaries has no doubt contributed to the framing of these *institutions Tahitee*, the benefit of which, if vigilantly administered, will soon be experienced by the natives. The advantages of the last quoted law we are assured have been felt in a very striking manner.

According to another and more recent account, the form of trial (which takes place before not less than six judges), and the proceedings are very simple. The culprit is condemned on his own confession only, and the odium incurred by the discovery that he has spoken falsely is represented to be so great, that there has been hardly an instance in which it has been necessary to examine witnesses. There have been hitherto but two individuals capitally punished, which is by hanging. Treason and murder are the only crimes so punished; the criminals suffered for the former offence.

The informant writes that the change in the moral character of the Otaheitan is most extraordinary. Cook describes them as being the most accomplished thieves he had ever met with; when, at present, every thing belonging to the party was exposed, and at their mercy, yet not an article was removed.

He adds: "They are constant in their attendance on divine service twice a-day, on Sundays and Wednesdays, exclusively of prayer meetings, &c. Besides the missionaries, they have their own ministers, who preach long extemporaneous sermons, apparently with great effect. Their singing is very good; and whenever the residing missionary understands

music, their proficiency is extraordinary, singing by notes in a style far superior to our own general congregations. Their chapels are well built; the pulpit and seats are ornamented with carved work. In Eimeo, an island in sight of Otaheite, they are now finishing a chapel built of hewn coral rock, which has a beautiful appearance.

"The population, although greatly diminished since Cook's time, is now on the increase, in consequence of the new system by which females are more respected, and by which marriages are encouraged, and the abolition of that horrible error society described by Cook.

"The greatest failing of the islanders (one indeed common to all savage and half-civilized people) is an excessive fondness for ardent spirits; but notwithstanding this fondness, they have had virtue enough to destroy all the stills on the island, and to prohibit the manufacture of *ava* under the penalty of banishment for life. The art of distillation had been taught them by some of our countrymen, when a hollowed stone served them for a boiler, a bamboo for a worm, and a canoe for a cooler.

"When we were upon the island, they adopted a flag (a red fly, with a star in the quarter); and by a whaler which touched at the island on her way home, intimated it to the British Government, and claimed its protection. The letter to this effect was written by the queen herself."

It appears that by the recent death of Pomare, so famous in missionary annals, the regency is vested in the wife of the late king, during the minority of her son.

One fact recorded in this account is very remarkable, namely, that valuable subscriptions have been made in all the Society Islands for the benefit of the London Missionary Society. The *Westmorland*, a ship of 400 tons, was chartered by them, and nearly laden with their contributions,

consisting of cocoa-nut oil, arrow-root, cotton, &c.

indigenous cane, from its larger size and superior hardihood.*

Sugar is now cultivated in Otaheite; and the Otaheitan cane has been introduced into our West-India islands, and cultivated in preference to the

* See an account of the different modes of cultivating and manufacturing sugars in our Journal, vol. xv. p. 346.

A REGULATION FOR THE PORT OF SINGAPORE.

THE port of Singapore is a free port, and the trade thereof is open to ships and vessels of every nation free of duty, equally and alike to all.

MASTER ATTENDANT.

1. The master attendant is entrusted with the immediate charge and superintendence of the port, and in the performance of this duty will exercise the authority of a magistrate as far as may be necessary.

2. The jurisdiction of this officer extends over the harbour and inlets of the sea, and generally along the shores of the islands, wherever trade may be carried on by sea.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

3. The arrival of all ships and vessels must be duly reported, first in the report book sent off by the master attendant, and afterwards at the master attendant's office by the commander in person, after the vessel has anchored. On this occasion the commander will deliver in a general account of his import cargo, with its estimated value.

4. The intended departure of any vessel from the port must also be reported to the master attendant; and previous to granting a port clearance, a similar return must be made by the commander of the nature and value of the export cargo.

5. Native trading boats will in like manner report and furnish returns of their cargoes at the boat-office.

6. The sole object in requiring the above returns of import and export cargo, is to form a record of the nature and extent of the trade of the port, as it may exist from time to time.

LETTERS AND DISPATCHES.

7. The commanders of all vessels on their arrival off the port are required to deliver to the post-office peon sent on board for the purpose, all letters and dispatches for the settlement, without reservation, and on their departure to take charge of all letters and packets that may

be entrusted to them from the post-office, granting receipts for the same.

SINGAPORE RIVER.

8. No vessels to enter the river to discharge cargo above forty tons, unless in cases of emergency, such as springing a leak, &c., and then when discharged to remove out of the way of other boats:

REPAIR OF VESSELS.

9. A marine yard having been established at Arrow Point under the superintendence of the master attendant, accommodation will be afforded therein for the construction and repair of every description of vessel, and it is expected that the convenience thus afforded will render it unnecessary for vessels to repair elsewhere. All vessels requiring repair to report the same to the master attendant, who will point out a proper spot for that purpose.

VESSELS BELONGING TO THE PORT.

10. All vessels and trading boats belonging to the port to be furnished with a quarterly pass by the master attendant, which pass will exempt them from anchorage or port clearance fees.

CARGO BOATS.

11. All cargo and other boats to be numbered and registered in the master attendant's office, and the crews of all cargo boats kept for hire to be under the controul of that officer; one head chuliah to have charge of all the cargo boats under the superintendence of the master attendant.

SIGNALS.

12. The signal department, as far as concerns arrivals and departures, and communication with shipping, is placed under the superintendence of the master attendant, who will cause the same to be regulated so as best to suit the convenience of the mercantile community.

13. The master attendant will cause the union jack to be invariably hoisted in the report boat.

ANCHORAGE AND PORT CLEARANCE FEES.

14. The master attendant is authorized

to demand the following fees for anchorage and port clearances, to defray in part the expense of his establishment, which fees are to be in full of all and every charge whatsoever for port dues.

For Ships of 500 tons and upwards	Dollars.
Ditto of 300 tons and upwards.....	12
Ditto less than 300 tons	10
Brigs and all other square rigged vessels.....	8
Junks of 600 tons and upwards	6
Do. of 500 to 600.....	15
Do. of 400 to 500.....	12
Do. of 300 to 400.....	8
All others	7
<i>Native Prows and Vessels</i>	
Above 20 Tons.....	6
Do. 12	5
Do. 10	4
Do. 7	3
Do. 5	2
Do. 2	1½
	1
	0½

BOAT HIRE, WATERING, &c.

15. The following rates are established for boat-hire, and for supplying vessels with wood, water, and ballast.

Boat-hire, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a dollar per coyan of 40 piculs, for carrying cargo to or from vessels lying on the inshore bank, and one dollar per coyan if lying beyond.

Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollar per ton including boat-hire.

Fire-wood, when supplied by the master attendant, 10 dollars per 1,000 billets, exclusive of boat-hire.

Ballast, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a dollar per ton, including boat-hire.

All applications for cargo, boats, and water, to be made to the master attendant's office.

This regulation to have effect from the 1st proximo. Dated at Singapore this 20th day of January 1823.

(Signed) T. S. RAFFLES.

IOTA'S REPLY TO THETA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: In reply to Theta's critique on M. Klaproth's *Vestiges of a Primitive Tongue in the Chinese Language*, I presume to trouble you with the following explanations:

In answer to the remark that Wā (bouc au fond de l'eau vase) should have been compared with Vas, Lat. I reply, that the only significations of Vas are, 1st a vessel, 2d a surety, and that it never signifies loam; and that if the analogy is evident, it is immaterial whether the points compared be chosen in Italy or in France.

De Guignes, in his Chinese Dictionary, gives ille, illa, illud, as the meaning of Ta To, No. 104; and I cannot help thinking that there is some analogy between the sense of the and (for want of a Latin article) of Ille.

If the description of Fong in Morrison's *Alphabetical Chinese Dictionary*, page 191, coincides with the description of the phoenix, and the sounds have some resemblance, it is indifferent whether the object designed be of a natural or mythological nature: and I do not see why the Chinese

should not keep a few mythological birds for their amusement as well as the Greeks.

Theta's "most material objection" arose from the English printer's substituting o for c in tchi, which is certainly more similar to zeh than to toe.

"Tchang is much nearer to sing than to chanter." Some readers may be ready to doubt of this axiom, especially if they consider that NG is a common Chinese termination, and that the head of a word (as of an animal) is more important than its tail.

In relation to the derivation of ego from Ngo, I reply, that, where the acknowledged number of coincidences is so great (several hundreds of Chinese analogies might be added to the Hic et ubique), I cannot perceive the vast importance of one instance more or less.

Depending on your sense of justice for the insertion of this defence of Hic et ubique,

I remain, Sir, &c.

IOTA.

INDIA COTTON-WOOL.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: In your publication for April, there was a long paper on the cotton-wool of India, by Mr. John Bowen, of Bridgewater, who appears to have been formerly resident in Bengal, in the East-India Company's service.

It is not my wish to call in question any part of Mr. Bowen's observations on the culture and preparation of East-India cotton-wool. He seems to be intimately acquainted with the subject, and recommends measures which I have not the smallest doubt are most judicious and proper to be adopted; and it further appears that the Agricultural Society of Calcutta had lately passed resolutions, offering premiums to the most successful cultivators of cotton-wool, which I consider as a fair indication that our Indian settlers are awakening from a long period of apathy regarding this most important article of commerce.

But there is a point regarding the cotton-wool of India which Mr. Bowen does not allude to, and on which it is alleged a great deal depends. I have been informed that the cotton-wool of India is not in general cultivated upon the same species of plant as in America. It is stated that the chief of India cotton-wool is the produce of the *Herbaceum*, an *annual* herbaceous plant, a *biennial* plant being invariably cultivated in America.

If it were made clear that the cotton-wools of America and India were the produce of different plants, might it not at once clear up a difficulty which has long existed, *viz.* the cause why India cotton fabrics are superior to British? a fact which nobody doubts; for it appears to me neither reasonable nor consistent with the laws of nature, that different plants should yield similar fruits.

I never was in a tropical climate, and know little about the products of countries situated under a vertical sun: but I am well stricken in years, and am certain that I never saw any plants of a distinct character in this country yield fruits which were not importantly different in their nature and quality, and I conclude that the same rule or law of nature prevails in all parts of the world; but I am very ignorant in regard to botany, and shall feel greatly indebted to any of your numerous readers who may have a knowledge of this branch of natural history, to furnish me with information on this point, which I doubt not will be instructive to many besides myself: for I have a strong impression that very few of the manufacturers of this country have the slightest notion that the plants on which cotton-wool is cultivated differ further than one apple-tree or gooseberry-bush differs from another.

I would only further remark, that if the natives of India can make better cotton cloths and muslins from their cotton-wool, which is considered inferior by the British manufacturer, than the latter can make from the superior American wool, it follows as a consequence, that either the natives of India have very superior skill in converting bad materials into excellent fabrics, or are in possession of some black art which our manufacturers are not acquainted with.

If you can make room for this very defective paper in your valuable Journal, it may be the means of eliciting some important information on the subject of India cotton-wool, and will much oblige

AN OCCASIONAL READER.

CIVILIZATION OF INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: There is a prevalent dread that we may ultimately lose India, from an over extent of territories. In all human inferences, experience alone furnishes conclusions devoid of the common errors of mere opinion. When the Indian empire was limited and circumscribed, with inimical country powers on every frontier, history shews that we were almost perpetually involved in dangerous and expensive wars, in which political wisdom and military skill often averted impending destruction. These were not wars for establishing a balance of power; but were avowedly for the purpose of *driving us from India*. Even now, were it possible that a commander of great military talents could spring up, with the means of paying an army with punctuality, and of gratifying his mercenaries with plunder, the stability of the Eastern Empire might be seriously endangered. It is therefore evident that such danger is excluded by the *very circumstance of the occupation of the country*; and that no treacherous designs can be carried into effect, without the fairest chance of crushing them in embryo. While we possess the revenues of the country, and while justice is administered with the moderation and strict impartiality prescribed by the Court of Directors, superintended by the Board of Commissioners, and faithfully followed up by the civil and military servants of the Company, the attachment of natives living under a secure possession of property, and in personal safety, can scarcely admit of a doubt.

If again the subject be considered on moral grounds, the most cheering and consolatory prospects present themselves, with still stronger arguments in favour of the continuance of British dominion.

The continental powers see in India what seems equally unaccountable

and surprising, a mere handful of Europeans ruling over a population of one hundred millions of natives, not only without complaint, but with a satisfaction and happiness to the people, forming a complete contrast to the cruelties and miseries experienced by their ancestors, under the most arbitrary and oppressive forms of tyrannical government. They are highly sensible, that were the British Government to withdraw itself voluntarily, the native princes would again rule over them *with a rod of iron*. Here we see, at once, the sure grounds of the durability of British sway. If we are told that a beneficent providence directs the least, as well as the greatest circumstances of human conduct, may not the reflecting moralist fairly resolve all this into the *will of the Deity*? It is not otherwise reconcilable with general history. Can it be for a moment supposed that this wonderful system of facile and just government is intended for the mere paltry purposes of commerce, however useful? No: we seem manifestly (it is humbly presumed) intended by a kind Providence, to render heathen India a christian country; and to confirm this supposition, we even now see "*The sons of Japhet dwelling in the tents of Shem*."

The Court of Directors have frequently pondered the great question of "*the Civilization of India*," and seem to have determined that it can be achieved only by means of *Education*, without attempting to inculcate religious principles, on the ground that moderate information can not fail in time to lead to a *gradual introduction of Christianity*, without alarming the superstitious prejudices of the natives. Much praise is due to the benevolent exertions making in India, to inculcate on the native mind a competent knowledge of the English language, of writing and arith-

metic. This, with a knowledge of a judicious abridgment of universal history, and of the absurdities of the three ancient classical mythologies, is all that is requisite for inducing the natives to look into the beautiful moral simplicity of the gospel, and by reflection and comparison, *in time to convert themselves*. This is a subject of prominent and paramount importance that must constantly occupy the attention of the Court of Directors; the *civilization of India*, being a principal and leading consideration, on which, in point of fact, the endurance and security of our tenure mainly depends. It is principally on this account that it becomes indispensably necessary, that of the thirty Directors, a large proportion should consist of able servants trained in India, without whose experience and information, fatal mistakes, with the best intentions, might be made in the financial, political, military, and moral departments of the government of the Oriental Empire.

While all, Sir, agree on the duty and necessity of instruction, as the harbinger of civilization, leading cautiously and gradually to Christianity, the *degree of education best adapted to local circumstances*, forms the prominent feature of discussion. Some contemplate much danger in imparting a knowledge of the higher branches of literature and belles-lettres; while others argue, that European superiority should be rendered manifest by this very means. I have been nearly thirty years in habits of writing and speaking on this interesting subject, and, with due submission, I venture to say, that the argument resolves itself into a *mere question of economy*; for whether the native mind be enlightened highly, or moderately, the salutary effect will be the same, with a difference only, in acquired intensity of feeling. The general result will be, that *all will be deeply sensible* of the oppression they have been rescued from, and of the happiness they enjoy under an equal administration of jus-

tice, and a security of person and property, formerly utterly unknown. Being made participators in the liberties and privileges of British subjects, the mass of the population must ever remain attached to a government, which secures to them a happiness and safety *vanishing with its absence*. It was thus that the Romans attached the conquered nations, till the corruption of their own government led to their decline and fall. The degree of education now imparting in India will be sufficient, and at the same time economical, and will accord with the maxims of "*in medio tutissimus*," and "*sunt certi denique fines*," &c."

In a pamphlet I published on the *Civilization of India*, I ventured to recommend sending out qualified schoolmasters from this country: this was under the idea of giving the higher education mentioned by the late excellent Bishop of Calcutta. On farther reflection, however, I am disposed to think that much of this expense may be avoided. The best and most able of the country-born young men may soon be instructed in the language of the district they may be intended for as schoolmasters; and in a short time the educated natives, encouraged by Government, will take up the pursuit as a profession. What is now doing in India is, as it were, a drop in the sea, compared to what is requisite as early as possible; that is, *a simultaneous course of moderate education all over India, with close attention to progress, to be regularly reported to the Court of Directors*. There can be no danger of colonization in India, as the very climate *forbids it*. We see the descendants of the Portuguese dwindled to mere pignies; and so it would be with the English in the course of a few generations. Landed property ought to be permitted to be acquired by British subjects; as a knowledge of our arts, industry, and habits, so communicated, would *greatly promote civilization, and create a useful emulation*.

Your communications, Sir, on *Suttees*, have already done good; as strict attention is now paid to the *state of mind* of the unfortunate victim; and the *frame* and *ligatures* are not now

used, as stated to be illegal in the laws relating to this horrible usage, given in one of your numbers.

Your faithful servant,

JOHN MACDONALD.

ARABIC CHARACTERS.

WE have been furnished from Paris with a specimen of "Arabic characters, cut by Molé, jun. under the direction of M. Langlès," *de l'imprimerie d'Everat*. It contains twelve different kinds of type, including Turkish, Persian, Malay, Hindoostance, and Push-too Arabic. In delivering our sentiments on the merits of this specimen of French typography, we must be understood to convey likewise the opinions not only of eminent English Oriental scholars, but of English founders, to whom we have submitted it. As a specimen of printing, it certainly does great credit to the workman. The different parts of the characters are well united, and they have *come off* clean and well. Care and skill on the part of the printer will, however, effect these objects when the *punches* are indifferently cut. In printing European languages, it is notorious that different printers, using the same type, will produce very different specimens. A great dissimilarity of taste prevails in the two countries as to type. In France the *lean* or slender is preferred to the *fat* or bold character, which is generally admired in England. There is, likewise, a peculiarity in the

form of French letters, to which English printers and English readers cannot easily be reconciled.

The most essential point to be considered in regard to the specimen before us is the *shape* of the characters. Upon this point, though scholars will be influenced in some degree by taste or by prejudice, there is a standard which can be resorted to. We believe that the Koran is not only the basis of the religious system of the Arabians, but that some of the copies afford a model of the genuine Arabic characters, as reduced from the rude Cufic letters by the last Caliph of the dynasty of Abbas, who was on that account surnamed *Al Khattat*, or the scribe. This comparison it is not in our power to make; but we are not disposed to think it would be eminently favourable to this specimen of typography, from the tenor of an opinion given us by a person deeply versed in Eastern tongues.

For our own part, much as we admire the beauty of this specimen of printing, we should hesitate to give it the preference to the bolder and equally clear type which has issued from English founts.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM JAVA.

Jan. 6.—"We have lately been alarmed by the breaking out of several volcanoes in different parts of this Island, occasioning much distress and killing many people. The first was in the district of Sumadang, about 54 miles from the Pamanokan estates: it broke out on the 8th November and destroyed a fine district of the Government lands—kept increasing till the 12th, when the entire population, for 17 miles round, was buried under the burning lava. Two hundred villages and from 5 to 6,000 inhabitants were annihilated in *Asiatic Journ.*—No. 94.

one night. On the 28th ultimo, an irruption took place in another direction near to Solo, and has killed about 50 people; and on the night of the 30th we were completely shaken out of our beds by an earthquake, and the awful appearance of the sky being on fire all around us. All the inhabitants of Batavia left their houses in dismay. We have not yet heard the effects of this last crash, but hope they were on one of the adjacent islands or far in the interior.—[*Bom. Courier*, March 15.

Review of Books.

*Letters on the State of Christianity in India; in which the Conversion of the Hindoos is considered as impracticable. To which is added a Vindication of the Hindoos, Male and Female, in answer to a severe Attack made upon both by the Reverend *****.* By the Abbé J. A. DUBOIS, Missionary in Mysore, and Author of the Description of the People of India. London. 1823.

THE volume which is now before us is a work of no common interest. The writer is a liberal catholic,—has been upwards of thirty years a zealous missionary,—has returned from his labours in despair—and is quoted as indisputable authority by that party which regards all efforts for the conversion of the Hindoos to Christianity as futile, if not dangerous. Whatever might be our particular sentiments on the question at issue, the published opinions of such a writer would call for special notice.

We repeat, that he has returned from India in a state of absolute discouragement. He tells us, that during a period of twenty-five years,* he had utterly failed of success; that the whole of his converts were individuals of the lowest castes, and generally of the vilest character. He describes them as “pariahs” and “beggars,” as “vagrants and outcasts of the several tribes, who, being without resource, turned Christians, in order to form new connections, chiefly for the purpose of marriage, or with some other interested views.” He assures us that he does not remember a single individual “who may be said to have embraced Christianity from conviction, and through quite disinterested motives;” that many of these new converts ultimately “re-lapsed into paganism;” and that those

who continued Christians were “the very worst among his flock.”

It was natural that his ill success should induce him to look abroad for reasons to which he might attribute it; and he finds them in the system of *caste*, and the degrading idolatry of Brahmanism.

In no country in the world has the Christian religion had to encounter the stupendous obstacles that are to be met with in India. In no country was the struggle so desperate; in none had it to deal with a people so completely priest-ridden; in none had it to oppose a system of cunning and priestcraft so deep laid, and so well calculated to baffle all the attempts of that divine religion to gain a solid footing; but, above all, in no country had it to encounter any difficulty resembling that baneful division of the people into castes, which (whatever may be its advantages in other respects) has always proved, and will ever prove, an insurmountable bar to its progress. In consequence of this fatal division, no where but in India is a father reduced to the cruel and unnatural necessity of separating himself for ever from a beloved son who happens to embrace this religion; or a son to renounce for ever a tender father for the same reason. Nowhere is a spouse enjoined to divorce, for the same cause, a cherished husband; or an unmarried young person, after having embraced Christianity, doomed to pass the rest of his life in a forced state of celibacy. In no other country is a person who becomes a Christian exposed, by doing so, to the loss of kindred, friends, goods, possessions, and all that he holds dear. In no country, in short, is a man, by becoming a convert to Christianity, cast out as a vagrant from society, proscribed, and shunned by all: and yet all this happens in India; and a Hindoo who turns Christian must submit himself to all these, and many other no less severe trials.

So mighty and insurmountable, in the opinion of the venerable Abbé, are the obstacles which are thus opposed to the introduction of a purer faith, that he is ultimately driven to the necessary but appalling conclusion, that the Hindoos are a reprobated people, and, like the Canaanites of old, abandoned to their obstinate idolatry, and reserved for signal retribution.

*The principal of these Letters were written seven or eight years ago.

But it is not Christianity alone which is thus so absolutely excluded by the peculiar systems of Hindooism. They oppose, in the view of our author, a bar to all advancement, and check with a deadening influence the progress of human intellect. The advantages of general science, nay, even of the first elements of education, are regarded as an exclusive privilege, and reserved for the Brahmuns only. "It is a sin, it is a crime, a sacrilege in every Hindoo who is not born a Brahmin, to endeavour to emerge from ignorance, and to aspire to the lowest degree of knowledge." It has often been hopefully, and in our opinion, satisfactorily argued, that the extensive and increasing intercourse of the natives with Europeans may produce, in the course of years, a beneficial change. Not so in the opinion of the Abbé:—"the Hindoos have to this day copied nothing of the Europeans besides their vices and their follies."

Such are the gloomy and discouraging views observed by a Christian missionary.

We should, perhaps, be accused of audacity in venturing to dispute such high authority, if we could not appeal to undoubted facts in opposition to these bold, and we may also add, these antiquated predictions;—changes of no ordinary character have been rapidly in progress since these letters were originally penned, of which our respectable author appears to be totally ignorant.

When the Abbé appeals to his own experience, and assures us that he does not write from hearsay, of course he must be understood as referring to the *Peninsula* of India, and chiefly to such districts as are far removed from European intercourse. He was stationed for many years in the heart of the Mysore, where he resided almost in the character of a native, and conformed in dress and other outward observances to the common usages of those around him.

With the state of society under the Presidency of Bengal he has no experimental acquaintance; and it is chiefly within the sphere of the seat of Supreme Government, that the improvement to which we have alluded has been latterly gaining ground.

For several years past we have enquired, from time to time, of those who are continually returning from our Oriental Capital, whether the prejudices of the bulk of the inhabitants of that populous city are not gradually giving way; and their answer has invariably been, that even the bigotted and haughty Brahmun is rapidly assimilating to European manners, and emulating us in the nobler pursuits of literature and science. But we are not reduced to the necessity of confining ourselves to this general statement, for there exist in the daily and weekly papers which are circulated in the Presidency, innumerable proofs of its general correctness. They are continually informing us of splendid entertainments which are given by wealthy natives conformably to European elegance; and we are likewise repeatedly told, that the houses of such individuals are furnished in the European style. Whenever a subscription is set on foot for any charitable object, or any tribute of grateful commemoration, the most respectable natives of Calcutta are invariably forward in supporting it. The fund which was lately raised in our Eastern Empire for the distressed population of Ireland, was swelled in an unexampled manner by native contributions. Previously to the departure of the Marquess of Hastings from India, a meeting was regularly convened by the natives to present him with a complimentary address according to the European form. On this occasion, a chairman was duly elected, and motions were made, seconded, and discussed. It is, moreover, worthy of notice, that a clause was proposed expressive of their obligations to the Noble Marquess for not having inter-

ferred with the custom of Suttees. This clause was strenuously opposed by two enlightened natives, and although it must be admitted that the majority of the meeting were certainly favourable to it, the opposition prevented its insertion. The native newspapers, which have lately been established in Calcutta, are manifestly in imitation of ours; and although they were at first filled with the most ludicrous absurdities, they now appear to be much improving; and even should they henceforth be indifferently conducted, they must certainly be regarded as greatly calculated to promote a spirit of inquiry, if not as constituting a powerful engine to impel the progress of the native mind.* The last circumstance to which we shall advert under the present head is of no slight importance, and has been brought under our notice by one of the latest arrivals from India. A *Native Literary Society* has just been established in Calcutta on the following admirable principles:

“Meetings of opulent and learned Hindoos are to be held, as often as may be practicable and convenient, for the discussion of different subjects connected with the improvement of their countrymen, and the diffusion of general literature. The Society have resolved to translate into Bengalee, and publish scientific and useful works; to comment on the immorality and inconsistency of the customs of the present day, and to point out habits and conduct more conducive to the well-being and happiness of mankind: to publish small tracts in English and Bengalee, and to collect European mathematical and philosophical apparatus, and instruments for public instruction.”

As this is a fact which requires no comment of our own, we shall immediately proceed to other topics.

* Since the enactment of the ordinance for licensing the Press in Calcutta (vide our first article) we are disposed to rejoice in the existence of these newspapers rather than to be apprehensive of any evil consequences.

We are sure that the venerable Abbé has no adequate conception of the progress which education has been making within the last few years, and how extensively the native colleges, and various native seminaries are patronized by the more wealthy and respectable Hindoos. If he will take the trouble of turning over the pages of many of our later numbers, he will meet with a mass of intelligence that will much surprise him—intelligence which we have extracted from time to time from the columns of the Calcutta newspapers.

There are now existing, under the Presidency of Bengal, several native colleges, the first of which, we believe, was established in 1815, and a college for Sanscrit at Calcutta is now in contemplation. The institutions are chiefly or wholly under the management of learned natives; and their funds are powerfully assisted by the liberality of the Government. The periodical examinations of the students (several reports of which have appeared in our own pages), manifest, in a striking manner, the energetic spirit of the students themselves, and the eagerness of many of the more learned Brahmins for the promotion of intellectual improvement. Even the School-book Society, and the native schools established by the British and under British superintendence, are liberally supported by native contributions, and the schools are frequently visited by respectable Hindoos. We cannot refrain from inserting here the following short passage from the journal of the Rev. J. A. Jetter, which has already been published in this country.

“While I was examining the boys, a respectable native gentleman came into the school. I requested him to hear the first class in reading, and to try them in writing by dictation, which he cheerfully did, and was no less rejoiced than surprised at the progress which they had made. He said, ‘Now many of my countrymen begin

to see the advantage arising from your disinterested exertions.’”

These schools have latterly increased in a most astonishing degree, and they have even extended to the remotest quarters of the Indian continent; those which have been established in the territories of the native princes of Rajpootana, being supported entirely by the British Government. From the report of an examination of the boys of the indigenous schools of Calcutta, which appeared in our last number, it appears that upwards of *two thousand eight hundred* pupils are at present educated in them. These boys are instructed both in the English and native languages; and on the evidence of Mr. Jetter, a gentleman we have already quoted, it further appears that the parents of the children connive generally at the use that is occasionally made in the schools of even Christian tracts rather than that their offspring should forego the advantages of elementary education.—“It is a sin,” says our venerable author, “it is a crime, a sacrilege in every Hindoo who is not born a Brahmin to endeavour to emerge from ignorance, and to aspire to the lowest degree of knowledge!!”

We shall preface our next subject with another quotation from our author. “The ladies of Liverpool were not aware, that even should not the prejudices of the country oppose an almost insurmountable bar to the establishment of schools for females in India; the state of poverty of the latter, and their numerous avocations, would not allow them to attend those schools.”—This was written in reply to an appeal made by a Christian minister, now no more, in behalf of the female community of India, and it is not a little curious that it was this very appeal which was chiefly instrumental in effecting the establishment in Calcutta of female schools, the very idea of which is thus sarcastically treated by our author. It is a posi-

tive fact, that notwithstanding the general prejudices of the Hindoos against female education, and notwithstanding the predictions of the Abbé Dubois, there are, at the present moment, upwards of *three hundred* females educated in and about Calcutta under the superintendence of Miss Cooke, a lady sent out for the purpose from this country. We inserted in our last number a circular written by the Rev. Dan. Corrie, by which it appears that the female schools were so rapidly increasing, that the establishment of a central school had become highly desirable.

We shall conclude this part of our subject with the following cheerful paragraph extracted from a late number of the “Friend of India.”

“In another age or two what will an enlightened Hindoo say? Even now, in the very infancy of our operations, we see the barriers of prejudice thrown down which kept the European and the Hindoo at an unapproachable distance; a system of illumination formed and in full operation, aided by the presence and exertions of the very natives whose powerful influence we feared would have been fatal to our plans: thousands and thousands of youths and children, crowding to our schools, and taught by their own countrymen; native presses in operation, even female schools succeeding beyond all calculation, and the prejudices against them subsiding in the most astonishing manner; books rapidly circulating, colleges erected, and students preparing to spread science throughout these countries.”

We are fully prepared to admit with the Abbé Dubois, that the system of caste and other institutions of the Hindoos, oppose obstacles to the introduction of Christianity, which are not to be met with in any other country; but we think, at the same time, that he somewhat *gratuitously* infers from his own failure an equal ill success on the part of his brother mis-

sionaries. Whatever may be his impressions, it is impossible for us to shut our eyes to the sober and respectable evidence continually brought before us. When we meet, in the most unprejudiced quarters, with testimonials to the character of native Christians, when the journals of military officers,* and the very *newspapers*† of India bear witness to the same effect, we certainly think, that it is incumbent on the Abbé to bring something more convincing than simple scepticism in opposition to the statements of those who are labouring in the same vineyard in which he has been so long engaged. To select a *single* instance, our last number contained an "Address" of certain native Christians to their idolatrous countrymen. We appeal to public opinion, whether the Abbé Dubois, or any other individual, has a right to question the sincerity of their professed principles, until they have shewn by their fruits that they are not branches of the true vine. If this had been a solitary instance, we should not have quoted it, but it would be easy to select from the documents before us innumerable cases of equal force and equal respectability.

It is not true, that professed converts to Christianity are to be found only amongst the lowest castes. There have been instances in that very order, which from interest as well as prejudice, is naturally most adverse to Christian doctrine. The latest arrivals from Calcutta furnish us with the following account of the baptism of a Brahmun.

Baptism of a Brahmun at Delhi.—Mr. Thompson, in a letter dated Delhi, 31st December 1822, thus writes: "The Pundit Ramchurun has at length been baptized; the ordinance was administered on the 22d Dec. After worship, he gave an account of his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, as the God and Saviour of the world, and of his desire to conform to his

will. Being asked *why* he embraced the gospel, he replied, for *salvation*: and on our wishing to know *what* had affected his mind most, in all that he had read, he replied: 'Jesus, being God, had made himself of no reputation (apa ko tooch'h keea) for sinners, and for my sake.' We had for two or three months observed the progress of a work of grace in his heart, and from time to time alternately rejoiced over or trembled for him: we accordingly received our dear brother with no small joy. At the ghat, in presence of a number of natives, and in sight of the Eastern gate of the palace, we sang a couple of hymns in Hindce and English, and I explained to the natives the solemn act of a brahmun's renouncing the debtas, and his works of fancied righteousness, and taking refuge in the propitiatory death of Christ, the incarnate God, for the salvation of his soul. I then prayed, and Ram-churun and I went down into the river, and I baptized him. The people were greatly amazed, and began to make many inquiries: the report of a brahmun's having embraced Christianity spreading through the city, our brother became the subject of conversation every where. In shops, in the streets, in places of rendezvous, and in private houses, our good brother afforded matter for conversation for the whole city. The effect has been very good—numbers of brahmuns have come to inquire after Christ and the gospel, who never thought of these things before; yea, have eagerly taken books, and solicited larger ones containing a fuller account of the Saviour. They see that the gospel is capable of producing conversions even from among them, and therefore some of them are anxious to know what that gospel is. On every side we excite curiosity, and the preaching and discussions abroad have become doubly interesting from the Pundit's baptism."

Viewing the incident in the most sober light, the public baptism of a Brahmun, under any circumstances, (although, as we have already observed, the present is not a solitary case), is not to be disregarded. A *few* instances of this description will tend more to shake the fabric of Hindooism than any thing else, reasoning on human principles, we are able to conceive. We are told that the circumstance created astonishment;—astonishment, we are also told, engendered doubt,—and doubt begot inquiry.

Our respectable and venerable friend must excuse us, if we venture to con-

* Vide "Sketches in India;"—"Fifteen Years in India;"—"Diary of a Tour in India," &c. &c.

† Vide *Asiatic Journal*.—No. 1. et *searissim*.

gratulate the present age, that the Hindoos are no longer *cajoled* into Christianity. The error, as he justly argues, is rather of an opposite kind. But if it may be said that the truth is generally stated so hastily and broadly, as to rouse the prejudices of the natives, it may be argued on this very ground, that the converts which are thus made are less dubious in their character. The Abbé himself admits, that the Jesuit Missionaries adopted a system of compromise which was certainly unjustifiable. We much fear that, in a greater or less degree, a similar course has been pursued by most of the *Catholic* Missionaries who have endeavoured to evangelize India. Much as we respect our venerable friend, we must be allowed to say, that we think, on his own shewing, he is himself a little open to this reproof. In speaking of the Eucharist he dare not mention *wine*; a *lamb* must be substituted for the fatted *calf* in the parable of the Prodigal Son; and this, in addressing those who are Christians by denomination. But, what is worse than all, he dare not speak of Christ as the son of an *humble carpenter*, nor of his disciples as *fishermen*, these trades, according to the institutions of Hindooism, being allotted to castes of a very inferior order. Now really, we must say, that prejudices of this description are such decided relics of Hindooism, that we cannot acknowledge as Christians any individuals who continue to be influenced by them. Such Christians are in fact Hindoos in heart and character. We are not anxious for converts of this description. They must be prepared to receive, at least in outward profession, the humbling doctrines of the gospel, before we can agree to rank them even in the general mass of nominal Christians. Our Saviour, in his human nature, *was* the adopted and reputed son of a *carpenter*; and although by the institutions of Hindooism artificers of this description belong to one of the lowest castes, the Hindoo must be-

lieve the historical fact, or he cannot be regarded as a Christian.

The Abbé, in our opinion, is too anxious, like his Catholic predecessors, to be "all things to all men." We argue, from the general tenor of his work, that the instances we have just quoted, are fair samples of his ordinary mode of instruction.

We are firmly persuaded that the Jesuits, who styled themselves European Brahmins, were actually regarded by the Hindoos as the founders of a new sect of Brahmunism; and we fear that the doctrines they inculcated were seldom of so decided a character as to discourage so dangerous a notion.

We must make allowance for the *Catholic* prepossessions of our author, when speaking of the circulation of the Scriptures; but when he proceeds to argue the utter inutility of the translations which have been made of them into the various languages of India, on account of their egregious defectiveness, we must be permitted to dissent from his conclusion. We have long had reason to believe that most of the translations were, in reality, exceedingly imperfect. But are they not an admirable groundwork for new and improved editions? The Abbé has given us at the end of the volume, "a literal translation of the Canada version of the first chapter of the Book of Genesis," which he certainly exhibits before us in a very unfortunate if not ludicrous dress. Much as we regret this lamentable incorrectness, we are far from being chagrined at the exposure he has thus made, and should rejoice exceedingly if he would pursue the parallel.

He has returned from India disheartened and despairing. Let him not, however, forsake entirely the Ark of the Covenant. Let him impart to his fellow-labourers the advantages he possesses in his intimate acquaintance with the dialects of the South of India, and we shall shortly hope to rescue our Indian Bibles from the opprobrium under which they labour.

We have already devoted so large a space to the consideration of the principal subject, that we cannot venture now upon the latter portion of the volume,—“A Vindication of the Hindoos, Male and Female, in answer to a severe attack made upon both by the Reverend *****.” Neither have we time at present to advocate the cause of the Hindoo *Christian*, as he has supported that of the Hindoo *Pagan*. Thus much, however, it is our duty to observe, that if we are to admit his testimony, as regards the Tanjore and other Christians, we must unreservedly reject a mass of evidence we never yet had cause to question,—evidence derived not only from missionary reports, but from liberal, enlightened, and unprejudiced men, the ornaments of our Indian army, the ornaments of our civil establishments. But the Abbé Dubois is a Catholic, and, although a liberal one, must naturally be expected to have some bias in favour of those native Christians who profess to adhere to the tenets of the Romish Church. And if even these communities are held by him in low esteem, is it likely that he should entertain for the Protestant Churches a higher and firmer hope?

We really are not able to comprehend why the Abbé should be so *very* anxious to discourage all further efforts to evangelize India. Though he himself may have fainted, why should he endeavour to throw obstacles in the way of others? It is true, he regards the conversion of the Hindoos as impracticable, and thinks that the sums which are annually expended in so hopeless an undertaking may be employed for better purposes. But what right has he to argue that it is the awful pleasure of the Almighty that the Hindoos should be a reprobated people? Our duty is distinctly pointed out in the injunction to preach

the gospel in all nations: the result we must leave to Providence. But, under the most disheartening circumstances, we have always the encouraging hope, that “bread which is cast upon the waters may be found after many days.”

The Abbé reminds us of our Saviour’s instructions to the first apostles, to shake off the dust of their feet against hardened and incorrigible cities; and observes, with self-complacency, that *he* has obeyed the injunction. But he forgets that this order was given at a period when the harvest was great, and the labourers *very* few. Labourers are now to be found in *every* vinyard, and there are many in India itself who have not yet been reduced to the extremity of taking the final and gloomy course adopted by our venerable friend.

The Abbé, in affirming that Christianity has latterly declined in India, attributes it to causes which we are far from being disposed to controvert;—the virulent contests between the French and English for domination in the East; and the vicious examples of European residents. But he has forgotten the Inquisition! He has forgotten that every report of an *auto da fe* assembled astonished spectators from the most distant parts of India. When such was the style of preaching the gospel of salvation, of *glory*, to God and *good-will* to men, could it fail of the actual result, that the multitudes half converted (or, we would rather express ourselves the converts of a new sect of Brahmunism), should fall away from their *spiritual pastors*, and that those who had continued firm to the general tenets of Hindooism, should hastily fly the approach of a system of intolerance and crime—of murder in his most bloody garb—of every thing that is vile in man!

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ASIATIC SOCIETY.

On Wednesday evening, the 8th of March, a meeting of the Members of the Asiatic Society was held at their apartments in Chowringhee, W. B. Bayley Esq., Vice President, in the chair.

The Hon. J. H. Harington was elected a Vice-President; and Dr. A. R. Jackson, J. Wheatley, and R. B. Francis, Esqs. proposed at the last meeting, were elected Members of the Society.

A letter was read from Mr. A. W. Schlegel, of Bonn in Prussia, acknowledging his election as an Honorary Member.

A letter from the Aulic Counsellor, Von Hammer, was read, stating that some new Mithriac monuments still more remarkable than those hitherto known, had been discovered in Transylvania, of which he proposes to offer a description. He also acknowledged the receipt of the 13th volume of the Asiatic Researches.

Mr. Mack communicated his thanks, by letter, to the Members of the Society, for the accommodation which they had liberally afforded him for his Course of Lectures on Chemistry.

A letter was read from Dr. Carey, inclosing one from H. Nisbet, Esq., of the Civil Service, giving an account of the Aerolite which lately fell in the zillah of Allahabad. Mr. Nisbet promises to send a specimen of the meteoric stone to the Society, to be deposited in the Museum. Six fragments in his possession weigh upwards of twenty-one pounds.

A communication was read from Mr. Moorcroft, on deputation to Chinese and Oosbek Toorkistan, dated Leh, the capital of Ladaku, May 7th, 1821, forwarding various articles for the Museum, which have been received. 1.—The skin of the Lynx. 2.—The skins of the Leopard, both male and female, the latter the largest. 3.—The skin of the Bear. 4.—The skin of the Fox. 5.—The skin of a variety of the Flying Squirrel. These skins are said to differ considerably in colour from the skins of the same kind of animals in other parts of Asia to which Europeans have had access.

A letter was read from Dr. Adam, Secretary to the Calcutta Medical and Physical Society, requesting, by the direction of the President and Managing Committee, the Members of the Asiatic Society to grant their apartments for the use of the Medical Society, till such time as permanent accommodation can be procured elsewhere. Permission was granted so far as it may not interfere with the convenience of the Asiatic Society.

W. B. Bayley Esq. presented to the Asiatic Society. — No. 94.

Society for the Museum, in the name of B. H. Hodgson, Esq., some specimens of woollen cloth, of Crystals of Metallic Ores, of Salagram Stones, of Siva Lingas, and a Prayer-cylinder, from Nepal.

The woollen cloth is the manufacture of the women of Bhote. Bhote, according to the natives of Katmandoo, is that vast mountainous tract, bounded on the East by the Indus, on the West by the Burhampooter (within the hills), and on the North by the Himalaya, eternal snows. On the South there seems to be no natural boundary, Bhote being said to begin where those petty hill principalities, upon the ruins of which the Goorkha dynasty rose, terminates towards the north: so that the northern frontier of those petty states is the southern boundary of Bhote. The sheep, whose fleeces afford the material for the woollen manufacture here noticed, is a native of Bhote; it is a large, strong, and stately animal, resembling in size and figure the Leicestershire breed. It is the only beast of burden that can traverse those frightful regions, and carries commonly about fifteen seers, and is worth, in the valley of Nepal, about two rupees eight annas. The fleece differs greatly in quality, changing with every difference of climate that is experienced throughout the extensive tract in question. It is coarsest in the most southern parts, and gradually improves in softness as the cold increases towards the north, becoming in the immediate neighbourhood of the snows, little inferior in fineness to the fleece of the shawl goat.

A beautiful model of a native carriage was presented to the Society by the relatives of the late Miss Tytler, a lady who has enriched the Museum with a great variety of curious models, and whose highly meritorious acquirements in science and literature deserve a lasting record.

The two first numbers of the *Journal Asiatique*, published by the *Société Asiatique* of Paris, were received at the meeting from the Secretary Abel-Rémusat. Their contents we shall take a further opportunity of noticing.

An account, geographical, statistical, political, historical, and archaeological of Orissa Proper, or Cuttack, by Andrew Stirling, Esq., was laid before the Meeting by the Secretary. It consists of three parts. The first contains a general description of the province, its boundaries ancient and modern, soil, productions, geology, rivers, towns, commerce, population, revenues, political institutions, and land tenure; the second part its chronology and history; and the third part its religion,

antiquities, temples, and civil architecture. In the district of Cuttack the finest salt of all India is manufactured, and the annual net revenue of it is said to fall little short of sixteen lacks of rupees. It is remarkable for its whiteness and purity even before it has passed into the hands of the merchants, and is of the species called *pangah*, procured by boiling. The process, which is rude and simple, is thus described. The sea water, brought up by various small channels to the neighbourhood of the manufacturing stations, or *khalaries*, is first mixed up and saturated with a quantity of the salt earth, or efflorescence which forms on the surface of the low ground all around, after it has been overflowed by the high tides, and which being scraped off by the Molunthees, or manufacturers, is thrown into cylindrical receptacles of earth having a vent underneath, and a false bottom made of twigs and straw. The strongly impregnated brine filtering through the grass, &c. is carried by a channel dug in the ground to a spot at hand surrounded with an inclosure of mats, in the centre of which a number of long earthen pots, generally about two hundred, cemented together by mud into the form of a dome, under which is a fire-place or oven. The brine is poured into these pots, or choolahs, and boiled until a sufficient degree of evaporation has taken place, when the salt is taken out as it forms with iron ladles, and collected in heaps in the open air. The heaps are afterwards thatched with reeds, chiefly the *Nul* (around karka), and remain exposed to all the inclemency of the weather, until sold or removed by the officers of the agency.

Cuttack owes much of its celebrity to the temple of Juggernaut. The town of that name is calculated to contain 5,741 houses. Every span of it is holy ground, and the whole of the land is held free of rent, on the tenure of performing certain services in and about the temple. The principal street is composed almost entirely of *Mutes*, or religious establishments, built of masonry, with low pillared verandahs, interspersed with trees. The climate of Juggernaut is said to be the most agreeable and salubrious in India during the hot months, the south-west monsoon blowing from the sea at that season in a steady and refreshing breeze, which seldom fails till the approach of the rains.

The edifices which composed the great temple of Bhubunsir stand within a square area inclosed by a stout wall of stone, measuring 600 feet on each side, which has its principal gateway guarded by two monstrous griffins or winged lions in a sitting posture on the eastern face. About the centre of the great middle tower, *Burra Dewal*, or sanctuary in which the images are always kept, rises majestically to a height of 180 feet. Standing near the

great pagoda, forty or fifty temples or towers may be seen in every direction. All the sacred buildings are constructed either of reddish granite, resembling sandstone, or of the free stone yielded plentifully by the neighbouring hills. The elevation of the loftiest is from 150 to 180 feet. The stones are held together by iron clamps, and the architects have trusted for the support of their roofs to the method of placing horizontal layers of stone projecting one beyond the other, until the sides approach sufficiently near at the tops to admit of the block being laid across.

The famous temple of Juggernaut, in its form and distribution, resembles closely the great pagoda of Bhubunsir, and is nearly of similar dimensions. It is said to have cost from 40 to 50 lacks of rupees. The dreadful fanaticism which formerly prompted pilgrims to sacrifice themselves under the wheels of the Juggernaut *rut'h*, has happily ceased. During four years that Mr. Stirling witnessed the ceremony, three cases of self-immolation only occurred, one of which was doubtful, and might have been accidental, and the other two victims had long been suffering from excruciating complaints, and chose that method of ridding themselves of the burden of life, in preference to the other modes of suicide so prevalent among the lower orders.

The self-immolation of widows is said to be less frequent in the vicinity of Juggernaut than might have been expected, the average of Suttées not exceeding ten per annum. There is this peculiarity, as performed there, instead of ascending a pile the infatuated widow lets herself down into a pit, at the bottom of which the dead body of the husband has been previously placed, with lighted faggots above and beneath. In 1819, a most heart-rending spectacle was exhibited. The wood collected for the fire being quite green, could not be made to burn briskly, and only scorched the poor sufferer, who must have endured the greatest agony, but without uttering a shriek or complaint. The attendants then threw into the pit a quantity of rosin, covering the living body with a coating of this inflammable substance, which attracting the fire, the skin was thus gradually peeled off, and the miserable victim at length expired, still without a groan.

The Black Pagoda on the sea-shore, though in a ruinous state, is still about 120 feet high, and well known to mariners. There is a fabulous tradition among the natives of the neighbouring villages which is said to account for its desertion and dilapidation. They relate that a *leopards paw'har*, or loadstone of immense size, was formerly lodged on the summit of the great tower, which had the effect of draw-

ing waters all the vessels passing near the coast; the inconvenience of this was so much felt, that about two centuries since, in the Moghul time, the crew of a ship landed at a distance, and stealing down the coast, attacked the temple, scaled the tower, and carried off the loadstone! The priests, alarmed at this violation of the sanctity of the place, removed the image of the god Surya to Pooree, and from that time the temple became deserted, and went rapidly to ruin.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*]

HINDOO LITERARY SOCIETY.

A meeting of respectable Hindoos took place lately in Calcutta for the purpose of establishing a Literary Society, the objects of which are highly laudable. Meetings of opulent and learned Hindoos are to be held, as often as may be practicable and convenient, for the discussion of different subjects connected with the improvement of their countrymen, and the diffusion of general literature. The Society have resolved to translate into Bengalee, and publish scientific and useful works: to comment on the immorality and inconsistency of the customs of the present day, and to point out habits and conduct more conducive to the well-being and happiness of mankind; to publish small tracts in English and Bengalee, and to collect European mathematical and philosophical apparatus and instruments for public instruction.

The individuals who attended the first meeting agreed to defray all expenses themselves, until the objects of the Society are generally known and understood. A house is intended to be erected for the accommodation of the Society, with a college attached to it, in which arts and sciences are to be taught.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz. March 27.*]

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

At a late meeting of the Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, the following royal, noble, and learned persons were elected members:—

The King of Oude.
The Duke of Orleans.
The Raja of Tanjore.
Baron Sylvestre de Sacy.
M. de Chézy.

CALCUTTA AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society was held at the house of the President on the 12th March, W. Leicester, Esq. in the chair. A letter was read from the President, communicating a paper from Mr. Piddington at Ratterpoor, near Soeksaugur, dated in December last, on the method of preparing hemp from *Musa textilis* at Manala, accompanied by models of two machines

used in manufacture. Samples of recent hemp were produced at the meeting, made by the President from the fibres of three sorts of *musa* and of *yucca superba*.

It was resolved, on the recommendation of the President, that a collection of engrafted fruit-trees be ordered out from England for the use of the Society, to the amount of one hundred pounds sterling, and that a native of this country be sent home for the express purpose of taking charge of the plants during the voyage from England. An opportunity at present offering itself by the immediate departure of the ship *Princess Charlotte* for Liverpool, it was further resolved that the requisite application be made to Mr. Shepherd, the curator of the Botanic Garden at that place, and that the valuable services of Capt. McKean, of the *Princess Charlotte*, be solicited, in order that special care may be taken of the grafts after they are placed in his charge. A committee was nominated to regulate the printing of the Society's Transactions, and another to regulate foreign expenditure, importation of fruit-trees, implements, &c. Dr. J. Adam and Mr. E. Royle were elected members of the Society.

A communication was read from Dr. N. Wallich, the secretary, on the population of Penang, and the retail price of opium on that island. A census of the population of Penang and its dependencies, up to the 30th June 1822, give the following result:

Malays and Bugis.....	19,767
Acheenese	454
Batias.....	867
Chinese	8,856
Choolias.....	6,057
Bengalese	1,538
Burnas and Siamese.....	862
Arabs.....	150
Armenians.....	19
Parsees	13
Native Christians	1,026
Callrees	118
Itinerants, estimated at	2,000
Native military, followers and convicts	3,000
Europeans and their descen- dants	400
	<hr/> 45,127

The number of emigrants from the Quida country to the island is calculated at 6,124. It is stated that the population, during the first six months of 1822, had increased between two and three thousand, and the increase is said to be likely to continue. Respecting opium, it seems that 28 chests are annually imported for the Malay and Chinese inhabitants, and a revenue of three or 4,000 Spanish dollars is derived monthly from the farmers who purchase the monopoly of retailing the drug. The opium is submitted to a simple

operation, by which a first and second sort of extract, called *chaudoo*, is made. Thus prepared for smoking, and divided into small portions for retail, each chest produces at the rate of six pie per *houn*, 9,600 dollars, or nearly 20,000 sicca rupees, and it is calculated that the consumer pays between 24 and 25,000 per cent. above the prime cost. The monopoly and high price are intended to limit the sale of this drug, which is used by the Malays and Chinese solely on account of its intoxicating quality.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, March 20.]

EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA.

The shock of an earthquake, a very rare occurrence in this part of India, was felt in the Peninsula on Sunday afternoon the 9th inst.; it appears to have been very slight at Madras, though noticed by several persons. While sitting on a chair and reading at the time, we felt an undulatory motion, very slight indeed, and which lasted only a few seconds, but so uncommon that we were induced to note the time, which we found was about ten minutes past one. This earthquake was felt at the Neilgherry hills, as appears by the following communication which we have just received, and it would seem to have happened there earlier than at Madras, though the exact time at the hills remains somewhat uncertain.

Nagercoil, Southery Travancore.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

SIR: A slight shock of the above was felt at Nagercoil and the adjacent country, between the hours of one and two P.M. on Sunday the 9th inst. It appeared to travel in a southerly direction, and was unaccompanied by a rumbling noise usually said to attend those phenomena.

The explanation of the Brahmins of the large pagoda here, affords a remarkable instance of the avidity of the Hindoos for the marvellous, and of the ingenuity of their priests in supplying them; they affirm that the shaking of the earth was caused by the cow, on one of whose horns they describe it to be placed, changing it to the other, which she does every twelve years; the earth, they say, is shaken in the passage, more or less considerably, according as the cow manages its task more or less adroitly.

I leave it to some one of your readers better skilled in Hindoo mythology to explain it better; and am, with respect,

Yours, &c. &c.

Nagercoil, Feb. 10, 1823.

ANON.

Cotagherry, Feb. 10, 1823.

Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt in my bungalow yesterday: I had not the means of immediately ascertaining the

exact time, but it must have been within a few minutes of one o'clock. A party of nine persons were assembled; one was standing, two were sitting on a couch; the others, nearly in a line, were on chairs. The person standing and those on the couch did not experience any shock; the others did, and the sensation was accompanied by a sudden nausea; a small book which I had placed on its end on the floor was thrown down. The interval between the shocks I judge to have been about two minutes; the last was the most violent: I have not heard that any bad consequence has followed, and to my own sensations the motion was slight on both occasions. The place where this occurred is on a small hill near the village of Cotagherry, rather a high spot on the eastern edge of the table-land of the Neilgherry hills.—[*Suppl. to the Mad. Cour. Feb. 21.*]

Colombo.—On Sunday, Feb. 9, about three minutes after one P.M. mean time; two distinct, though slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Colombo, following each other in the course of half a minute. No damage has been sustained either here or in the several other places in the island, where it was also felt. We have accounts of the occurrence from Kandy and different places in its neighbourhood, Ratnapora, Matura, Haubantotte and Negombo. The phenomena as described, seem to have been nearly the same every where, and were accompanied by a rumbling noise as of heavy ordnance moving along the ground. It appeared to move in a direction from north-west to south-east. Though our correspondents have given us the times at which they observed the occurrence at different places, yet as they have not always distinguished whether the time was solar or mean time, and as the accuracy of watches at our stations is not always to be relied on, we do not think the data in this respect are given with sufficient accuracy to be useful. The sky was clear, but no greater heat or other difference of temperature observed from what is usual at this period of the year.—[*Ceylon Gazette, Feb. 15.*]

JAPANESE PLANTS IN HOLLAND.

An attempt is about to be made in Holland to naturalize certain Japanese plants, which the Dutch trade with Japan affords facilities for procuring in a proper state for cultivation. Though the latitude of Japan is far more southerly than the Netherlands, yet the northern parts of that country are very mountainous and cold, and it is expected that the plants which grow there will be capable of enduring the Dutch climate: it is with them, therefore, that the experiment is to be made.

Asiatic Intelligence.

BRITISH INDIA.

COURT MARTIAL

ON ASSIST. SURG. M. F. FINAN, H. M.'s
54TH REGT.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Feb. 28, 1823.

At a general court martial held at Bangalore, on the 12th day of July 1822, and continued by adjournment to the 3d Oct. 1822, Assist. Surg. Moore F. Finan, of H.M.'s 54th regt., was arraigned on the following charges, *viz.*

1st Charge. "For highly improper and unbecoming conduct in his professional character, in having between the 18th of May and 4th June 1822, when stationed at Fort St. George, Madras, used unwarrantable and abusive language to non-commissioned officers and soldiers of H.M.'s 54th regt. when applied to by them for medical aid, either for themselves or others of the regt., but particularly to the following individuals, *viz.* to Sergeant John O'Hara, the late Sergeant Joseph Ford, Sergeant Robert Chambers, Corporal James Lomax, Lance Corporal Hen. Grief, Private Hen. Riches, Private John Gravestock, and Private Nicholas Greenham: such conduct on the part of Assist. Surg. Finan being prejudicial to H.M.'s service, and tending to defeat the intention of his officer, as notified in regimental orders, dated Fort St. George, Madras, 10th May 1822."

2d Charge. "For very ungentlemanlike conduct when at breakfast, in the officers' mess tent, in Koratoore new Chuttram, on the morning of the 7th June 1822, tending to subvert the harmony of the mess, insulting to an officer present, and generally offensive to the officers there assembled: in having grossly abused, and violently threatened, in his master's presence, the servant of an officer."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision.

Opinion. "The Court having deliberately considered the whole matter that has been brought before it, is of opinion, with reference to the first charge, that Assist. Surg. Moore Finan, of H.M.'s 54th regt., is guilty of improper and unbecoming conduct in his professional character, in having between the 18th May and 4th June 1822, used abusive language to several of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of H.M.'s 54th regt., when applied to by them for medical aid, either for themselves or others of the regt.: but the Court does fully acquit Assist. Surg. Finan of any intention thereby to prejudice H.M.'s service, or in any degree to defeat the object of his commanding officer, as notified in regi-

mental orders, dated Fort St. George, Madras, 10th May 1822."

"The Court considers it a duty further to state its opinion, that in using the language alluded to, Assist. Surg. Finan was influenced by feelings of almost excusable irritation, proceeding partly from his own debilitated and delicate state of health, superadded to a prevailing conviction that the sick men generally (and particularly in the case of private Heaton) were not brought to him for medical assistance so immediately as the nature of the epidemic then raging rendered essentially requisite."

"With reference to the second charge, the Court finds Assist. Surg. Moore F. Finan, of H.M.'s 54th regt. guilty of having in some measure disturbed the harmony of the mess, during the breakfast hour, at Koratoore new Chuttram, on the morning of the 7th June 1822, by having abused and threatened in his master's presence the servant of an officer: but the Court does acquit Assist. Surg. Finan of all and every other part of the said charge."

Sentence. "The Court having found the prisoner, Assist. Surg. Moore F. Finan, of H.M.'s 54th regt., guilty as above, does, by virtue of the articles of war, sentence him, the said Assist. Surg. Moore F. Finan to be reprimanded, at the discretion of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief."

Reversion.—"The Court having reconsidered its proceedings, adheres to its former opinion and sentence on the following grounds, *viz.*

"That with regard to the first charge, nothing prejudicial to H.M.'s service, or calculated to defeat the intention of his commanding officer, was proved against Assist. Surg. Finan.

"That with regard to the second charge, nothing ungentlemanlike, insulting, or offensive, was proved against Assist. Surg. Finan.

"And the Court did, under the above conviction, endeavour to exclude from its former opinions and finding, every expression in the original charges that appeared to it of a very serious nature.

" Confirmed,
(Signed) "A. Campbell, Genl.
com. in Chief."

The importance of this case having occasioned a reference to Bengal, his Exc. General Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart. K.C.B., has not been able to make an earlier communication to the troops of his sentiments.

He is now enabled to say, that the Most Noble the late Commander-in-Chief in India accords with him in opinion that

the penalty does not bear a just proportion to the offence.

It is now only necessary for His Excellency to record his strong disapprobation and censure of the conduct of Assist. Surg. Finan. He is to be considered as released from arrest, and will return to his duty with his regiment.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regt. in H.M.'s service in India.

By order of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A.G.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

4th Lgt. Drags. March 14. Paymast. R. Monk from 53d Foot to be Paymast., vice Robt. Kerr, who exchanges, 25 Feb. 1823.

1st Foot. March 14. Ens. J. C. Cowell to be Lieut. without purchase, vice E. Mainwaring deceased, 11 Feb. 1823.

14th Foot. Feb. 27. Brownlow Villiers Layard, gent. to be Ens., vice Ormsby, promoted, 27 Jan. 1823.

20th Foot. March 22. Ens. Giles Eyre to be Lieut., vice Robinson, deceased, 25 Jan. 1823.

41st Foot. March 14. Capt. Wm. Booth, from 53d Foot to be Capt., vice Harris Hailes, who exchanges, 25 Feb. 1823.

46th Foot. March 14. Lieut. Alex. Campbell to be Capt. of a comp. without purchase, vice Hemsworth, deceased, 6 June 1822.—Ens. John Stewart to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Alex. Campbell, promoted, ditto.

53d Foot. March 14. Capt. H. Hailes from 41st Foot to be Capt., vice W. Booth, who exchanges, 25 Feb. 1823.—Paymast. R. Kerr, from 4th Light Drags., to be Paymast. vice R. Monk, who exchanges, ditto.

Staff, &c. March 5. Lieut. Gillespie, 4th Lgt. Drags., to be an Extra Aid-de-Camp to the Hon. the Governor of Bombay from 1 Feb. 1823.

Capt. W. Havelock, same regt., to be Aid-de-Camp to His Exc. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Colville, G. C. B., vice Lieut. Frankland, resigned, from 1 Jan. 1823.

March 22. Lieut. J. Madigan, 46th regt., to act as Quart. Mast. to that corps during absence of Quart. Mast. Barfoot, proceeding to Europe.

Brevet Rank. March 3. His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of fifteen years' standing and upwards to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East-

Indies only, from the date specified against their respective names, viz.

14th Foot. Lieut. Thos. Kirkman, 17 March 1822.

16th Drags. (Lancers). W. Hake, 25 June 1822.

47th Foot. Lieut. Thos. Daly, 25 Sept. 1822.

69th Foot. Lieut. John Smith, 25 Oct. 1822.

59th Foot. Lieut. S. Clutterbuck, 25 Oct. 1822.

69th Foot. Lieut. Aaron Warlock, 20 Nov. 1822.

14th Foot. Lieut. Henry Johnson, 30 Nov. 1822.

30th Foot. Lieut. R. Mayne, 28 Jan. 1823.

14th Foot. Lieut. M. C. Lynch, 11 Feb. 1823.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.

March 1. Lieut. Col. J. F. Ewart, 67th Regt., for two years, on his private affairs.

Lieut. Carrol, 4th Light Drags., for two years, for recovery of his health.

8. Lieut. E. Coventry, 59th regt., ditto ditto.

22. Lieut. Cockrane, 4th Drags., for two years, on his private affairs.

Quart. Mast. Barfoot, 46th Foot, for two years, for recovery of his health.

To the Cape of Good Hope.

Feb. 28. Lieut. C. R. McLeod, 20th Foot, for one year, on sick certificate.

INDIA (NOT BRITISH).

EXTRACTS FROM NATIVE NEWSPAPERS.

We have heard that the news-writer of Surdar Runjeet Sing, the chief of Lahore, had been at Pashour, where he received a present of three pieces of cloth from Ar Mahomed Khan, the ruler of the place. We also understand that the ruler of Pashour received intelligence from Cabool that Jye Sing of Atory had taken leave of Mahomed Azim Khan, and arrived near the garden of Zuman Shah.—[*Jam-i Jukan-Nooma*.]

We have been informed that on the day on which a festival is solemnized in honour of Mahomed, a dispute happened between the attendants of the durgah (sanctuary) in Mooltan and some Ufghans, who were accompanying two women in the durgah; one attendant and two of the Ufghans were killed. The mob (which assembled there on account of the festival) served to increase the tumult; but the people of the ruler of the place arriving, put a stop to it. The spectators however received no injury by the event.—[*Ibid*.]

Advices have been received that Moolraj Duolai Raa Noobra is in Mooltan at

usual. He was informed that Jor As-kunder Sahib, having placed guns around Talary, had entered the village, killed several persons, and taken two hundred men alive; he had also burnt two other adjacent villages and returned to his camp, leaving Rustum Khan Soobuhdar with two companies of soldiers at Keedhee. The merchants of Cabool represented to him (the Moharajah) that the transactors of his affairs, contrary to custom, exacted from them two and a half seers of mava per camel, as town duty; whereupon he sent a Pervana in the address of the transactors to inform him of the particulars of the matter.—[*Ibid.*

We have received intelligence from Poona that the Vakeels of all the surdars of the place visited the Resident on Christmas-day, and made presents to him as usual; and that the Jageer of Mooroooy Puhalikuh, the companion of Forunbuk Ruo, has been dispossessed.—[*Ibid.*

We learn that the Rajah of Joduhpore is altogether inattentive to the affairs of his kingdom. He generally remains alone and silent: and when he is pressed with thirst and the like necessities, he beckons his servant. He had before this discharged his foreign troops; he now wanted to engage them again, but is prevented by Ravuttee Purshad, the news-writer of the Honourable Company. The affairs of this kingdom are in utter confusion. Learned men of that place, who are acquainted with the state of every kingdom and quarter by means of news, say that by the aid of the servants of the Honourable Company the kingdom is yet free from commotions which destroy tranquillity and peace. But how long shall it continue so? By the inattention of the king and negligence of the transactors of affairs, Joduhpore shall in the course of a short time be ruined.—[*Ibid.*

The King of Bagdad has judiciously determined to teach his army the military tactics of the English; has employed a Mr. Reemund for that particular purpose. He is accordingly training up many of the inhabitants of that quarter, who are more valiant, courageous and strong than their neighbours, in the military tactics of the English, and teaching them how to fire muskets. It is probable, that when these shall become skilled in that art, their neighbouring people will not be able to resist them.—[*Mirat-ool Ukkhar.*

Four berkundazes, belonging to the indigo factory at Sooksagur, in zillah Nudia, were carrying a large sum of money with them; at the place where Mr. Henry Imlack was murdered, a body of robbers on board a boat, attacked them, and plundered them of four thousand rupees. If these mischievous persons be not checked, it will become a dangerous attempt to pass through that road.—[*Ibid.*

We learn by a letter from Delhi, dated the 21st January, that Rajah Runjeet Sing being displeased with his mother-in-law, took possession of her territories, and confined her. Five or seven days previous to the date of the letter, the Rajah had sent her several pieces of cloth and some jewels, which she refused to accept of, and this appears to have been the cause of his displeasure: he told his son Prince Tara Sing to prepare a boat for her, and desire her to go where she pleased.

The letter also states, that the Rajah had received a letter from the commander of his forces in Peshour, acquainting him that Doste Mahomed Khan, Vizier to the King of Cabool and Candahar, was levying an army at the former place for delivering Peshour. The commander was ordered, in reply, to be in complete readiness, on his part, to meet the Vizier.—[*Shomachar Chundrica.*

We understand, that while Rajah Runjeet Sing was at Lahore, the goldsmiths of the city complained to him that the Daroga of the Jowahir Khana* had confined two of their craft, on suspicion of their having coined base rupees. The Rajah inquired of the Daroga respecting them, and was informed, that they had brought four or five false rupees to exchange, and as he heard that they coined false rupees, he had committed them to prison to ascertain the fact. On hearing this, the Rajah gave orders to search the houses of these goldsmiths; and on some base rupees being found, their estates were ordered to be confiscated: but the execution of the sentence was deferred until further orders.—[*Jami Juhan Nooma.*

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Commercial Department.

Feb. 20. Mr. F. D. Gordon, Commercial Resident at Luckipore.

Judicial Department.

Feb. 27. Mr. W. B. Martin, a Puisne Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

March 6. Mr. James Armstrong, Second Register of the Zillah Court at Tirhoot.

Mr. Stewart Paxton, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of the District of Cuttack.

13. Mr. R. Mitford, Third Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Dacca.

Mr. J. Hayes, Fourth ditto ditto Dacca.

Mr. W. F. Dick, Judge and Magistrate of Bareilly.

Mr. A. Mackenzie, ditto ditto of Etawah.

Mr. F. C. Smith, ditto ditto of Meerut.

* The house in which gems, &c. are kept.

Mr. J. S. Boldero, Judge and Magistrate of Allyghur.

Mr. G. Mainwaring, ditto ditto of the Southern Division of Bundelcund.

Mr. H. M. Pigou, ditto ditto of Backergunge.

Mr. C. J. Middleton, ditto ditto of Sylhet.

Mr. C. Dawes, ditto ditto of Tipperah.

Mr. C. W. Smith, ditto ditto of Purneah.

Mr. J. Master, ditto ditto of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. H. Nisbet, Register of Allahabad and Joint Magistrate stationed at Futtipore.

Mr. R. C. Glyn, ditto of Bareilly and ditto ditto at Shahjhanpore.

Mr. G. P. Thompson, ditto of the 24 Pergunnahs and ditto at Bangundee.

Mr. R. Creighton, ditto of the Jungle Mahals.

Mr. E. Bradford, additional Register at Bareilly.

Mr. J. Staniforth, Register of the City of Dacca.

Territorial Department

March 13. Mr. W. Paton, Second Member of the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Feb. 28, 1823.

2d Regt L. Cav. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Geo. Arrow to be Capt. of a troop, from 21 Feb. 1823, in succession to Eldridge, resigned the service.—Cornet Geo. Leigh Trafford to be Lieut., ditto ditto.

Med. Dep. Assist. Surg. John Savage to be Surg. from 14 Feb. 1823, in succession to Phillot, deceased.—Assist. Surg. Murdock Macleod to perform the Medical Duties of the Civil Station of Midnapore, vice Savage, promoted.—Assist. Surg. G. Angus to perform the Medical Duties of the Salt Agency at Hidgelee.—Assist. Surg. G. Waddell, M. D., to perform the Medical Duties of the Salt Agency Division at Barripore, vice Angus.—Assist. Surg. James Ronald to perform the Medical Duties of the Jessore Salt Agency, vice Waddell.—Assist. Surg. Fred. Corbyn to perform the Medical Duties of the Civil Station of Allahabad, vice Tytler, promoted.

Ens. Geo. Wood, 24th N. I., permitted at his own request to resign the service.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Feb. 25, 1823.

Lieut. W. R. Maidman to officiate as Adjut. and Quart. Mast. to Horse Brigade, during absence of Lieut. Adj. and Quart. Mast. Pennington.

Feb. 26, 1823.

Surg. James Williamson is posted to 23d regt. N. I.

Assist. Surg. H. S. Mance is posted to 2d bat. 23d regt., and to join at Dinapore.

Lieut. Steer to act as Adjut. to detached wing of 2d bat. 16th regt. N. I., during its separation from head-quarters.

March 1, 1823.

Dep. Assist. Commissary Joyce and Conductor Foote, of Ordnance Commissariat, are posted to Agra Magazine.

Surg. Savage, lately attached as Assist. Surg. to Civil Station of Midnapore, to join and do duty with 1st bat. 13th regt. N. I. at that station.

March 3, 1823.

Lieut. Beddingfield, of Artillery, to proceed to Jaghigapore by water, and relieve Capt. Timbrell from the command of Flotilla on the Burrumpooter River. Capt. Timbrell, on being relieved, to return to Dum Dum.

Lieut. Hughes to relieve Lieut. Rawlinson from command of Artillery at Cuttack, whereupon the latter officer will return to Dum Dum.

Conductor R. Eaton and Sub. Cond. J. Sheean are posted to the magazine at Fort Marlboro'.

Brev. Capt. and Adj. Carleton, Europ. Regt., to proceed to Dinapore and join Lieut.-Col. Boyd's detachment, to which he will perform the duty of Adjutant. The appointment of Lieut. Marshall as Acting Adj. to the detachment will cease on Capt. Carleton's arrival at Dinapore.

March 4, 1823.

Ens. G. M. Sherer, 2d bat. 20th regt. N. I., doing duty with 1st bat. at Prince of Wales' Island, is permanently posted to latter corps.

Ens. Fitz Simons, Europ. Regt., doing duty with 1st bat. 13th N. I., to proceed by water and join Lieut.-Col. Boyd's detachment of the former corps at Dinapore.

Fort William, Feb. 28, 1823.

Assist. Surg. John Forbes Royle is appointed to the Medical Duties of the Civil Station of Seharunpore, and to the charge of the Hon. Comp.'s Botanic Garden at that place, 13 Feb. 1823.

Brev. Capt. J. D. Herbert, 8th regt. N. I., and Assistant to the Surveyor General of India, to conduct the Geological Survey of the Himalaya Mountains in the room of Capt. Dangerfield. Bombay Establishment, who has resigned that situation, 27 Feb. 1823.

Capt. John Cheap, Corps of Engineers, to be Assistant to the Surveyor-General of India, vice Herbert.

Lieut. Bently Buxton, Corps of Engineers, to be District Barrack-Master 4th Division, vice Cheap.

March 5, 1823.

Major F. F. Stanton, Bombay Establishment, to be an Honorary Aid-de-Camp to the Governor-General.

March 7, 1823.

Capt. Robert Ross, 6th regt. N. I., to be First Assistant to the Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana, and to command the Resident's Guard, in succession to Capt. Ferguson, proceeded to Europe.

Captain George Everest, regt. of Artillery, and Chief Assistant to Superintendent of Great Trigonometrical Survey, is appointed to the situation of Superintendent thereof, vacant by the death of Lieut. Col. Lambton.

Brevet Rank.—The undermentioned officers, cadets of the 1st class of the season 1807, who on the 1st of March 1823 were subalterns of fifteen years' standing, are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from that date, agreeably to the rule prescribed by the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Lieut. Andrew Syme, 29th regt. N. I.

Lieut. Charles Kiernander, 11th ditto.

Lieut. John Brown, 15th ditto.

Lieut. G. H. Hutchins, 15th ditto.

Lieut. T. R. Macqueen, 23d ditto.

Lieut. Benj. Woolley, 30th ditto.

Lieut. Rich. Burney, 8th ditto.

Lieut. Jos. Barnard Smith, 17th ditto.

Lieut. Henry Burney, 20th ditto.

Lieut. John Wilson, 11th ditto.

Lieut. George Hicks, 9th ditto.

Lieut. John Ostliffe Beckett, 22d ditto.

Lieut. James Wm. Douglas, 26th ditto.

Lieut. Thomas Culley, 1st ditto.

Lieut. James Manson, 8th ditto.

Lieut. Thomas Joseph Goding, H. C. Europ. Regt.

Lieut. Stephen Swayne, 2d regt. N. I.

Lieut. John Joseph Casement, 19th ditto.

Lieut. John Thompson, 10th ditto.

Lieut. Alex. Gerard, 13th ditto.

Lieut. James Price, 26th ditto.

Lieut. John Hoggan, 27th ditto.

Lieut. George Douglas Stoddart, 8th regt. Light Cavalry.

Lieut. George Burges, 5th ditto.

March 8, 1823.

2d-Lieut. John Edwards is posted to 4th comp., and 2d-Lieut. H. M. Lawrence to 5th comp. 2d bat. of Artillery.

Assist.-Surg. J. Forsyth, doing duty with 1st bat. 1st regt. N. I., is posted to that corps.

Capt. Thos. Palmer, 19th N. I., to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Arnold.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, March 5, 1823.

Ensign C. B. Kennett (lately admitted) is appointed to do duty with Lieut. Col. Boyd's Detachment of Europ. Regt. at Dinapore.

March 8, 1823.

Conductor George Orton is removed from Dinapore to Delhi Magazine, vice Eaton, removed to Fort Marlbro'.

Conductor Jos. Hamilton (late prom.) is posted to Magazine at Dinapore, vice Orton.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 94.

Conductor Peter Blaney is removed from Arsenal to Magazine at Berhampore, vice Logan, deceased.

Assist. Surg. Morgan Powell is directed to proceed to Cuttack, and place himself at the disposal of Lieut.-Col. Carpenter, commanding in that province, in the room of Assist. Surg. Saunders, recently posted to the Civil Station of Ramghur.

March 10, 1823.

Lieut. Pollock to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 7th regt. N. I. during absence on leave of Lieut. Interp. and Quart. Mast. Brittridge.

Fort William, March 14, 1823.

Capt. Thos. Maddock, 7th regt. N. I., to officiate as Secretary to the Military Board during the absence of Capt. J. Craigie

Ens. Edw. Sanders, Corps of Engineers, to officiate as District Barrack master 4th Division, during the absence of Lieut. Buxton.

Assist. Surg. A. Davidson, M. D. to perform the Medical Duties of the Northern Division of Mooradabad, and to be attached to Mr. N. J. Halliell, collector and joint magistrate of that portion of the district.

Lieut. W. Murray, 1st regt. N. I. Political Assistant at Loodhecanah, to succeed Capt. Ross as Deputy Superintendent of Sikh and Hill Affairs.

Lieut. C. M. Wade, 23d regt. N. I., to succeed Lieut. Murray as Political Agent at Loodhecanah.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, March 11, 1823.

Ens. Jones to act as Adj. to right wing of 2d bat. 23d N. I. in the room of Lieut. Fenton, absent on sick leave.

Lieut. Richardson to act as Adjut. to 2d bat. 23d N. I., during the absence of Brev. Capt. and Adj. Stirling.

Lieut. Campbell, 3d Light Cav., to join and do duty with 1st regt. Cavalry at Sulthanpore.

March 14, 1823.

Ens. A. Arabin is removed from 1st to 2d bat. 1st regt. N. I.; and Ens. R. Chitty from latter to former corps.

Fort William, March 18, 1823.

17th Regt. N. I. Ens. Wm. Beveridge to be Lieut. from 4 Feb. 1823, in succession to Macgregor, cashiered.

20th Regt. N. I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. W. L. Trueman to be Capt. of a comp. from 13 March 1823, in succession to Sepplings, deceased.—Ens. Jas. Hay to be Lieut. ditto, ditto.

Artillery. 2d-Lieut. Robt. Guthrie Macgregor to rank from 10 May 1822.—2d-Lieut. Edw. F. O'Hanlon, ditto.—2d-Lieut. John Edwards, ditto.—2d-Lieut. John Hotham, ditto.—2d-Lieut. W. C. J. Lewin, ditto.—2d-Lieut. H. M. Lawrence,

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ditto.—2d Lieut. J. H. M'Donald, ditto.
—2d-Lieut. S. W. Fenning, ditto.—2d-Lieut. John Fordyce, ditto.—2d-Lieut. G. J. Cookson, ditto.

Infantry. Ens. John Bracken, to rank from 2 Jan. 1823.—Ens. R. M'Murdo, 6 Jan. 1823.—Ens. C. S. Barberie, 13 Jan. 1823.—Ens. S. R. Bagshawe, 18 Jan. 1823.—Ens. Wm. Mitchell, 30 Jan. 1823.—Ens. Thos. Seaton, 4 Feb. 1823.—Ens. P. P. Turner, 7 Feb. 1823.—Ens. H. W. J. Wilkinson, 11 Feb. 1823.

March 21, 1823.

4th Regt. L. C. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. John Barclay to be Capt. of a troop, from 6 March 1823, in succession to Nield, dec.—Cornet Henry Clayton to be Lieut., ditto ditto.

Capt. Robt. Rich, 3d regt. N. I., to officiate as temporary First Assist. Secretary to Military Board, in succession to Capt. Maddock, from 1st Feb.

Capt. H. Nicholson, 11th regt. N. I., to officiate as temporary Second Assist. Secretary, and First Assistant in Department of Accounts to Military Board, vice Rich.

March 24, 1823.

Medical Depart. Mr. James Meik, 3d Member, to be 2d Member of Medical Board, from 17 March 1823, vice Gilman, proceeding to Europe.—Superintend. Surg. Alex. Russell to be 3d Member of Medical Board, ditto ditto.—Dep. Superintend. Surg. Chas. Hunter to be Superintend. Surgeon, ditto, ditto.—Surg. John Brown to be Deputy Superintend. Surgeon, ditto, ditto.—Assist. Surg. George Baillie to be Surg. vice Brown, appointed a Dep. Superintend. Surgeon.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, March 17, 1823.

Lieut. R. H. Phillips to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat. 25th N. I., in the room of Smith, promoted.

Lieut. R. Beutson to act as Adjut. to 1st bat. 11th N. I. during the absence of Lieut. and Adj. Sim, on sick certificate.

March 18, 1823.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Noton to be Adj. to 1st bat. 23d N. I., vice Wade.

March 19, 1823.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Jas. Stuart is removed from 1st to 2d bat. 17th N. I., and Lieut. Wm. Beveridge is posted to former bat.

Capt. W. Nott is removed from 2d to 1st bat. 20th regt.

Capt. W. L. Trueman and Lieut. James Hay, 20th N. I., are posted to 2d bat. of regt.

Lieut. Weston, Dep. Judge Advocate-General, to act as Secretary and Persian Interp. to Colonel Adams during absence of Capt. Beckett.

2d-Lieut. Wiggins is removed from 6th comp. 2d bat. to 2d comp. 1st bat. of Artillery, and ordered to proceed to Agra.

Lieut. Abbott, 2d comp. 1st bat., is directed to proceed to Almora and receive charge of Artillery stationed at that post.

March 22, 1823.

Lieut. T. Roberts, 2d bat. 26th N. I. to act as Adj. to five companies of that bat. stationed at Khoordah.

2d-Lieut. Burlton is attached to the flotilla on the Burrumpootra, and directed to join at Jogigopah.

Brev. Capt. Wallace to act as Adj. to the Corps under the command of Capt. M'Leod at Chilmary, during the absence of Lieut. and Adj. Wake.

Capt. Salmon, 18th N. I., to do duty with Dinagepoor Local Battalion at Ty-talia.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.

Feb. 28. Lieut.-Col. L. R. O'Brien, 8th regt. L. C., on account of health.

Ens. Bowyer Steward, 12th regt. N. I., ditto.

March 18. Lieut. John Murray, 3d regt. N. I., ditto.

21. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Henry Peter Carleton, Europ. regt., ditto.

Cornet G. R. Crommelin, 1st regt. L. C. (to proceed from the Cape of Good Hope) ditto.

Lieut. G. Warren, Europ. Regt. (obtained permission of the Government of Fort St. George).

To Bombay.

March 14. Assist. Surg. H. S. Mercer, 2d bat. 23d N. I., for six months, for his health.

To Prince of Wales' Island.

March 14. Ens. Rich. Somerville, 21st N. I., for seven months, for recovery of his health.

Cancelled.

March 14. Ens. Martin West, 4th regt. N. I., to Europe on his private affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SERAMPORE COLLEGE.

We have just been favoured with the third report relative to Serampore College for the year ending December 31st 1822. It will be recollected that the great object of this highly laudable institution, is to diffuse that light throughout the country as far as its influence can extend, which shall promote the welfare of India by ameliorating its intellectual and moral condition. This it aims at accomplishing, says the report, by giving a classic Indian education to the ablest of the youths furnished by its increasing native Christian population, together with a knowledge of the sacred Scriptures, of general history, geography, and natural science, and of the English tongue to a select number; by imparting general knowledge to such Hin-

doo and Mussulman youths as may be placed on the institution by subscribers who have that privilege, and by holding out to those Europeans and Indo-British youth, who may wish to study at Serampore College, all its advantages without any distinction relative to birth, nation, or religious creed. The college buildings are so far advanced as to admit of business being conducted in them. The twelve side rooms of the central buildings are nearly all finished, together with the lecture room and library; but until the two cast iron staircases, which have been commissioned from England, and are daily expected, arrive, the central buildings cannot be completed. Of the four suites of rooms for the professors two are finished. Each suite contains eight rooms of various sizes, four below and four above, with an upper and lower veranda to the south, the upper veranda being supported by sixteen pillars of the Ionic order. The Rev. John Mack, who recently delivered an able course of lectures on chemistry in the room belonging to the Asiatic Society, is appointed to the duties of the scientific department of the college.

The number of students mentioned in the last report was forty-five: the number at present on the college foundation is fifty.

The committee have admitted two Mussulman youths from Delhi, on a fund termed the Delhi School Fund, under the direction of Capt. Gowan, who on his late departure for Europe thought he could not better provide for the future diffusion of knowledge in that city, than by two youths from Delhi being constantly supported at Serampore College on the interest of this fund. Of these two youths, one is now studying Persian, and the other Sanskrit. A third admitted is a Maharratta brahman, about twenty, a good Persian scholar, whom Capt. Gowan has placed here for three years at his own expense, with the view of enlarging his mind. He is now studying Sanskrit and English, in addition to geography and the Newtonian system of astronomy. These three students, with the six brahmans who are studying astronomy in the college, as their caste will not permit them to eat in the college, receive a certain sum monthly to board themselves, according to their ideas of caste, while they regularly attend the college at the appointed hours.

The fourth quarterly examination of the students was held in the College Hall, in the presence of the Hon. Col. Krefting, Governor of Serampore, and various other gentlemen. It is intended in the ensuing year to give the native youths, who are studying English, some knowledge of the first principles of chemistry, with the hope of diffusing a taste for science more widely among them. The committee propose to

add to the collegiate establishment a Divinity Professor.

As a suite of apartments is already prepared sufficiently commodious for even a large family, two hundred and fifty rupees monthly, the salary fixed for each professor in Serampore College, will enable a man whose whole mind is absorbed in the love of piety and knowledge, to support a family with comfort, in a situation so quiet and retired. And should the generosity of the public enable the committee to meet this additional expense in the course of the ensuing year, no further delay will be necessary.

The committee also propose to have a medical Professor; and, encouraged by the favourable disposition of Government, they have written home for a man, who shall unite sound medical knowledge to sterling piety, and a regard for the welfare of India.

In cultivating the study of astronomy among the native students, says the report, the importance of an observatory has not escaped the notice of the committee; and happily the height and firmness of the central building of the college will admit of one being erected with very little expense. The extreme height of the building is sixty feet; and as the front wall is raised four or five feet as an equipoise to the weight of the pediment on the pillars in front, that wall, ninety feet in length, admits of an observatory's being raised on it, which will easily command the horizon, free of all obstruction, at a height of nearly seventy feet from the surface of the earth, and in a situation where no rumbling of carriages can possibly affect the instruments. As an astronomical clock and other instruments requisite for an observatory, were brought out by Mr. Mack in 1821, or have been received since, the committee suppose that it may be completed for less than a thousand rupees. The utility of an observatory to those natives who study astronomy, must be too obvious to need mentioning; actual observations made from time to time, must carry to the mind that demonstration of the earth of the Newtonian system, and the falsehood of their own, in its own nature irresistible.

The Serampore missionaries have presented to the library about three thousand volumes, which they have been employed in collecting above twenty years. The report thus concludes:—

Having submitted to the public the present state of the college, with their views and wishes relative to its future operations, the committee beg leave to mention the state of its funds. These have been applied wholly to the purchase of the ground, and the support of the teachers and students, the Serampore missionaries having taken off from the public all the expense of the

college buildings. But the monthly expenditure of the college, with the purchase of the ground for the preparatory seminary, has left them at the close of this year also four thousand rupees behind. In its annual expenses, however, the committee have studied the strictest economy; and it is their constant wish so to watch over them, that every rupee expended shall make its full return of value in promoting the welfare of India. The moderate scale of the expenses, indeed, will be sufficiently evident when it is considered, that a college containing forty-five youths on its foundation, a European professor, and a sufficient number of native pundits and teachers, has this year been supported at the monthly expense to the Indian public of little more than six hundred rupees. The plan they have pointed out respecting a Divinity professor, and a class of youths in European habits, will, it is true, make the expenditure rather exceed a thousand rupees monthly in future: but they humbly trust, that the objects likely to be secured by this sum will be found such as fully to counterbalance this expense, in their utility to the country at large. And after more than a lac of rupees has been expended in providing buildings and premises, in a situation well suited for such an institution, it would be matter of regret were it to be so straitened in its operation for want of funds, as to frustrate its object and design. But this, under the Divine goodness, they cheerfully leave to that public who have hitherto so generously encouraged all their attempts to promote the welfare of their Indian fellow-subjects, intreating them to accept their warmest thanks for the patronage with which they have already honoured this infant institution.

They merely beg leave to add, that as among the gentlemen in various parts of India, who honour the institution with their patronage, some may be desirous that its benefits may extend to the part of the country in which they reside, and hence wish to send thence some intelligent native youth to be trained up in the college, any gentleman subscribing a hundred rupees annually, will be considered as the patron of a scholarship, as long as such subscription be continued, to which scholarship he may recommend any native youth for support and education in the college, free of further expense, whether he be Christian, Hindoo, or Moosulman, it being only understood that the native youth thus sent shall be subject to the rules of the college respecting diligence and correct moral conduct.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz. March 13.*]

SUPREME COURT.

Calcutta, March 8, 1823.

The King *versus* Moosdeen Kissenchund, Muddun Moochurrun, Gooroochun Doss, and two others, chowkeedars.

The Court was occupied the whole of the day on the trial of these chowkeedars, for an assault and false imprisonment.

Messrs. Fergusson and Turton appeared for the prosecutors, and Mr. Clarke for the defendants.

Mr. Fergusson addressed the Jury, and stated that the prosecutors were brothers, that one of them was a mere lad, and at the time of the assault complained of had been playing with cowries with another lad, still younger than himself, when the prisoner Moosdeen Kissenchund, who was a chowkeedar, came up and charged them with gambling. The younger lad was frightened and ran away; but the prosecutor, who appeared to be a spirited boy, was not to be intimidated by an accusation which he knew to be false, and stoutly refused to depart. He admired the boy's spirit, and he was sure the Jury would do the same.

The prosecutor had some pice in his hand, which the chowkeedar demanded; but the boy replied, that he was not playing with them, he was only playing with cowries, and that he would not part with the pice, as they had been given to him for his tiffin. An altercation then ensued, when the chowkeedar seized the lad, and dragged him to the tannah; he gave him several blows, one of which was a very severe one on the eye; at this time the other prosecutor came up, and asked the prisoner why he struck his brother: on which he seized him also. The Jury should observe here, that there would be no excuse for the assault on this latter prosecutor, he had not been engaged in this supposed offence of gambling. Several chowkeedars now came up; both the prosecutors were hauled to the tannah, and on reaching it they were forced into a room, and there cruelly beaten. He would call witnesses who would prove they heard the sound of blows, and the cries of the prosecutors; and this, with the evidence of the prosecutors themselves, would make his case. The learned gentleman then observed, that there was no accusation whatever against one prosecutor, which could afford the least pretext for the conduct of the chowkeedars; and as for the other, what was it, but that he had committed an offence of which the Jury themselves must have been guilty five hundred times, if when boys they had ever indulged in the crime of playing marbles. He then remarked on the great importance of which cases of this nature were to the public; that persons in the situations of the prisoners were too prone to outstep the bounds of their authority; they had repeated instances of it, and he believed this to be but one among the many.

The first witness called was the lad who had been playing with the younger prosecutor. He proved the circumstances as stat-

ed by the learned counsel, and swore positively that they were not playing for pice, and that he himself had no pice with him at the time. On cross-examination by Mr. Clarke he persisted in the same tale, and was perfectly consistent; but he admitted that when the chowkeedar came up, he said to them, "You are the children of respectable people, and what do you play for?" That the chowkeedar never attempted to seize him, for he went away as soon as he spoke to him; that there was a great deal of abuse between the prosecutor and the chowkeedar, and that it was not till the prosecutor had said he would not go away, that the chowkeedar seized him; that there was a struggle between the prosecutor and the chowkeedar; and one or two boys assisted the prosecutor; there might have been three or four, he could not say; he had not been convicted of gambling.

The two prosecutors were then severally called, and proved the case as already detailed. On cross-examination they admitted that they had only been detained forty minutes in the tannah, till they were removed to the police-office;—it was during these forty minutes that the beating had taken place—that there were a great number of persons in the tannah at the time they were beaten; that persons outside could look over the wall and see them beaten, and they named some who had (who were afterwards called as witnesses).—That from the police they were committed by Mr. Blaquiere in default of bail; that they were brought up next morning. In reply to a question, if one had not been fined for gambling, and the other for attempt to rescue, Mr. Burton objected to the question. Mr. Clarke—"Very well, our own evidence shall establish that."

Three other witnesses were examined who swore they saw the prisoners taken into the tannah; that they were outside, and heard the blows, and their cries. On cross-examination they denied that they looked over the wall (two of them had been named by the prosecutors as looking over the wall). One of them was cross-examined as to his being at his shop in the bazar at the time he was swearing that he was at the tannah. Another was cross-examined as to his being at the Mint at the same time; he said he worked in the Mint, and went at different hours from half-past eight to eleven o'clock, just as suited him; he admitted the other workmen were obliged to be there at nine, and that there was a roll called at half-past nine; and that on this morning he remained at the tannah till half-past ten.

Re-examined by Mr. Fergusson.—"He worked by piece-work and not by time."

Mr. Clarke.—"But you must answer the roll when called?"—"Yes."

Mr. Clarke rose for the defence. He commenced with stating that the prisoners

were extremely poor men, and unable to employ any attorney; that the few papers relative to the affair which he held had been put into his hands through the humanity of the magistrates, who were unwilling that these poor men should suffer on account of their poverty. The learned gentleman then commented on the address of the counsel for the prosecution; he stated that he disagreed with Mr. Fergusson, that there was no vindictive spirit in this prosecution: he considered it to be one of those infamous cases, which abandoned characters are too apt to institute from mere motives of revenge, against those who have brought them to punishment for their crimes. As for what his learned friend had said, that the police were generally too prone to exceed their authority, however it might happen in other places, he believed it was not the case here. His learned friend was a magistrate, and would take most especial care that there should be no cause for such complaints. His defence would be extremely simple. He would prove the prosecutors to have violated the law, and to have been convicted and punished for that violation; he would prove his clients to be men of irreproachable character, and against whom no complaint had ever been made. Here then were the bad arrayed against the good—and that on an occasion when the good had been performing their duty, and bringing to punishment the delinquency of the bad. With such a state of things in the very outset, it behoved the Jury to be very cautious how they credited a tale, trumped up by convicted gamblers against the very officers through whose vigilance they had been punished. To what class of society did these men belong? The conviction of the Magistrate warranted him in calling them gamblers, and in that one description there was a combination of crime. The learned gentleman then made a great many remarks on the effects of gambling, and the little credit which, under those circumstances, ought to be attached to the tale of the prosecutors. He then commented on the evidence. The first witness, he said, was a fellow delinquent, but who through his prudence in attending to the remonstrance of the officer had saved himself. His testimony ought to be received with a certain degree of caution—although there was but one part which he would not admit, and that was his assertion that they were playing for cowries only. The Jury would observe that he could not assert otherwise without convicting himself: but they must also be aware that it was notorious that cowries were purposely used to avoid detection, and were a mere symbol for annas, rupees, or higher stakes. With such a notorious fact, it was the duty of the officer to arrest them, even if he had seen no pice; but he would call witnesses to prove that pice were actually staked. Then came

two most credible witnesses, the prosecutors themselves, who were certain to tell their own tale well. Though one of them had recollected for his friends that which they could not recollect for themselves, about the looking over the wall. He had seen them look over the wall, though they had never looked over the wall (Mr. Ferguson, "he did not say so.") Mr. Clarke, "I have got the words down."—But let the Jury recollect—I even asked him the names of the persons who looked over, and he named the two witnesses.—The Judge: "No, Mr. Clarke, there is a mistake: he said they might have looked over."—Mr. Clarke.—Be it so, my Lord, but they said they did not look over—they said they did not see the beating, and I will produce witnesses who did not see it either, but who being in the tannah at the time, must have seen it if it ever took place. But who are these other witnesses? One who swears he was on the spot. I will prove to you that he was at his shop in the Bazar, a mile and a half off, at the time; another has told a tale about the Mint, which makes his tale here very doubtful. The learned gentleman then made some further comments on the evidence, which he submitted was inadequate to bolster up this improbable tale. The charge of false imprisonment fell to the ground: the conviction of the magistrates settled that question, and this was not the time to question that conviction. The assault outside the tannah was justified by the resistance which he would prove to have been made, but even the first witness for the prosecution admitted that, the prosecutor had struck the officer, and that, as he was pleased to describe it, three or four boys had joined in the scuffle. As for the assault in the tannah, let the Jury remember that the tannahdar (who was one of the prisoners) and numbers of the chowkedars had nothing to do with the affray outside. They were cool, and could have no enmity to the prisoners: and yet they were called on to believe that these men had, without a motive, been guilty of an act of violence, which rendered them liable to the loss of their places, and the severest punishment; and that in the presence of numbers, who were ready and willing to convict them—and this precious story of folly and cruelty was to be believed on the evidence of two convicted delinquents.

The learned gentleman then proceeded to call four witnesses for the defence. They all lived in the neighbourhood of the tannah, and on hearing the disturbance had gone in, and were there till the prisoners were removed to the police office. They all swore that the prisoners were not beaten in the tannah, and that it could not have happened without their seeing it. On cross-examination, they all admitted themselves to be friends of the tannahdar, and that they had only gone in through curiosity.

Two witnesses were then called, who swore they saw one of the prosecutors and the first witness at play, and that they were staking pice. In cross-examination, one of them admitted that he only saw the pice in the hands of the prosecutor, and that they were playing in a private garden. On re-examination, he said the garden was a compound belonging to several houses; that it was on the road-side, and any one could go into it; that there were many people in it at the time; and that the prosecutor was taking up and putting down the pice as if they were playing with them.

Another witness swore that one of the witnesses, who had said he heard the beating, was at that time in the Bazar attending to his business; it was on the 5th of Poose.

Mr. Fergusson. "What day of the week is this?"—"I don't know."—"You may go down, Sir."—Mr. Clarke. "Stop: have you any reason for knowing it was on the 5th Poose?"—"Yes, I received advances from the witness on that day."

Another witness was called, who in answer to the first question said he knew nothing of the matter. Mr. Clarke observed that this was some mistake, occasioned by the poverty of the defendants, who could not afford to employ an attorney. Mr. Blaquiere was then called, and he produced some minutes of the conviction of the prosecutors written in pencil, and signed by Mr. Alsop and himself. This called up Messrs. Fergusson and Turton, who animadverted very strongly, and at considerable length, on the attempt to produce as a record of conviction a paper written in pencil.

The Judge—"I do not think that counsel offered this as a record of conviction. Mr. Blaquiere may use it to assist his memory."

Mr. Clarke.—"Exactly so, my Lord: your Lordship sees what I meant. The idea is not mine, it belongs entirely to my learned friends. But they are fond of long speeches, and I would not disappoint them."

Mr. Fergusson.—"I speak here so often, that I cannot be at all desirous of making a speech now."

Mr. Blaquiere then stated that the prisoners had been brought before him, and had been fined sixteen rupees each, one for gambling, and the—

Mr. Turton.—"This is no evidence of a conviction; we must have the record."

Mr. Clarke.—"Well then, let it be evidence that they were not convicted."

Mr. Blaquiere did not know any of the prisoners but the tannahdar. They were all new men, and had been but a few months employed; there never had been any complaint against them. The tannahdar had been eight years attached to the police, he was a humane, excellent character.

racter, and he was sure would not permit any such outrage in his tannah.

Mr. Fergusson made a very animated reply. He contended that there was no evidence of the gambling, nor any of this talked-of conviction. One of the prosecutors was quite free from the charge, and a verdict for the false imprisonment must therefore inevitably be given. He then commented on the witnesses for the prisoners, whom he described as all being friends of the tannahdar, and therefore willing to assist him with their evidence. As to the remarks of his learned friend about the vice of gambling, they might have read it all in the Rambler, and he did not think that the pages of the Rambler would form any defence for assault and false imprisonment. The learned gentleman then remarked on the evidence at considerable length with all his characteristic ingenuity.

The learned Judge, in summing up, observed that he thought the evidence for the prisoners was fully as much entitled to credit as the evidence for the prosecutors, but that he thought it was much more probable that the prosecutors should bring a false charge against the prisoners, than that the prisoners should have been so foolishly and daringly wicked as to commit the outrage charged against them. The counsel for the prisoners had fallen into a mistake, in stating that the regulations against gambling were made to protect the morals of the people only: it was made to protect the property of the community, for it was notorious that gaming among the lower orders was the cause of all the robberies in Calcutta, and that stolen property was always traced to the gaming houses. It was the especial duty of the police to apprehend all whom they might find gaming, and the public welfare required that the court should support the subordinate officers in the discharge of this important duty. He did not consider that it had been proved that the prisoners had exceeded their authority, and he thought that the authority had been legally and properly exercised in arresting them for gambling, which he considered to be sufficiently proved. He believed that if a decision should be given against the prisoners, it would be difficult to induce the chowkeedars hereafter to arrest any gambler. But, let the consequences be what they might, they were not for the consideration of the Jury. They were to consider whether the evidence had proved that the prosecutors had been treated ill, or with the slightest severity which imperious circumstances did not justify; if the smallest indignity, even striking them with the slipper, had been used towards them, the Jury were bound to find the prisoners guilty. But it was his opinion that the charge had not been made out. It must be remembered

that the Chowkeedar Kissenchunder had desired them to desist from playing: "you are the children of respectable persons, why do you play?" This was not the language of extortion or irritation. One of them goes away, and he is unmolested. But, said the counsel for the prosecution, if they were offending against the laws, he should have arrested both. Perhaps he was wrong in not doing so, but this was a strange complaint for the prosecutors to make: the prisoners were on their trial for cruelty, not for lenity. But the great complaint was of the beating in the tannah. Now it was possible that the prisoner Kissenchunder, who arrested them, might in the struggle and heat of the moment have exceeded his duty; but was it likely that the tannahdar, a man in superior authority, should without any probable cause permit an outrage of this kind in his tannah, and that in the presence of numbers who could prove his misconduct; and that this improbable outrage should have been committed by a man of whom they had received so high a character? For his part, he did not believe the accusation to be true, and more particularly because he had never received a petition respecting the conduct of police officers (and since he had been a judge he had received nearly ten a day), but that it contained the very same charge for which the prisoners were now put to the bar. It was now for the Jury to consider all the circumstances: he had given them his opinion, but they were to judge for themselves from the evidence which they had heard.

The Jury consulted for nearly ten minutes in their box, and then requested to retire. In half an hour the Judge sent to ask if they were likely soon to come to a decision: they replied that they were not; on which his Lordship left the Court, and said he would return in half an hour. Before he returned, the Jury came into Court, when the Judge was sent for, and entered in a few minutes. The Jury gave in their verdict of—Guilty.

The Judge.—"I am sorry you did not come to a different decision. I fear this verdict will do mischief: if the evidence was not clear, or you had any doubt, that doubt had better have been exercised in favor of the prisoners. Let the prisoners pay one anna each and be discharged; they must not be discharged till the fine is paid."—[*Cal. John Bull.*]

Calcutta, March 11, 1823.

The King on the prosecution of Muddon Ghose, *versus* Bajnarain Bysack, Kistnokinker Bysack, Kistnomohun Bysack, Muthoor Takhoor and Cheroo Mullick.

Mr. Turton and Mr. Eaton were retained on behalf of Kistnomohun Bysack, and Mr. Fergusson for the other defendants.

The Clerk of the Crown read the indictment to the Jury, which charged the defendants with committing an assault upon one Muddon Ghose, whilst in the execution of his office as one of the peons of the Court of Commissioners for the recovery of small debts in Calcutta, to which the defendants pleaded—Not Guilty.

The facts of the case, as appeared from the evidence given by the witnesses for the prosecution, were shortly these.

Muddon Ghose (the prosecutor) went in the month of July last, by order of the Court of Requests, to execute a warrant under a decree, which had issued from that Court against the defendant Rajnarain Bysack. When that person was pointed out to the prosecutor, he attempted to take him into custody; but was prevented by the defendants, who came up with ten or twelve durwans, forcibly took the warrant from his hands, and pushed him violently into the house of Muthoor Takhoor, where they beat him so severely, that he fell senseless to the ground. When he was in this state, it appeared, that Tarrancey Churn Chatterjee sprinkled water on his face, and afterwards took him back to the Court of Requests: where he made his complaint to the Commissioners, who referred him to the police: The matter was there inquired into by the magistrates, and the defendants committed to take their trial for the offence. It was sworn by the prosecutor, that he lost twenty rupees in the affray, which had been given to him by his mother shortly before, for the purpose of paying into Court on account of some costs for which he was answerable. All the witnesses concurred in stating that Kistnomohun Bysack was the most active in the assault, and that he repeatedly struck the prosecutor with a ruler which he held in his hand; but there was a variance in their testimony as to whether he came up at the commencement of the scuffle, or joined in it afterwards and also whether it was the defendant Kistnokinker or Kistnomohun who took the warrant from the prosecutor and destroyed it.

Mr. Blaquiere deposed to marks of violence having appeared on the prosecutor's back and hand, at the time he made his complaint at the police.

After the evidence had been gone through for the prosecution, Mr. Fergusson said he did not think that the witnesses had deposed to any thing which could affect his clients, and should therefore decline addressing the Jury. In this Sir Francis McNaghten and the Jury concurred, and all the defendants except Kistnomohun Bysack were then acquitted.

Mr. Turton then proceeded to address the Jury on behalf of the other defendant, Kistnomohun Bysack. He would not pretend to say that there was not something in the evidence to go to the Jury

with respect to Kistnomohun, particularly after what had fallen from Mr. Blaquiere: but the effect of this evidence remained to be shewn. It was, he said, a laid down principle of British law, that where there was any thing in the evidence on the part of the prosecution which tended to excite a doubt, the defendant was entitled to the benefit of that doubt; and as this rule was not confined to crimes of a particular nature, but applicable to all, he thought his client ought to have it in the present instance. That a doubt must exist in the minds of the Jury, after the contradictory evidence which they had heard, was quite certain. Some of them had sworn that Kistnokinker had taken the warrant from Rajnarain and destroyed it; others, on the contrary, had accused the prisoner of doing so. Again it had been said that Kistnomohun was not present at the commencement of the scuffle; on the other hand, it had been deposed that they all came together: which sufficiently shewed that the witnesses were inconsistent in their evidence, and created that doubt which he had before said his client was entitled to the benefit of. It appeared to the learned counsel that the prosecutor's object in getting up this story, was to induce the commissioners of the Court of Requests to allow him time for the payment of the money which he stood indebted to them, under the assertion that he had lost it whilst endeavouring to enforce their orders. Mr. Turton concluded an ingenious and animated speech by observing, that as the Jury had considered the evidence insufficient as to four of the five defendants, and acquitted them, he trusted they would not see any thing to induce them to return a different verdict against this defendant. Several witnesses were then called to prove, that the defendant had driven out in his buggy on the day and at the time when the affray took place, and that he did not himself take any part in it, but merely proceeded to the house of Mudden Takhoor, to compel the return of three of his servants who had gone there and engaged in the riot; but they failed in establishing his innocence to the satisfaction of the Jury, who after a short address from his Lordship returned a verdict of—Guilty.—[*Beng. Hurk.*]

BABOO MUTTELLALL MULICK'S SPLENDID NAUTCH.

Baboo Muttellall Mullick, on Saturday night, 15th March, entertained a numerous assemblage of respectable natives and European ladies and gentlemen, at a splendid nautch, in his spacious garden-house at Soorah. After a somewhat long and rather rough ride, we were glad at length to see a blaze of light through the groves that surrounded the mansion, and sounds of melody greeted the ear before the en-

raptured spectator was ushered into the presence of the enchanting almas. We found the seats upon each side of the great chamber occupied with company; and towards one end, upon a Persian carpet, reclined the minstrels of Cashmire, whose Amphionite fingers called forth from their classic-looking instruments the most ravishing strains of unheard-of exquisiteness. These legitimate sons of Orpheus evinced all that enthusiasm of gesture and thrilling sympathy, which is the surest sign and proof of excellency in a minstrel, to whatever nation he may belong. Like the gymnosophists of old, they seemed entirely absorbed within themselves, holding converse alone with that guardian soul of music which they carried in their own bosoms, and which oozed out at their finger ends with that exquisite effect, which, to be appreciated, must be heard.

Before the Amphionites stood the fair vocalist Begum Jahn, who, distinguished though she be for the peculiarly deep sonorousness of her rich tones, is more celebrated in saltation than warbling. Her figure, tall and rather energetically outlined, gave a not unpoetical idea of a Thalestris. On her left hand stood a fairy-like little damsel, clad in manifold petticoats and robes of muslin, and serving no other purpose, that we could divine, save that of a moving pedestal to the left upper extremity of Begum Jahn, which rested upon the head of the former with a relaxed gracefulness, while the right arm balanced its polished and beautiful lever in air, waving to and fro like the bough of a blossom tree. Begum Jahn now and then threw herself into attitudes, and gave a charming staccato movement to her person altogether, which completely eclipsed the most superb specimens of hopping, gliding, or jerking, ever witnessed in the town-hall; really it is ten thousand pities that such capabilities for waltzing as Begum Jahn's could not be brought into action at a bachelor's ball: such a sight would warm the most frosty "Lamentable" that ever was. We infinitely prefer Begum Jahn's saltation to her singing. The latter is of too grave a cast for our taste, and rich sublime though all confessed it to be, yet it has a mellifluous effect upon the auricular nerves, which is apt to terminate somnambulously with reference to the ocular ones. At length we were happy to see merit rewarded with approving smiles, and that meed of paun out of its golden casket, which those who know its intrinsic worth can best estimate the value of.

After Begum Jahn stood up the not less charming, the not less tall, but far less stout, fair chorister whose dulcidenous name we were informed was Hingun. There was a deeper expression of sentiment in the face of the pensive Hingun

than in the other. Her pedestal was a plump damsel, with black sparkling eyes, and who chewed those herbiferous cates which the Indian muses so much delight in, with a peculiarity of masticatory elegance, which makes us quite in love with paun for the rest of the evening. Hingun having given a prelude or two, with the most tuneful larynx in the world, sang *Tazu bu Tazu* in a most beautiful style. Indeed, after Nickee, we never heard it sung so well. Nickee herself we were sorry not to meet at the entertainment, which was not the fault of the bountiful host, but of circumstances. At length the nerves could no longer stand those multiplied calls made upon their sympathies. Nature after exquisite entertainment requires repose: we accordingly rose and went away with the party whom we had accompanied to the happy scene, each making his own little comment upon all the agréments that had passed, and all longing to get home, for the purpose of meditating more intensely upon what had been seen, and dreaming it in slumbering visions. The polite assiduity of Baboo Mutteelall Mullick was observed by all, and experienced by every one. The most polished attentions required by Oriental etiquette, were paid with an alacrity and zeal which made them more acceptable. Homage was paid where homage was due, and perfumes flowed from golden censers, and nosegays were presented to the daughters of Europe by the gallant hands of Oriental Hidalgoes. In a chamber at each end of the grand hall, a cold collation was spread out for all who chose to partake. We observed no demand for the viands; every measure had been adopted, in a word, that tended to lull the faculties into a pleasing sort of repose nearly allied to somnambulism, and to remove from the mind all unpleasant impressions. At length we quitted the scene, leaving the chivalry of Soorah with a gratified remembrance of the scene in whose splendours we had just partaken.—[*India Gaz.*]

BACHELOR'S BALL.

On Monday evening 10th March, the gaieties of the season were closed by the Bachelors of Calcutta entertaining their married friends and the fair spinsters of this city with a ball and supper, at the Town Hall. The day had been rainy throughout, and the evening continued gloomy. The weather, however, was fortunately fresh and cool; and if we may judge from the numbers assembled, the pluvius state of the atmosphere could not have deterred many of their fair friends from gracing the ball of the "Lamentables" with their presence.

It had, we understand, been originally determined that masks and faucy dresses should not be admitted, and then again,

that they should be admitted ; but finally, and doubtless after the most mature deliberation, it was resolved that they should not be tolerated, though we confess we can see no sufficient reason for their exclusion. Fanny, with her " quips, and pranks, and wanton wiles " never fails to add life and animation to the gayest scene ; and we really cannot imagine that any unpleasant consequence could ever arise from the admission of masks at the Town Hall, when sufficient precautions are taken in the distribution of the tickets.

The dance commenced about ten o'clock, and was continued with great animation till the hour of supper. Quadrilles were, as usual, the order of the evening ; but the almost exploded country dance gave occasional variety to the scene, and afforded some, who otherwise must have remained inglorious spectators, an opportunity of sharing in the saltatorial amusements of the evening.

At the usual hour, the company descended to one of the very best suppers that has ever been given in the Town Hall. Every thing was good ; and the wine, more particularly, was excellent. After supper, Colonel Marley, the President, after an appropriate speech, gave as a toast "*The Ladies*," which was drunk in bumpers of Champagne with loudly expressed enthusiasm, and all the deep devotion which that toast can never fail to inspire.

After supper the company returned to the ball-room, when dancing was recommenced, and continued to a late hour. Towards the close of the ball, several couples entered the giddy but graceful circle of the waltz, and were soon surrounded by those who assembled thick "*as leaves in Vallombrosa*," to witness this truly elegant and fascinating dance.

We have heard some of our "*Lamentable*," and we may say lamenting friends, say, the ball was not so fully attended, nor afforded them so much pleasure as they expected. What they expected we know not ; but " we've an idea " that the dispositions of our said friends have begun to curdle by too long a perseverance in a state of " single blessedness : " the acidulating properties of which are, alas ! but too well known. We therefore earnestly exhort them, *sans delay*, to get married. For ourselves, we thought the festivities of the ball and banquet as delightful as youth, and beauty, and gaiety, good music, good wine, and good humour could possibly render them ; and at a very late hour left the ball-room still crowded with the votaries of Terpsichore, repeating to ourselves, in the words of the first of living poets :

" Well speeds alike the banquet and the ball ;
And the gay dance of bounding beauty's train
Links grace and harmony in happiest chain ;
Blest are the early hearts and gentle hands,
That mingle there in well according bands ;

It is a sight the careful brow might soothe,
And make age smile and dream itself to youth ;
And youth forget such hour was past on earth,
So springs the exulting bosom to that mirth !"

[*Cal. Jour.*

KISHNAGHUR DISTRICT.

Another daring outrage has been committed on the persons of two indigo planters in the Kishnaghur District. Towards the end of last week, a body of armed men lay concealed under the banks of a tank, and on the approach of the two gentlemen, Mr. H. and Mr. C., whose road lay in that direction, they first assailed them with a volley of abuse, and then growing more daring, advanced with the apparent intention of a desperate attack. Being well mounted, the gentlemen with their attendants, on finding things wear so serious an aspect, charged the whole gang ; some of whom, separating from the main body, were surrounded ; but in the hurry to lay hold of more, it is to be regretted the captives got away from those employed to secure them. The marauders succeeded, under cover of a thick fog, in making their escape across a jheel, leaving in the hands of the gentlemen and their servants six of the clubs with which they had armed themselves.

Intelligence has been sent to Kishnaghur ; and it will appear rather extraordinary that these persons, composing a body of about forty, who were, it is suspected, sent from Ranagaut for some desperate enterprize, have been suffered to prowl about that part of the country unapprehended by the police, although notice of them has long since been sent to the same head-quarters ; and the Daroga has repeatedly declared, that he has long known these men as desperate characters, but lamented that no orders had been sent to have them apprehended. But for the spirited manner in which the defence was turned into an attack, the public might again have to read the account of another massacre.—[*Cal. Jour.*, March 13.

By a letter received in the course of yesterday, of a later date than that communicating the article of intelligence inserted in the Journal of yesterday morning, we are happy to understand that measures have been adopted by the magistrate of the district, which will in all probability tend to check effectually the desperadoes who have so long infested that part of the country. Such laudable activity on the part of the police authorities is deserving of every praise, and must secure to them the gratitude of the public. The following is an extract of a private letter :

" I am happy to say that the daring attack made by a band of ruffians, on the persons of two gentlemen in Kishnaghur, has met with immediate attention from the

magistrate, Mr. Turnbull, to whom information had been sent. I understand that some of the same party were concealed within the gentleman's factories a few nights previous all night, and that close to his residence; but the birjobassis going their rounds, and perceiving something like men concealing themselves, gave the alarm. One of these persons only was secured, but not without a considerable struggle, and has already been despatched to Kishnaghur for trial. I am led to believe that he was sent there for some very desperate purpose, and at the instigation of some Zemindar. The well meant caution of the Daroga had been acted upon, and the vigilance of the burkundosses is entitled to the highest praise; but how lamentable is it to see the lives and property of persons situated as planters, thus subject to such attacks, and without the means of acting on the offensive, as in this case, where the assailants were for some time known to be collecting.

"It is however well it is no worse; and I cannot refrain recommending gentlemen thus situated, as at a distance of forty miles from the magistrate's station, that whenever a similar outrage takes place, and the Thannadars are at all remiss in diligence, that they should not be over nice as to the means to be employed of apprehending, securing and forwarding such persons to the magistrates; and from whom, I doubt not, they will receive such thanks as the promptitude and necessity of the measure will justify."—(*Ibid.* March 14.

PARENTAL ACADEMIC INSTITUTION.

(Circular.)

Gentlemen: As parents, guardians, and friends to our projected school, of which both the proprietary right and efficient management will be in our own hands, the favour of your attendance is particularly requested at a meeting to be holden at my house, No. 25, South Colingah Street, on Saturday next the 1st proximo, at 7 o'clock in the evening. Of this meeting, both the time and place have been determined on by a majority of friends.

On so interesting an occasion, when we are to engage in the first preliminaries of a work, the beneficial effects of which will flow down to our children's children, it is needless for me to express any hope as to a full meeting. On this point, the best feelings of the individuals now addressed, furnish the most ample pledge.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient and faithful servant,

JOHN W. RICKETTS.

Calcutta, Feb. 25, 1823.

At a meeting of Parents, Guardians, and Friends, holden at the house of Mr. J. W. Ricketts, in South Colingah Street, Saturday evening, the 1st March 1823:

It was Resolved, 1. That we form ourselves into a Society to promote the education of our children, by projecting an institution which shall be managed by a committee chosen from among the general body of parents, guardians, and friends.

2. That it be designated "The Parental Academic Institution," as indicative of its peculiar origin.

3. That the following gentlemen be chosen on the Committee of Management for the ensuing year, seven of whom to form a quorum for the transaction of business, viz. Messrs. J. L. Blaney, E. Brightman, W. DaCosta, R. Frith, J. L. Heatly, C. Hudson, M. Johnson, C. Kerr, R. Kerr, J. Kyd, J. F. Sandys, T. B. Scott, P. Sutherland.

4. That the committee of managers be requested to make arrangements, without delay, for the commencement of operations; and to frame a Code of Rules and Regulations.

5. That Mr. J. W. Ricketts be appointed Secretary to the Institution for the ensuing year.

6. That Messrs. Alexander and Co. be requested to accept the office of Treasurers to the Institution.

7. That an Annual Meeting of Parents, Guardians and Friends to the Institution be holden on such day, and at such time and place as may hereafter be determined upon; when the accounts of the Society will be laid before them. a Report of the proceedings read, and a Committee of Managers elected for the ensuing year.

8. That in conformity with the suggestion of friends engaged in the undertaking, a book of donations be opened for the reception of the names of those who may be disposed to render pecuniary support to the Institution.

9. That the Institution shall be open for the admission of every child, whose parents, guardians or friends may be willing to conform to the rules and regulations of the Society.

10. That any five members of the committee be empowered to call a General Meeting, whenever they may deem it expedient to do so.

JOHN W. RICKETTS, Sec. P.A.I.

Donations to the Parental-Academic-Institution.

Names of Donors.	Rs.	Names of Donors.	Rs.
Baillie, J.	10	Frith, Robert	200
Bartlett, Abel	100	Heatly, J. L.	100
Bartlett, T.	100	Henry, J.	25
Black, Andre	100	Hill, J.	50
Blaney, J. L.	50	Hudson, C.	100
Byrn, W.	100	Jacobs, James	32
Cockburn, M.	100	Jones, C. J.	20
Cornelius, H.	50	Kellner, F. D.	32
Dacosta, W.	500	Kerr, C.	50
Elias, J.	8	Kerr, R.	75
Fraser, W.	5	Kyd, J.	500

Names of Donors. Rs.	Names of Donors. Rs.
Mercado, J. 25	Rymer, W. C. ...10
Palmer, H. 10	Sandford, G. ...100
Payne, J., jun. ... 30	Sandys, J. F. ...100
Pereira, P. 10	Sturmer, W. 20
Perroux, A. 50	Sutherland, P. ...100
Perroux, J.100	Swaine, W. A. ... 32
Reed, Charles...500	Wilson, P. 25
Ricketts, J. W. 100	Wood, James... 32
JOHN W. RICKETTS, Sec. P. A. I.	

TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CALCUTTA
AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

On the 21st Feb. the friends of this institution met at the Town Hall, pursuant to advertisement, to celebrate their twelfth anniversary. We have been longer in noticing the proceedings of this meeting than we could have wished. Indeed, as we were not ourselves present, we should not now be able to furnish our readers with the particulars, but for the kind attention of a correspondent.

The attendance in the Town Hall, on the late anniversary of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, though not very numerous, was, as usual, highly respectable. The principal feature in the report was its review of the operations and effects of the Calcutta Bible Association, instituted in July last. It will be heard with satisfaction, that this new ally has been most honourably active and successful in its career, having collected, chiefly in small contributions, near 6,000 rupees in aid of the cause. But this is its smallest praise. Its beneficial effects on the Christian Community have been considerable, Christians of all denominations in Calcutta have been excited to new earnestness in the charitable work of disseminating the Holy Scriptures, and there is good reason to hope that many individuals, who were before indifferent to the Bible, have had their attention called to it, and learned to appreciate this treasure, in consequence of their intercourse with the visiting members of the Association Committee; and if the future proceedings of the Association keep pace only with the past, the community cannot but receive from it the most essential benefit. It is needless to anticipate the subject by entering into details in this place, as the public will soon be in full possession of the facts, from the Society's own printed document. Soon after ten o'clock the chair was taken, and the report read by G. Udny, Esq. Great interest was imparted to the meeting, by the re-appearance at this anniversary of the respected Hon. J. H. Harington, Esq., the late President, to whom the Society was indebted for many years for so much of its efficiency. When the report had been read, Mr. Harington rose, and addressed the meeting to the following effect:

"Gentlemen: In rising to move that the interesting report which you have

heard be adopted and printed, I must request you not to expect any thing like a regular and formal speech, for which I am neither qualified nor prepared. I had no information of the contents of the Report, till it was read to us by the Chairman. But I am sure that I express the sense of every one present, when I say that it has afforded me the highest gratification. The recent formation of a Bible Association at this Presidency, calculated to enlarge the utility of the Auxiliary Society, forms a new era in the annals of the institution; and from the success which has already attended it, the example given for a similar association at Benares, and the probability of its leading to several kindred associations (the advantages of which in other countries are well known), cannot fail to bring a material accession of energy in promotion of the simple and important object of all Bible Institutions founded on the principles of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

"I might notice some other interesting matters in the transactions of the past year; but as they are fully mentioned in the report, I choose rather to employ the few moments during which I shall occupy your attention in stating what my late visit to England has enabled me to observe personally, the lively interest taken by the venerable President, Committee, and Secretaries of the Parent Society in the proceedings and success of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, as connected with the common object of both institutions, viz. the circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, with a view to the spreading of the Gospel in all the languages of Asia, and thereby diffusing the benefits of true religion (with the blessing of Providence) throughout this quarter of the globe. I cannot do justice to the feelings or expressions of the excellent persons to whom I have referred on this subject; especially to those of the Rev. Mr. Owen, whose zealous exertions in advancement of the great cause, so often and so ably advocated by him, had so impaired his health, that it was feared his useful services could not be continued. I am happy to add, that he was convalescent when I left England; and even if he should be compelled to withdraw from the active station heretofore filled by him with an union of talent, animation, and diligence, as well as with a good-will toward India that cannot be surpassed, I feel confident that his able and worthy coadjutors, who have hitherto shewn equal readiness in promoting the circulation of the Holy Scriptures throughout this portion of the British Empire, as well as in encouraging correct translations of them in all the vernacular dialects of Asia, will not slacken their exertions nor abate their zeal for these good purposes. I may indeed venture to assure this So-

ciety, from what I witnessed at different meetings of the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society which I had the happiness to attend, that no part of the extensive funds of the Parent Society will be withheld, which may from time to time be required to accomplish the design of that admirable institution, especially as it includes an accurate, intelligible version of the divine word in every known language, for the benefit of the native inhabitants of British India, or more comprehensively for the diffusion of real Christianity throughout every part of Asia.

“ But I will not longer detain the meeting. The Secretary will have the kindness to read a letter which has been received from one of the Secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Societies, and which will be printed in the Appendix to the Report of the Committee’s proceedings during the last year. I will only further beg leave to move, ‘that the Report be adopted, and that the usual number of copies be printed for circulation.’ ”

After this motion had been put and carried, Mr. Udry moved, in which he was seconded by W. B. Bayley, Esq., “that the Hon. J. H. Harington, Esq., formerly President of this Society, and now a member of the Supreme Council, be requested to accept of the honorary station of Vice-President;” on the passing of which resolution, Mr. Harington expressed his ready compliance with the request, as consistent with the “favourable views he had always entertained of this institution, and with the precedents already established in the instances of other members of the Local Government.”

J. P. Larkins, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, then rose and said, that Mr. Harington having, in his address to the meeting, alluded to the establishment during the year which had just closed of a Bible Association in this city, the necessity of his enlarging on the subject had been in a great measure superseded; and the more so, as the report which had just been read, and which had received, as indeed it merited, the approbation of the meeting, dwelt at considerable length, and in a very interesting strain upon the advantages which are likely to follow, not to our Society merely, but to the Christian community at large, from the co-operation of their own fellow-labourers in the Bible cause. “When, however,” he added, “I advert to the highly esteemed gentlemen by whom this association was established, and to whose care the management of it has been committed, I am justified in entertaining the most sanguine hopes of success from their laudable and well directed exertions; and I trust, Gentlemen, that a kind Providence will continue to guide their steps in the way in which they are now proceeding. Asking your prayers,

and those of every well-wisher to the Bible cause on their behalf, I will only further add by moving a Resolution, ‘That the cordial thanks of this meeting be offered to the Calcutta Bible Association, which has, even in this its earliest infancy, so essentially contributed to promote the circulation of the Scriptures; and further that we convey to the President and Members of that Association the assurance of our earnest desire to co-operate with them, as instruments in common with ourselves, for the purpose of distributing the greatest blessing heaven can bestow.’ ”

This resolution was passed with the unanimous and cordial approbation of the meeting. G. Money, Esq. then rose and proposed the usual vote of thanks to the Secretaries and Treasurer of the Institution for their important services. This gentleman also enlarged on the advantages likely to result from the Bible Association, to which he was powerfully impelled, he said, from the list of subscribers which he held in his hand, exhibiting a multitude of small donations and contributions, collected from the poorest inhabitants of the place, whose union in this truly Christian work could not be contemplated without the liveliest hopes of great eventual good.

Some vacancies having occurred in the committee during the last year, the following gentlemen were elected into the committee for the ensuing year:

Dr. Hare;

F. T. Hall, Esq.;

Capt. Hutchinson (of the Engineers).

The Rev. H. Townley, one of the Secretaries, having departed to Europe, Mr. Thomson moved, and was seconded by Mr. Udry, that the Rev. J. Hill be requested to accept the office of joint-Secretary in his room.

Mr. Hill was accordingly nominated, and signified his cordial acceptance of the office.

Before the meeting broke up, Dr. Marshman presented to the Society a copy of the whole Bible, translated at Serampore into the Chinese language, printed on Europe paper, in moveable types. It was felt to be an occasion for congratulation that this important work had been at length so happily completed.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, March 13.

BENGAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

We have just seen the Fifth Report of the Bengal Auxiliary Missionary Society; but, as to insert the whole of it would be much too long for our limited space, we have made the following abstract, containing the most interesting parts of it, which cannot fail to give pleasure to every one who feels interested in the education of the natives of India, or who wishes to see them shake off the shackles of superstition with which they are so fast bound, and as-

sume to themselves the place which every reasonable being is destined to hold among his fellows. Without being enthusiasts, we feel that we cannot speak in too high or too flattering terms of the labours of the individuals who have exerted themselves so actively to bring about these desirable ends. Indeed we are fully convinced, that education and civilization are the bases upon which every thing rests that is great or noble in our nature; and, whatever other causes may be subservient to this end, we maintain that without these, they will all be useless. We now proceed to point out the extent of the Society's labours.

Besides the Union Chapel in the Durrumtollah which belongs to this Society, native chapels have been established at Mirzapoor, Manicktula, and Kidderpore. With the exception of that at Manicktula, which it has been deemed advisable to relinquish, these are well attended. Tracts and religious books have been distributed at these stations, and divine service performed on Sunday mornings and Tuesday evenings to attentive and numerous audiences.

Schools, which we consider to be the most useful of the Society's labours, have been established at Kidderpore, Bhabanipore, Chitlah, and Tallah Gunge. On Sunday mornings, the Chitlah and Kidderpore Schools are regularly catechized in one of Bengallee chapels, where the number of children in attendance frequently amounts to seventy.

A female school under the superintendence of Mrs. Trawin, has also been established, where there is sometimes an attendance of sixteen girls. Two of these have made considerable progress in reading, and have committed to memory the whole of the catechism. The regularity of their attendance, and the attention they have displayed to what has been taught them, is said to have been highly gratifying.

The establishment of the school press is another means which in the hands of the Society promises to be highly instrumental in enlightening the natives. The following account will shew that the Society has not been idle in availing themselves of this powerful engine, for it appears that "during the last year the Society's press has printed in Bengallee 12,500 tracts; in English and Bengallee 18,000; in Hindoostanee 4,500; in English and Hindoostanee 1,500; in Hinduwi 1,500: amounting in all to 30,000, and making a total of tracts which have been printed by the Society since its establishment, of 117,000."

The Society also possesses chapels at Chinsurah and Benares. Messrs. Pearson and Munday preside at the former, and Mr. Adam at the latter place.—Catechetical instruction and preaching are the principal means used by these gentlemen

to promote the important objects which they have in view.

For the support of the Society branches have been formed among its friends, which seem to promise the most favourable results. Among these are the Calcutta Ladies' Branch Society, which has contributed during the last year to the amount of Sa. Rs. 730. 10. Another Branch Society at Chinsurah has contributed Sa. Rs. 773. 2. 3, and a third in His Majesty's 17th regt. of Foot, Sa. Rs. 84. 8. In addition to this, the Society's press has cleared Sa. Rs. 2,387. 6, and the sale of their publications has realized Sa. Rs. 153. The whole of the Society's funds for the last year amount to Sa. Rs. 7,419. 14. 9, and its disbursements to Sa. Rs. 11,096. 7. 3, leaving the Society in debt Sicca Rupees 3,676. 1. 6.

We cannot leave this subject without reverting to a circumstance of a very novel nature, viz. the education of native females. We look upon formation of a school having this object in view, as one of the most direct attacks upon the formidable system of Hindu superstition that could be made; and while we warmly offer our mite of applause to the general objects of the Society, we cannot avoid particularly noticing this fact, as the most spirited and praiseworthy attempt that has yet been made for the diffusion of knowledge, and the amelioration of the condition of our fellow-men.—[*Beng. Hurk.*, March 12.]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

March 4. *Clydesdale*, M'Kellar, from Liverpool 21 June.—23. *Perseverance*, Fenn, from Liverpool 14 Oct.

The *Circassian*, Wasse, from London, arrived off Saugor 1st April, and *Marquess of Hastings*, Barclay, from Madras, passed Saugor same day.

Departures.

March 15. *Princess Charlotte*, M'Kean, for Liverpool.—18. *Minerva*, Bell, for London.—21. *Mangles*, Cogill, to complete her cargo for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 19. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Bannerman, Assist. Com. Gen., of a daughter.

22. At Hansi, the lady of Lieut. Ramsay, 8th regt. N. I., of a son.

24. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. W. Turner, 1st bat. 29th regt. N. I., Adj. and Quart. Mast. of the Europ. Invalids at Chunar, of a daughter.

28. At Keitah, in Bundelcund, the lady of Capt. E. H. Simpson, 1st bat. 8th reg. N. I., of a daughter.

— At Delhi, the lady of Brevet Capt.

G. R. Pemberton, Interpreter and Quart. Mast. 2d bat. 28th N. I., of a son.

March 1. Mrs. Anne Pyra, of a son.

— At Kamptee Cantonment, near Nagpore, the lady of Lieut. Col. T. Whitehead, commanding 1st bat. 21st reg. Beng. N. I., of a son and heir.

3. At Monghyr, the lady of T. G. Vibart, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

— At Sultangunge, near Baugleypore, the lady of Maj. W. C. Faithful, 2d bat. 4th Nat. Regt., of a daughter.

6. Mrs. Elizabeth Pereira, wife of J. Pereira, Esq., of a son.

— At Hooghly, the lady of Mr. H. C. Broeager, of a daughter.

10. At Midnapore, the lady of Maj. D'Aguilar, 13th regt., of a daughter.

— At Bogwongolah, Moorsshedabad, Mrs. T. Rose, of a daughter.

— Mrs. A. James, of a son.

11. Mrs. T. Frisby, of a daughter.

— The lady of G. Ballard, Esq., of a son.

15. Mrs. A. C. Pearson, the wife of Mr. George Henry Pearson, of the Hon. Company's Marine, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 22. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Henry Griffith Brightman, Esq. to Miss Mary Nuthall, second daughter of Lieut. Col. John Nuthall, 5th reg. Lt. Cav., on the Bengal Establishment.

27. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Mr. J. A. May, of the firm of May and Co., to Mrs. P. Magowan, widow of the late Lieut. Magowan, of the Rungpore Bat.

March 1. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Mr. Charles Jones, to Miss Eliza Beck, daughter of the late Capt. R. Beck, of the Country Service.

6. At Cawnpore, by the Rev. H. L. Williams, M. Gisborne, Esq., son of the Rev. T. Gisborne, of Yoxall Lodge, Staffordshire, to Anne Frushard, daughter of the late Rev. D. Brown, Senior Chaplain at the Presidency of Fort William.

7. At Cossimbazar, by the Rev. W. Eales, Maj. G. Swinney, Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance, to Maria Arabella eldest daughter of Alex. Haig, Esq. late of the Medical Service of Bengal.

11. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Ens. Souter, 2d bat. 11th reg. N. I., to Miss Harriet Uvedale, youngest daughter of the late Ralph Uvedale, Esq. of the Supreme Court.

12. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Mr. T. Ross, of the Hon. Comp. Marine, to Mrs. Jane McCow.

15. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Mr. John Rutherford Aitken, of the Upper Military Orphan School, Kidderpore, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Harrison, Head

Master of the Lower Military Orphan School.

DEATHS.

March 6. At Hameerpoor, Capt. C. B. Nield, of the 4th regt. Bengal Lt. Cav.

8. Mr. Broders, late a Branch Pilot in the H. C.'s Service, aged 85 years.

— At Serampore, of the cholera morbus, Mr. J. F. Annosett, aged 28 years.

— After an illness of eighteen months, Serjeant John Lewis, Garrison Key Serjeant of Fort William, aged 58 years, 22 of which he had spent in the service of the Hon. Company.

11. Mr. James Baxter, the celebrated hair-dresser of Crooked Lane, aged 66 years.

13. At Barrackpore, Capt. John Sepplings, of the 20th regt. N. I. This highly respected officer, while in a fit of delirium occasioned by excruciating bodily pain, unfortunately terminated his own existence by shooting himself with a pistol bullet.

17. Mr. Thomas Russ, Master Pilot in the H. C.'s Marine, aged 38 years.

18. At Chinsurah, Mrs. Henry Batjer.

19. At Purneah, the lady of Capt. W. Bertram, 10th N. I., District Barrack-master of the 16th or Purneah division.

— Master Silvester Rebello, aged 7 years.

20. At Berhampore, Mr. J. P. Bellew, after a severe bilious attack.

21. Mr. Joseph Wells, Branch Pilot in the H. C. Marine, after lingering under a painful disorder of the liver complaint for eight months.

— Mrs. Mary Ann Frisby, aged 18 years.

23. John Gilmore, Esq., aged 62 years, sincerely regretted.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort St. George, Jan. 31, 1823.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Assist. Surgeons of H. M.'s service, when in medical charge of Corps, shall be restricted, in future, to the Batta and other allowances of their regimental rank, in the same manner as Assist. Surgs. of the H. C.'s service.

Fort St George, March 14, 1823.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Regulation for the information and guidance of the Army.

No officer will henceforth be appointed to fill any situation on the General Staff of the Army, who shall not have served four years, three of which in the actual performance of Regimental or Staff duty with a corps.

An officer may hold the situation of Aid-de-Camp after having served one year with his regt.; but the period passed in that situation, except when employed upon field service, is not to be counted regimental duty as described above.

None but officers who have actually done two years' regimental duty, shall be eligible to fill the situations of Adjutant, and Quarter Master and Interpreter.

The General Orders of the 9th of Oct. 1810, and 29th of Oct. 1813, are hereby cancelled.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

March 13. Mr. A. Wilson, Judge of the Zillah of Malabar.

Mr. John Forbes, do. do. of Combeconum.

Mr. G. D. Drury, Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate of Salem.

Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate of Cuddapah.

20. The Rev. H. Harper, Chaplain at St. Thomas's Mount.

27. James Aitkin, Esq. M., D., Assay-Master.

Mr. H. Lacon, Commissioner for Small Claims on the Carnatic Fund.

Col. R. Scot, C. B., to be Resident at Tanjore.

April 3. Mr. J. C. Morris, to be Deputy Telegoo Translator to the Government.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

BREVET RANK.

The undermentioned Officers, who are Subalterns of 15 years' standing, have been promoted to the rank of Brevet Capt. from the 1st March 1823:

1st Class, Season 1807.

Lieut. R. Morison, 15th N. I.

Lieut. J. Sinclair, 15th do.

Lieut. M. Clarke, M. E. R.

Lieut. J. Wilson, 15th N. I.

Lieut. R. Cocke, 15th do.

Lieut. J. W. Cleaveland, 19th do.

Lieut. A. Hendrie, 7th do.

Lieut. J. Anthony, 6th do.

Lieut. J. Tod, 17th do.

Lieut. J. Peake, 11th do.

Lieut. L. Macdowall, 12th do.

Lieut. T. R. C. Mantell, 24th do.

Lieut. H. Salmon, 6th do.

Lieut. R. McLeod, 13th do.

Lieut. F. H. M. Wheeler, 15th do.

Lieut. D. C. Stewart, 12th do.

Lieut. J. Clemons, 9th do.

Lieut. W. Strahan, 19th do.

Lieut. H. R. King, 19th do.

Lieut. J. Ward, 20th do.

Lieut. T. Thuillier, 1st do.

Lieut. R. Frew, 22d do.

Lieut. A. Kerr, 7th Cav.
Lieut. R. Gordon, 8th do.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 18. Lieut. Col. W. Morison, C.B., having returned to Madras, will resume the office of Commissary General.

Lieut. Peter Hamond, of Artillery, to place his services at the disposal of the Resident of Nagpoor, with a view to his being attached to Artillery of his Highness the Rajah of Nagpoor.

March 18. Lieut. J. G. Proby, of Engineers, to be Superintending Engineer in Malabar and Canara, and Civil Engineer in Western Division.

Lieut. H. C. Cotton, of Engineers, to be Superintending Engineer in Mysoor Division, vice Proby.

Ens. A. T. Cotton, of Engineers, to be Assistant to Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Removals.

March 15. Lieut. Col. J. Colebrooke, C.B., from 8th to 2d regt., and Lieut. Col. F. Walker, from 2d to 8th regt.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Regt. March 12. Lieut. F. W. Morgan, removed from 2d to 1st bat.

2d Regt., Feb. 18. Ens. W. Smith removed from 1st to 2d bat.

4th Regt. Jan 31. Lieuts. (Brev. Capts.) J. J. Webbe and C. St. John Grant, removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Lieuts. A. B. Dyce and H. R. Kirby from 2d to 1st bat.—Feb. 25. Lieut. A. B. Bryce to be Adjut. to 1st bat. vice Wallis.—March 12. Lieut. J. Metcalfe, removed from 2d 1st bat.—14. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. Walker to be Adjut. to 2d bat. vice Hall, resigned.

5th Regt. March 12. Capt. J. S. Trotter removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. J. Randall from 1st to 2d bat.

6th Regt. Feb. 20. Ens. E. M. Palmer removed from 1st to 2d bat.

9th Regt. Jan. 24. Capt. J. Boles removed from 1st to 2d bat.—Feb. 25. Sen. Ens. B. Currie to be Lieut. vice Seale deceased; date of com. 21 Feb. 1823.—March 7. Lieut. G. Milsom to be Adj. to 2d bat. vice Williams, returned to Europe.—12. Maj. T. Hicks posted to 1st, and Lieut. H. Currie to 2d bat.—Ens. J. H. M'Braire removed from 1st to 2d bat.

10th Regt. March 4. Sen. Ens. Peter Steinson to be Lieut. vice Crichton, deceased; date of com. 19 Feb. 1823.—12. Lieut. R. J. H. Vivian removed from 1st to 2d bat.—Lieut. R. J. H. Vivian to be Adj. to 2d bat. vice Crichton, deceased.

11th Regt. Jan. 24. Lieut. P. Hay removed from 2d to 1st bat.—March 12. Capt. J. Bayley removed from 2d to 1st, and Lieut. G. Gray from 1st to 2d bat.

14th Regt. Jan. 24. Lieut. H. Bevan, removed from 1st to 2d bat.

15th Regt. March 12. Lieut. E. Servante, removed from 1st to 2d bat.

17th Regt. March 12. Capt. G. Drew, removed from 2d to 1st bat.

18th Regt. March 12. Capt. A. MacQueen, removed from 2d to 1st, and Capt. T. W. Wigan, from 1st to 2d bat.

20th Regt. March 12. Capt. J. Hadwen removed from 1st to 2d bat.

21st Regt. March 14. Lieut. W. Langford to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat., vice Allen.

22d Regt. March 12. Lieuts. R. T. Wallace and A. Adam, removed from 1st to 2d bat.

23d Regt. March 12. Capt. W. Heude, removed from 2d to 1st bat.

24th Regt. March 12. Lieut. T. Bell, removed from 2d to 1st bat.

25th Regt. March 7. Sen. Ens. John Edgar to be Lieut. vice Lloyd, deceased; date of com. 26 Feb. 1823.

Removals.

Jan. 24. Ensigns Hill, Doveton, Wall, Clifford, Smyth, Miller, Wilkie, Forbes, Daniell, Gibson, Walker, Spry, Aillardyce, Buchanan, and Adams, from doing duty with 1st bat. 3d regt., to do duty with 2d bat. 10th regt.

Ensign C. A. Roberts, from doing duty with 2d bat. 4th regt., to do duty with 1st bat. 25th regt.

Feb. 6. Lieut. Col. J. Marshall, from 1st to 2d regt. and 1st bat.; and Lieut. Col. A. Frith, from 2d to the 1st regt. and 2d bat.

March 5. Ensign H. C. Gosling, 1st bat. 7th regt., doing duty with 2d bat. 2d regt., to join his bat. at Mangalore.

ARTILLERY.

Feb. 28. Lieut. R. Seton to be Adj. to 3d bat., vice Hamond.

PIONEERS.

Feb. 15. Lieut. G. M. Annesly, 22d regt., posted to 2d bat. of Pioneers, vice Rowley, promoted.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Jan. 25. Assist. Surg. W. F. Recks, removed from doing duty with H. M.'s 46th regt., and posted to 2d bat. 19th regt.

Assist. Surg. R. Baikie, posted to 6th regt. L. C.

Assist. Surg. E. Jessop, M. D., posted to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Assist. Surg. B. G. Maurice, to do duty with H. M.'s Royal Regt.

28. Assist. Surg. E. Jessop, M. D., Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., to join and afford medical aid to Capt. Kyd's detachment of Madras Europ. Regt.

Feb. 18. Assist. Surg. A. N. Magrath, *Asiatic Journ.*,—No. 94.

permitted to enter on the general duties of the army.

20. Surg. W. M'Kenzie, removed from 3d regt. L. C. to 13th regt. N. I. and 1st bat.

Surg. D. Henderson, removed from 13th regt. to 3d regt. L. C.

Assist. Surg. W. K. Hay, removed from 7th regt. N. I. to 3d regt. L. C.

Assist. Surg. R. Kellett, removed from 3d regt. L. C. to 2d bat. Artillery.

25. Mr. Edw. Tracy, admitted as an Assist. Surg. from 17th inst.

Assist. Surg. Tracy appointed to do duty under Surgeon of 1st bat. Artillery

March 11. Messrs. James Rankin Gibb, M. D., and John Dunn, admitted as Assist. Surgeons from 8th inst.

12. Assist. Surg. E. W. M'Cosh, removed from Madras Europ. Regt. to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat., and appointed to medical charge of Details at Salem.

Assist. Surg. T. M. Lane, posted to 2d bat. 7th regt.

Assist. Surg. W. R. Smyth, posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

14. Surg. A. Spiers, removed from 24th to 21st regt. and 2d bat.

Surg. W. E. E. Conwell, removed from 21st to 24th regt., and 1st bat.

Assist. Surg. B. G. Maurice, removed from doing duty with H. M.'s Regt. Royal Scots, posted to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat., and appointed to medical charge of Details at Madras.

Assist. Surg. J. L. Geddes, removed from Madras Europ. Regt., and posted to 3d Nat. Vet. Bat.

Assist. Surg. R. Rolland, posted to 3d regt. L. C.

Assist. Surg. W. K. Hay, removed from 3d regt. L. C. to Madras Europ. Regt.

Assist. Surg. S. W. Lister, appointed to medical charge of Details at Nundidroog.

Assist. Surg. A. N. Magrath, posted to 4th regt. L. C.

Assist. Surg. F. Pulham, posted to 1st bat. 22d regt.

Assist. Surg. James Traill, to proceed to Royacottah, and afford medical aid to Detail at that station.

18. Assist. Surgs. J. R. Gibb, M. D., and J. Dunn, appointed to do duty under Surgeon of Madras Europ. Regt.

Assist. Surgs. Anth. Eben. Blest and Edw. Tracy, admitted on the Establishment from 13 Dec. 1822.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

March 11. Major Thomas Hicks, 9th regt. N. I., transferred in compliance with his request.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.

Feb. 18. Lieut. G. H. Thomas, 7th regt. L. C., on sick certificate.

Assist. Surg. W. K. Hay, on sick certificate.

21. Ens. G. S. Wilkinson, 20th regt. N.I., ditto.

28. Lieut. Geo. Warren, Bengal Europ. Regt., for one year, on private affairs.

March 11. Lieut. T. M. Cameron, 9th regt. N.I., on sick certificate.

14. Capt. W. Baker, 20th regt. N.I., (via Bombay.)

To Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe.

Feb. 25. Lieut. Ellaway, Sub-Assist. Com. General, on sick certificate.

Major C. Hall, 16th regt. N.I., ditto.

To Sea.

Feb. 18. Cornet John Byng, 6th regt. L.C., for three months, on sick certificate.

March 18. Capt. W. H. Rowley, 9th regt. N.I., for six months, ditto.

Cancelled.

March 7. Lieut. Col. Thomas Stewart, 18th N.I., to Europe.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 8. Marquess of Hastings, Barclay, from London and Portsmouth 23d Oct.

April 12. Woodford, Chapman, from London.

18. Caledonia, Cairns, from N. S. Wales.

May 2. Ogle Castle, Pearson, from London.

Departures.

March 27. Marquess of Hastings, Barclay, for Calcutta.

30. H. M.'s ship Madagascar, Nepean, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 11. At Coimbatore, the lady of John Sullivan, Esq., of a son.

20. At Quilon, the lady of Captain Coates, H.M. 89th regt., of a daughter.

28. At Quilon, the lady of Lieut. Moore, H. M. 89th regt., of a son.

March 1. At Aurungabad, the lady of Capt. Fred. Patterson, of the Aurungabad Division, of a daughter.

8. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. Fyfe, of a son.

11. At Quilon, the lady of Lieut. and Adjut. Locke, 2d bat. 25th regt. N. I., of a daughter.

12. At the Presidency, the wife of Mr. Joseph Marshall, of a son.

14. At Cannanore, the lady of W. P. Birmingham, Esq., Assist. Surg. H. M.'s 69th regt., of a son.

15. The wife of Mr. Thos. Jones, of a daughter.

19. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt.

G. Jones, Major of Brigade in the North-ern Division, of a daughter.

19. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. Macqueen, 18th regt., of a son.

— At Masulipatam, Mrs. C. B. Sharkey, of a son.

24. At Tranquebar, the lady of Capt. Sim, of the Engineers, of a son.

30. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Colonel Freese, Acting Commandant of Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 2. David Bannerman, Esq., Madras Civil Service, to Eliza, daughter of the late Major Coultsman, H.M.'s 53d regt.

March 5. At St. George's church, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. T. C. Moore, of the Country Sea Service, to Miss Maria Theresa Hayes.

15. At St. George's Church, Capt. Bayley, Assistant to the Resident of Nagpore, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Gilbert Ricketts, Esq.

20. At Bangalore, Capt. J. Henry, 1st bat. 12th regt. or Wallajahbad L. I., to Miss Trewhman.

22. At St. Thomas's Mount, A. E. Blest, Esq., M. D., Assistant Surgeon, to Miss Maggs.

29. At Seringapatam, Capt. Macleod, 1st bat. 18th N. I., to Miss Ann E. Searle.

31. At the Black Town Chapel, by the Rev. W. Roy, Mr. Daniel Perry, Examiner in the Government Office, to Mrs. Mary Euphemia McCarty.

— At the Black Town Chapel, Mr. Edward Lloyd Laird, to Miss H. Maria Childs.

DEATHS.

Feb. 17. At the house of her uncle, Major T. H. Smith, commanding Nundidroog, in the 17th year of her age, of fever, Miss Anna Wilson, a most amiable young lady, deeply lamented.

18. At sea, on board the ship Catherine, Lieut. Thomas A. Crichton, Adjut. 2d bat. 10th regt. N. I.

20. At Nundidroog, of a fever, Lieut. Francis Seal, 2d bat. 9th regt., aged 22.

22. At Cuddalore, after a long and painful illness of 10 months, Mr. M. Vincent, leaving a widow and seven children.

March 6. At her house in Armenian Street, Black Town, after a painful and lingering illness of several months, Mrs. Thaguel Stephens, aged 67 years.

8. At Black Town, Old Gaol Street, Mrs. Joanna D'Oliveira, aged 75.

10. Mrs. Catherine D'Silva, after a short illness, in the 56th year of her age.

12. At Tutocoryn, Mr. J. J. Meyer, aged 60 years.

13. At Vellore, Mary, wife of Thomas Clayton, Gar. Sergeant Major at that station.

15. Mr. Jacob Ludovick Rothmeyer, eldest son of Mr. Philip Henry Rothmeyer, aged 24 years.

16. At Bangalore, in the 35th year of his age, Capt. Edwin Oldnall, 1st bat. 6th regt. N.I.

24. Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Henry Mostyn, Esq., H. M.'s 41st Foot, aged one month and four days.

29. At her Garden house, Royapettah, aged 61 years, Mrs. Theekly, the relict of the late Manuck Jacobjan, Esq., a respectable Armenian merchant in that place.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Bombay, Dec. 4, 1822.

[Extracts from General Orders by the Commander-in-chief.]

In addition to the changes and reliefs ordered on the 17th Oct. last, the following will take place during the present season by permission of Government.

1st. The 2d bat. 10th regt. N.I. at Sholapore will change stations with the 1st bat. 1st or Grenadier Regt. at Poonah, and to march for that purpose on the third day after the arrival of the 1st bat. 5th regt. N.I. at Sholapore.

2d. One wing of the 1st bat. 8th regt. N.I. to march as soon as practicable from Ahmednuggur to Malwan, to take the duties now performed by the 1st bat. 2d regt. N.I., upon which that bat. will march for Sattarah, where it will relieve the 2d bat. 5th regt., and that corps will relieve the 1st bat. 7th regt. at Bunewndy, in the Northern Concan.

3d. The 1st bat. 7th regt. N.I. upon being relieved will march to Ahmedabad, to be stationed there; and the head-quarters of the 2d bat. 6th regt. will return to Kaira, where a whole bat. is required.

4th. The 2d bat. 12th regt. N.I., upon its return from the Persian Gulph, will be stationed at Dapolle; and the 2d bat. 9th regt. will move to the Presidency, one wing of which being now required, the Quarter-Master General will arrange with the officer commanding in the Southern Concan for bringing it up by sea as soon as practicable.

5th. The 2d bat. 7th regt. N.I., upon its arrival in the Deccan from Guzerat, will be stationed at Ahmednuggur, when the wing of the 1st bat. 8th regt., now to remain there until its arrival, will march for Malwan.

6th. The detail of foot artillery at Poonah will march with the 1st bat. 1st regt. N.I. to Sholapore.

7th. No other changes are intended this season.

8th. In consequence of several references having been made to the Commander-in-chief relative to the rank of officers doing duty with regiments to which they are not

permanently posted, he is pleased to direct that, for the future, officers so situated, shall be considered as the juniors of their rank in the regiment with which they are doing duty, whatever their army rank may be; this arrangement, however, will not prevent their being eligible in the situation assigned to hold the temporary charge of a troop or company, in the same manner as if they belonged to the regiment.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 20, 1823.

The rules respecting ordnance salutes promulgated by the Supreme Government in General Orders, by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, under date the 7th Dec. 1822, having been modified as applicable to this Government, are published for general observance under this Presidency.

1st. Morning and evening guns are authorized to be fired at all stations of the army, or camps coming under the following descriptions:

1. The head-quarters of the army, and of all general officers or division commands, including the head-quarters of the artillery regiment.

2. All fortresses with a permanent garrison staff.

3. The head quarters of all districts or brigadiers' commands, or field forces.

4. All camps or posts at which a force is stationed of or equal to two corps (cavalry or infantry), with a company or more of artillery, or a field battery.

2d. Situations to those entitled thereto are authorized according to the regulations at all places coming within the above description, viz.

The Hon. the Governor, 19 guns.

Vice-President in Council and Deputy Governor, 17 guns.

Commander-in-chief, naval and military, if not inferior in rank to Lieut. General, 17 guns.

Generals and Admirals, or their flags, 17 guns.

Members of Council, the Recorder, Lieut. Generals and Vice Admirals, or their flags, 15 guns.

Major Generals and Rear Admirals, or their flags, when commanding-in-chief, 15 guns.

The Superintendent of Marine, Major Generals and Rear Admirals, or their flags, 13 guns.

The Judges of the Court of Circuit and Appeal, upon their arrival at, or departure from, the station at which these courts are held, 13 guns.

Brigadier Generals, or Commodores, commanding-in-chief, or their broad pennants, 13 guns.

Brigadier Generals or Commodores when so commissioned, 11 guns.

Political Residents, within the limits of their authority as such, 11 guns.

Political Agents, at the court only to which they are deputed, 9 guns.

Any of H.M.'s ships of war not carrying a flag or broad pendant, 9 guns.

All other ships, gun for gun.

3d. Officers inferior to Brigadier Generals who command divisions of the army, districts, field forces, on or beyond the British frontier, or garrisons, with a permanent staff, to receive the salute and honours of the next superior army rank from their own garrisons, forces, &c. &c.

4th. No person, except the Governor or Acting President, the Admiral or Commander of H.M.'s fleet in India, and the Commander-in-chief of the army, is to be considered entitled, by right, to a salute, notwithstanding his rank, but when he arrives or departs upon public duty.

5th. The Governor, as Commander-in-chief of the Fort of Bombay, will continue to order such salutes as he may think fit in garrison orders, and the Members of Government, and Records of H.M. court when sworn in, will be saluted by the garrison as heretofore, and other persons by a special order.

6th. All former orders on the subject of salutes, or morning or evening guns, are hereby annulled.

Bombay Castle, March 17, 1823.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the engineer duties of Cutch and Kattywar to be separate from those of the northern districts of Guzerat. Ensign Charles Grant, of the corps of Engineers, is appointed Executive Officer in Cutch and Kattywar.

Bombay Castle, March 18, 1823.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to establish, experimentally, an Ophthalmic Institution at this Presidency, for the admission of all persons in H.M. or the Hon. Company's military or marine services, or persons employed permanently in any of the departments under Government, and for affording relief also to natives of every description who may be afflicted with diseases of the eye, and may apply at the Institution for advice.

A Superintendent is to be appointed to the immediate charge of the Institution under the general superintendence and control of the Medical Board.

The following arrangement for the admission of patients is made, until the utility or otherwise of a permanent institution shall be established, after a sufficient trial.

The men belonging to H.M. service requiring operations on the eye, are to be accommodated in the dépôt Hospital for H.M. troops.

Europeans belonging to the Hon. Company's service in the European General Hospital.

Sepoys and other natives in the Native General Hospital.

The establishments already belonging to these hospitals are to afford such attendance on Ophthalmic patients, as the Superintendent of the Institution may think necessary, without incurring any material additional expense to Government.

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief is requested to call for returns from every European regiment and Native battalion on the establishment of men labouring under blindness, or diseases of the eye, capable of being removed or benefited by operation, with a view that they may be ordered to the Presidency, in such numbers at one time, as may be deemed expedient. Commanding officers of corps, and heads of departments, will explain to persons afflicted with cataract, but otherwise fit for the service, that if they are likely to be benefited by surgical operation, and will not submit to it, their claim to a pension will be rejected.

The Medical Board will direct regular returns to be kept of all patients who may be operated on, distinctly specifying the state of each prior to operation, and the result or degree of benefit that has been obtained by each; and as the Members of the Board will individually examine the different cases, they will report to the Government their opinion on the general utility of the measure, as soon as they shall have satisfied themselves on the subject.

Assistant Surgeon Richmond, of H.M. 4th Light Dragoons, in the medical charge of the dépôt of King's troops at Colaba, who appears eminently qualified for the duty, from the testimonials he has produced from some of the most eminent oculists of Great Britain, is with the concurrence of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, appointed Superintendent of the Ophthalmic Institution; an Assistant Surgeon from the Hon. Company's Medical Establishment will be appointed to do duty with H.M. 4th Dragoons during Mr. Richmond's absence.

The Superintendent of the Institution is allowed to charge rupees (60) sixty per mensem for a palankeen, to enable him to visit the different hospitals. His personal salary will be fixed hereafter.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

Feb. 21. Mr. John Wm. Langford to be Assist. to the Accountant-General, and Civil Auditor.

March 20. Mr. W. R. Morris to be 1st Assist. to the Commissioner in the Deccan, 28th Feb. 1823.

Mr. R. K. Arbuthnot to be Assist. to the Chief Secretary to Government, 28th Feb. 1823.

Judicial Department.

Feb. 21. Mr. Wm. W. Malet to be Assist. Register to Court of Adawlut at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Hen. Brown to be Assist. Register to ditto at Kaira.

March 20. Mr. Alexander Elphinston to be 2d Register to Court of Adawlut at Ahmedabad, 21st Feb 1823.

Mr. J. H. Farquharson to be 2d Register to Court of Adawlut at Surat, 28th Feb. 1823.

Mr. Henry Young to be Assist. Register to Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foudjarry Adwalut, 3d March 1823.

Political Department.

Feb. 21. Mr. Wm. Simson to be officiating Secretary in Persian department.

Mr. Philip Stewart to be officiating deputy do.

Capt. G. J. Wilson to be 1st Assist. to Political Agent in Kattywar.

Lieut. Chas. Walter, 1st Assist. to Resident in Cutch.

March 20. Mr. G. C. Houlton to be 2d Assist. to Political Agent at Sattara, and to officiate as 1st Assist., 28 Feb. 1823.

Mr. E. Montgomerie to act as 2d Assist. to Political Agent at Sattara, 28 Feb. 1823.

Commercial Department.

March 20. Mr. Alex. Bell to be Assist. to Warehouse-keeper, and to act as dep. Warehouse-keeper, 28th Feb. 1823.

Territorial Department

Dec. 20. Mr. Benj. Hutt to be Deputy Collector of Sea Customs in Guzerat.

Feb. 21. Mr. Henry G. Barnett to be 2d Assist. to Collector at Broach.

Mr. Wm. C. Andrews, 2d Assist. to Collector at Surat.

Mr. John H. Jones, 2d Assist. to Collector at Kaira.

Mr. Fred. J. H. Reeves, 3d do. do.

Mr. G. C. Wroughton, 2d Assist. to Collector in Northern Conkan.

Mr. Charles Sims, 3d Assist. do. do.

Mr. Henry Young, 3d Assist. to Collector at Ahmedabad.

Mr. James Seton, 3d Assist. to Collector at Ahmednuggur.

The Hon. Musgrave A. H. Harris, Assist. to Principal Collector in Southern Mahratta Country.

Mr. John Curwin has been appointed Astronomer to the Hon. Company at Bombay, for the purpose of undertaking the superintendence of the Observatory which was some time since constructed in the south-west Ravelin of the Fort.—*Bom. Gaz.*, March 19.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 14. Capt. J. B. Dunsterville to be Paymast. to Baroda Subsidiary Force, and

Lieut. Geo. Moore, Paymast. to Surat division of the Army.

Jan. 2. Lieut. Arnold Wilson, 7th reg. N.I., to be Aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sam. Wilson; date of appoint. 29 Dec. 1822.

3. Capt. Wm. Havelock, H.M.'s 4th Light Drags., to be Aid-de-camp to His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Colville, G C.B., vice Lieut. Frankland, resigned; date of appoint. 1 Jan. 1823.

17. Lieut. Donnelly, 1st regt. N.I., to succeed Lieut. Down in the command of detachment Survey of Rajpeemla.

20. Lieut. E. M. Willoughby, 9th regt. N.I., to be Quart. Mast. of Brigade to troops stationed at Poonah, from 1 Dec. 1822.

23. Lieut. Col. David Prother, C.B., to command the Guicowar Subsidiary Force, during the absence of Lieut. Col. Corsellis, to sea, on sick certificate.

25. Lieut. Hall, 12th regt. N.I., to be Second Assist. to Auditor-General.

30. Capt. A. W. Brown, Major of Brigade at Poonah, to be Inspector of Hill Forts in the Deccan; 7 Jan. 1823.

Lieut. S. Powell, Line Adjutant at Rajcote, to be a Major of Brigade to the Forces upon this Establishment, vice Browne; do.

Feb. 7. Major D. Campbell, 2d bat. 9th regt. N.I., to be President of Committee of Survey.

11. Lieut. Spencer, 2d bat. 3d regt. N.I., to superintend the public works at Sattarah from 1st Feb. till end of June next.

14. Lieut. H. Spencer Interp. and Quart. Mast. of 2d bat. 3d regt. N.I., to act as Bazar-master to Brigade at Sattarah.

18. Lieut. Hughes to act as Assist. Adj. Gen. to Guicowar Subsidiary Force.

March 3. Lieut. T. B. Jervis, Corps of Engineers, having been appointed to the Survey of the Southern Concan, Ensign Outram is appointed to succeed that officer as Engineer, in charge of the civil duties in that district.

12. Lieut. Col. J. F. Dyson, 1st regt., to have the command of Candeish, vice Lieut. Col. Edwards.

13. Lieut. H. Stevenson, 2d regt. N.I., to command the escort attached to the Political Agent in Kattywar, vice Bell, proceeded to Europe.

20. Capt. Henry Newton, 4th regt. N.I., to be Major of Brigade to Forces upon this Establishment, vice Thurnam; date of appoint. 15 March 1823.

April 3. Lieut. R. Warden, 1st bat. regt. of Artillery, to be Assist. to Francis Warden, Esq. as Fourth Member of Council, from 29 Jan.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Dec. 19. Cornet Henry Wilks, 3d regt., transferred, at his own request, to 1st

regt., as sixth Cornet, immediately below Cornet R. D. Mackenzie; date of rank in regt. 4 June 1821.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

Infantry. March 11. Sen. Maj. Wm. Sandwith to be Lieut. Col. vice Edwards, deceased; date of rank, 2 March 1823.

4th Regt. March 5. Lieut. W. J. Brown, Interp. in Hindoostanee, and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat., to be Interp. to it in Mahratta; date of appoint. 24 Feb. 1823.

5th Regt. Jan. 6. Lieut. Du Vernett to act as Adj. to 1st bat. vice Shaw, resigned; date of appoint. 1st Jan. 1823.

6th Regt. Jan. 10. Capt. Gordon to assume charge of 1st bat. — Feb. 6. Capt. Graham removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Capt. Gordon from 2d to 1st bat.

7th Regt. Jan. 2. Capt. Robert Sutherland to officiate as Interpreter in Hindoostanee to 1st bat. from 14th Nov.; and Capt. H. A. Harvey to officiate as Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Mahratta to 2d bat. from 10th Dec.

9th Regt. Jan. 10. Capt. Levingston transferred from 2d to 1st bat., and Capt. Soppitt from 1st to 2d bat. — Feb. 6. At Rajcote, Lieut. John Worthy, Adjut. of 2d bat., to be Line Adjut. in succession to Powell, appointed Major of Brigade; date of appointment 7th Jan. 1823. — Lieut. H. N. Corsellis to be Adjutant to 2d bat. in succession to Worthy, appointed Line Adjutant, do. do.

10th Regt. Feb. 21. Lieut. William Fonquett to be Adjut. to 2d bat. vice Adamson, promoted to Captain of a company; date of appoint. 17 Feb. 1823.

11th Regt. March 5. Lieut. George Mackintosh, Interp. in Hindoostanee, to be Interp. likewise in Mahratta to 2d extra bat.; date of appoint. 24 Feb. 1823. — March 12. Lieut. Mason removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. Smith from 1st to 2d bat.

12th Regt. Jan. 11. Lieut. Thomas Briggs, 2d bat., appointed Hindoostanee Interp. and Quart. Mast. to that bat.; date of appoint. 8 Jan. 1823.

REMOVALS.

Jan. 2. Lieut. Col. Mackonochie is transferred from 1st or Marine Bat. 11th regt. N. I. to Bombay Europ. regt.; and Lieut. Col. Cliecland from Bombay Europ. regt. to 1st or Marine bat. 11th regt. N. I.

Feb. 7. Col. Sam. Wilson is removed from Bombay Europ. regt. to Brigade of Cavalry, and Col. Rich. Cooke from Brigade of Cav. to Europ. regt.

March 12. Lieut. Col. Prother, C. B., is removed from Bombay Europ. regt. to 2d bat. 8th regt. N. I.; and Lieut. Col. Sandwith (late prom.) is posted to Bombay Europ. regt.

EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

March 11. Sen. Capt. Nat. C. Maw to be Major, and Lieut. W. Henderson to be Capt., in succession to Sandwith, promoted; date of rank 3d March 1823.

REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Dec. 5. Lieut. T. Ritherdon to be Adjut. of 1st bat. of Foot Art. vice Falconer; 1st Nov. 1822.

Lieut. T. E. Cotgrave to be Adjut. of 2d bat. vice Decluseau; do. do.

Feb. 11. Lieut. J. Sinclair to be Adjut. of 1st bat. vice Ritherdon, proceeded to Europe.

March 11. Sen. Lieut. Joseph Walker to be Capt. vice Johnson, deceased; date of rank 30th Jan. 1823.

ENGINEER CORPS.

Dec. 5. Ensign Fred. McGillivray to be Assist. to the Superintending Engineer at the Presidency; date of appoint. 1 Nov. 1822.

Ensign Charles Wm. Grant to be Draftsman to the Chief Engineer; do. do.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Dec. 14. Assist. Surg. Barra to succeed Surg. Harrison as Vaccinator at the Presidency.

Jan. 13. Surg. John Taylor, M. D. deceased, to take rank vice Hine, retired; date of rank 28 Sept. 1821.

Surg. James Dow to take rank vice Baird, deceased; do. Nov. 1821.

Surg. Edm. C. Harrison to take rank vice A. Jukes deceased; do. 11 Nov. 1821.

Surg. Charles Dawe to take rank vice Taylor, deceased; do. 7 Dec. 1821.

Surg. Rich. Sharpe to take rank vice J. Mitchell, retired; do. 3 Jan. 1822.

Surg. Thomas P. Weeks to take rank vice W. Aitken, deceased; do. 16 April 1822.

Surg. And. Gibson, M. D., to take rank vice W. Hall, deceased; do. 16 Aug. 1822.

Sen. Assist. Surg. James M'Adam to be Surg. vice Panton, deceased; do. 22 Dec. 1822.

22. Surg. M'Adam is posted to Bombay Europ. Regt.

27. Mr. Kane to be Assist. Surg. to Satara Residency.

Assist. Surg. Glen to be a Vaccinator in Deccan division.

Mr. M'Avish to be Assist. Surg. to Residency of Bussora.

Feb. 4. Mr. Millward to be Assist. Surg. to Presidency at Bushire.

5. Assist. Surg. Philipson is relieved from charge of Medical duties of Hon. Company's cruiser Benares, and Sub-Assist. Surg. David Ferguson is appointed to that duty.

7. Assist.Surg. Ducat to act for Mr. Hathway in charge of Lunatic Asylum.

14. Samuel Sproule, Esq. to be 2d Member of Medical Board vice Meek, resigned the service and returned to Europe; date of appoint. 13 Feb. 1823.

Superintending. Surg. Mardon to be 3d Member of the Medical Board vice Sproule, promoted; to rank from 13 Feb. 1823.

18. Surg. James Alex. Maxwell, M.D., to be Superintend. Surg. upon the establishment vice Mardon, appointed a Member of the Medical Board; date of appoint. 13 Feb. 1823.

Sen. Assist.Surg. R. Kennedy to be a full Surgeon vice Maxwell, 13 Feb. 1823.

27. Assist.Surg. Downey is appointed to garrison of Broach during absence of Mr. Fraser.

March 6. Assist.Surg. Pinkey, Vaccinator in the North Western Division of Guzerat, is appointed to charge of Medical duties in Kattywar, and attached to Political Agent of that province.

7. Thomas Tod Mardon, Esq., 3d Member of Medical Board, to continue to officiate as Superintending Surgeon to Poona Division of Army until arrival of Superintend. Surg. Hill Morgan.

Surg. Robert Wallace to be Medical Storekeeper at Presidency vice Doctor Maxwell, promoted; date of appoint. 13 Feb. 1823.

Surg. Vero C. Kembal to succeed Mr. Wallace in charge of Europ. General Hospital; do. 13 Feb. 1823.

Surg. George Gordon to succeed Mr. Kembal in Native and Marine Hospital; do. do.

17. Sub-Assist. Surg. Moreas being reported incapable of duty at present, is relieved from charge of medical duties of Hon. Company's Cruiser Nautilus.

20. Assist.Surg. L. Hathway having returned from furlough, to resume charge of Lunatic Asylum from Assist. Surg. Ducat.

31. Assist.Surg. James Pringle to be Garrison Assist.Surg. at Surat; date of appoint. 25 March 1823.

April 3. Assist.Surg. W. Carstairs to be Dep. Medical Storekeeper to Poona division of Army, vice Kane, removed to Civil duties of Residency at Sattarah; date of appoint. 27 March 1823.

10. Assist.Surg. Conran is appointed to Medical duties of Civil Department at Sholapore, in addition to his military duties with 5th regt. of Madras cavalry.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Sen. Midshipman Timothy Gosley to be 2d Lieutenant vice Still, removed from strength of Marine establishment; date of rank 3 Dec. 1822.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.

Feb. 3. Capt. Napier, 12th regt. N.I., for three years.

6. Lieut. R. Home, 2d bat. 7th regt. N. I., for three years, for his health.

Ens. E. Neville, 1st regt. N. I., do. do.

Ens. A. Ore, Bombay Europ. regt., do. do.

Capt. J. W. Lester, 16th regt. Bengal N. I., do.

27. Assist.Surg. B. Phillipson, for his health.

March 8. Lieut. W. Burnett, Europ. regt., do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DINNER GIVEN TO ALEXANDER BELL, ESQ.
MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

On Monday last (10th Feb.) a numerous body of the friends of Mr. Bell gave a dinner to that gentleman, at the Secretary's house in the Fort, previous to his departure for England in the Columbia.

The party consisted of about 150 gentlemen, and the dinner and wines were excellent. Mr. Warden presided on the occasion, being supported on his right by Mr. Bell and the Honourable the Governor, and on his left by Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Meriton; Mr. Irwin officiated as Vice, supported by Sir Edward West and Gen. Smith. On casting a glance around the table, we could not help indulging in pleasing anticipations of the evening's entertainment, from the presence of so many cheerful countenances.

The cloth being removed, the President, in succession, gave the usual constitutional toasts. In proposing the health of the King, he expressed his fears that the Royal Sovereign yacht, excellent as she is in all points, yet could scarcely be expected to make her appearance on this side of the Cape of Good Hope; nor could his Majesty's loyal subjects in this remote corner of his dominions indulge any very sanguine expectations of beholding their Sovereign arrayed either in the Hindoo or Mussulman costume.

In proposing the next toast, "The Governor General of India," Mr. Warden took occasion to express his peculiar gratification in paying that tribute of respect to a schoolfellow and friend in so high an office; that arduous as must be the duty to anyone to occupy a chair that had been filled by the Marquis of Hastings, he felt confident that the talents, the long and approved experience, and the sound judgment of Mr. Adam would, be his reign short or protracted, enable him to transfer the sceptre of India to his successor undiminished in lustre and in popularity.

Drank with three times three, and great applause.

On rising again, Mr. Warden besought the indulgence of the Meeting whilst he adverted to those considerations which had influenced the friends of Mr. Bell, in offering this public tribute of their respect and esteem for his character on his approaching retirement from this society. Such testimonials to the virtues of those who had, by their conduct, commanded or conciliated the good opinion of their fellow citizens, were not uncommon, either in this or our native country, and it was a practice attended with the most salutary effects. The aggrandizement of our empire in India, and the foundations of its sovereignty over so vast a tract of country, and over so immense a population, had necessarily led to an augmentation of official and other institutions, to a consequent increase of public functionaries, and to an ingress of great numbers of British subjects of all ranks and classes. Whether as a Member of Government, observed Mr. Warden, or as one of its executive officers; whether as a member of those professional establishments which have been formed, either for the external protection or internal administration of the country; whether as a member of a commercial body, or as an individual of the society: the character of all and each of us had now become more subject to public scrutiny, and to the test of public opinion. That it was not to the vigilant control of the ruling authorities at home, nor to that of a British public, that our conduct was now more exclusively responsible; but to the discriminating eyes of an Indian population, intensely bent on our character, and in an appreciation of the claims we possess to the maintenance of that supremacy, of which we have laid the foundation. Having afforded to the native states of India, the most decisive proofs of the overwhelming superiority of our arms,—having sheathed the sword—we had now the more difficult task to perform, to prove to India that peace has its victories as well as war. (Applause.) To prove to India that, powerful as we have been in arms, we are equally powerful in peace; equally just and beneficent as legislators; equally impartial and merciful in administering the laws; equally fair and honourable in our dealings, and equally patient and forbearing in the toleration of religious prejudices. (Applause). That in thus upholding the national honour and reputation, we had all and each of us that responsibility imposed upon us in a greater or less degree; that it fell to the lot but of few to incur any large share of that responsibility; it was a still more rare, it was a most extraordinary occurrence, when the whole of that responsibility was thrown upon any single individual; and yet (remarked Mr. Warden) a memorable instance has occurred

in our times, and must be fresh in the recollection of you all. The instance, in fact, is now amongst us, where, in fixing the destiny of a nation under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, requiring the foresight, the talents, the energies, the integrity and the fortitude of a mind of the highest order; the whole of that responsibility has been encountered by a single individual, with a success which a commanding genius could alone secure. (Applause.) How far, in either of those respects, any of us may have established any claims on the estimation of the community, the manifestation of the public feeling, in associations like the present, constituted the most satisfactory test. "Gentlemen," continued Mr. Warden, "in the application of these observations to the occasion which has called us here together this evening, although I cannot bring Mr. Bell forward to your notice as one of those few fortunate individuals who has had the widest range afforded to the exercise of his talents, I can yet hold him forth as one who in a long official career, during an eventful period, has had his full share of labour and responsibility. If his services have not been of a brilliant character, they have yet been most useful; if they have not been eminently conducive to the aggrandizement of his country, they have yet proved substantially promotive of her best interests; if he has not obtained the thanks of the Legislature, he has received from the Government its distinguished approbation; from the Court of Directors the highest mark of confidence they can bestow on any of their servants; he has received from this society, in which he has so long moved beloved and respected, this merited and honourable testimony to his public and private worth; he has received, moreover, what I had the gratification of witnessing this morning, an address from the native inhabitants of this island, expressive of their deep regret at his approaching departure from this country, and of their acknowledgments for his uniform kindness towards them during his long residence of thirty years in India, accompanied by a request that he would accept a token of their gratitude, and of the confidence they have reposed in his integrity, infinitely more durable than either our libations or any tributary commendations of mine can possibly prove; but we have all of us, Gentlemen, natives as well as Europeans, had the attainment, though by different means, of the same object in view, a commemoration of the high estimation in which Mr. Bell is held by all classes of the community. In dismissing his public claims on our consideration, and contemplating Mr. Bell in the social and confidential relations of private life, I am satisfied that I shall best discharge my duty by an appeal for his character to those

around me who have participated in his hospitality or enjoyed his friendship; it is an appeal which I am persuaded will go home to the hearts and feelings of you all. His hospitality has not been confined to the cold formalities of an interchange of civilities; it has not been limited to a conciliation chiefly of the higher ranks of society, who did not want his countenance or support: but it has been extended, and liberally extended, to those who stood the most in need of his protection—to the junior ranks in all branches of the service. When I look around me, Gentlemen, and perceive the number of those whom Mr. Bell has thus befriended, I cannot adduce a stronger proof of the loss Bombay will sustain, on the retirement of such a member of our society. You have all of you, Gentlemen, at least all of you who are not strangers in Bombay, felt and acknowledged how much the hospitality of which you have partaken, has been enhanced by the candour and ingenuousness of his nature, by his cheerful and convivial disposition, by the manly independence and integrity of his principles, by the ingratiating urbanity of his manners, which, whilst it has riveted the affections of his friends, has at the same time conciliated the attachment of all who have approached within the sphere of his attraction. There are qualities and perfections in human nature, harmoniously uniting the links of occasional intercourse, which are more powerfully felt than described; at least I must confess that I want the ability, even if I had nerve sufficient, to dwell on the endearing recommendations of one with whom I have lived for so many years in terms of confidence and affection, especially at a moment when we are about to bid him adieu, probably for ever. I will therefore waive the attempt, and confidently appeal to your hearts in proposing the health of Mr. Bell."

The toast was received with enthusiasm, and was drank with the most rapturous plaudits.

As soon as the cheering had subsided, Mr. Bell rose, and spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen: I rise under a conflict of feelings of no ordinary nature; feelings which the honour you have just done me, and the conviction that this is most probably the last time I shall have the pleasure of enjoying your society, naturally give rise to.

"I shall not attempt, Gentlemen, to follow your worthy Chairman through the vast and discursive field in which he has ranged; vain would be any attempt on my part to emulate that display of eloquence which he has exhibited. I must content myself with the more humble path: and, however deficient I may be in language to express the feelings of my heart, you will,

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I trust, do me the justice to believe in the sincerity of my expressions.

"If, Gentlemen, it has been my good fortune, in the situation which I have lately had the honour of filling in this settlement, to meet with the approbation of my superiors and of the society, the summit of my wishes has been attained. It has ever been my earnest endeavour to do my duty uprightly and conscientiously, and the highest proof I could have received that I have not been altogether unsuccessful, is the honourable testimony this day has afforded me.

"My worthy friend, your Chairman, has adverted to the character I have sustained amongst you in the intercourse of private life, in a manner far beyond my deserts. Gentlemen, I have ever made it a rule to endeavour to conciliate the goodwill of those I have been destined to associate with; and it would be in me the height of ingratitude, were I not, at this moment, to declare that whenever I may have had it in my power to shew any civilities to my young friends on their first arrival in this country, I have been more than compensated by the pleasure I have enjoyed in their society, and by the gentlemanly demeanour I have ever experienced from them.

"Gentlemen, the remembrance of this day will, throughout the remainder of my life, be associated with feelings of the highest gratification; and I shall carry with me to my grave the pleasing reflection, that, after a long life spent in this country, my retirement from it has been marked by this most flattering testimony of approbation, by those who are so justly enabled to appreciate the character I have sustained amongst you.

"I cannot conclude, Gentlemen, without assuring you, that in the selection which you have made to fill the chair this evening, you have added to the obligation I feel myself under to you. The friendship which has so long subsisted between Mr. Warden and myself is well known to you all. Of his merits it is not my purpose now to speak: I shall hope to be allowed that opportunity in the course of the evening.

"And now, Gentlemen, accept the fervent wishes of my heart, that the Supreme Dispenser of all good may shower down his choicest blessings on you all; that health and happiness, unanimity and goodwill, may ever reign amongst you, and that you may all live to experience that blessing which you have this day bestowed on me.

"I beg to propose, with an assurance of my humble gratitude, health and happiness to the Society of Bombay."

Mr. Bell's speech was received throughout with great applause, and he resumed his seat amidst the cheering of the company.

Lieut. Col. Brooks, with the felicity of oratorical talent for which that gentleman has always been distinguished, gave the healths of Mrs. Bell and her family.

Mr. Bell, after a suitable reply, proposed the health of the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay.

Drank with three times three and loud cheers.

Mr. Elphinstone, in returning thanks, expressed his high esteem and respect for Mr. Bell, from whom, as a colleague, he had on all occasions derived the most cordial and valuable co-operation.

Mr. Meriton, in a neat and appropriate speech, gave the health of the New Recorder, Sir Edward West.

Three times three and applause.

Sir Edward West returned thanks; and added, that unknown as he was to the greater part of the gentlemen then present, he must attribute the compliment paid to him in a great measure to their kindness, and to the situation which he had the honour to fill.

Mr. Bell successively proposed the healths of Sir Charles Colville and the Bombay Army, and the heads of the different branches of the service; introducing each with remarks which strongly bespoke the feelings of regret under which he laboured.

The President next gave, in a short speech, the health of another member of our society about to return to England, Dr. Meek. The mention of this gentleman's name drew forth a peal of applause, which spoke, more strongly than language could describe, the high esteem in which he was held by the society.

Dr. Meek, in a reply which did honour both to his head and to his heart, gave vent to his feelings on the occasion with a degree of sensibility which spread its influence over the whole party, and which will not be easily forgotten by those who heard him.

Mr. Warden proposed, with a complimentary allusion to his distinguished merits, "The health of Major-General Smith and the Poona division of the Army;" which was replied to by the Major-General, who took occasion at the same time to offer his testimony to the merits of the Bombay Army, in acknowledgment of the toast proposed by Mr. Bell.

"Commodore Grant and the Squadron of India," by Mr. Irwin.

"A prosperous voyage to the Columbia," by Mr. Newnham.

Other toasts, which our limits and recollection do not allow us to do justice to, led the way to Mr. Bell's concluding toast, "The health of Mr. Warden," who had so ably and with so much honour to himself filled the chair that evening.

Several excellent songs, by members of

the party, added not a little to the hilarity of the scene; and the emphatic words,

"Wha first beside his chair does fa'

"He is the king amang us three,"

rung in our ears as we retired from the room.—[*Bomb. Cour. Feb. 15, 1823.*]

Native Address.—A deputation of the most respectable natives of Bombay waited on Mr. Bell, at Palm House, on Monday the 10th, for the purpose of presenting an address to that gentleman on his departure from India. Mr. Warden and Mr. De Vitre attended at their special request to assist in the ceremony. Hormusjee Bomanjee addressed Mr. Bell in a short and appropriate speech, announcing the object of the meeting, and, delivering the address to Mr. Warden, requested that he would oblige the subscribers by reading it to the meeting. Mr. Warden expressed to Mr. Bell the gratification he experienced in officiating as the medium of communicating a sentiment so highly creditable to himself, and so honourable to the individuals who were parties to it; and having read the following address, presented it to Mr. Bell, accompanied by an expression of his congratulations on the occasion:

To the Hon. Alexander Bell.

Honourable Sir:—We the undersigned native Inhabitants of Bombay, on the occasion of your departure from this country, feel ourselves irresistibly called upon to express to you how deeply and sensibly we are impressed with sentiments of sincere respect, esteem, and admiration for your character. It would be an act of great injustice in us, were we to withhold these united and public expressions of our sentiments.

Your residence in this country upwards of thirty years has afforded us full opportunity of witnessing your upright, affable, manly, and honest character. Your departure from this country is a source of deep affliction to us. Do not believe, Sir, that this is the language of adulation; it emanates with ourselves; we feel as for a departed friend; and as we are desirous of living in your memory, when public cares no longer intrude themselves upon the mind, we beg to offer to your acceptance a piece of plate value 400 guineas, which our friends Messrs. Bazett, Farquhar, Crawford and Co. in England will have the gratifying task of presenting to you on your arrival in your country. We trust it will continue as a lasting memorial, in the retirement of your life, of the admiration of your public and private character, and of the very grateful tribute of affectionate remembrance of your Indian friends.

Wishing you a pleasant voyage, and a happy meeting with your family and friends in England; we very respectfully bid you

farewell, and subscribe ourselves with much sincerity, your obliged and humble servants.

(Signed by 23 Natives.)

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1823.

To which Mr. Bell returned the following reply:

To Hormusjee Bomanjee, Jamssetjee Jeejubhoy, Coursetjee and Jehangeer Ardaseer, Davedas Hurjeevandass, Cajee Glaum Hussein, &c. &c. Native Inhabitants of Bombay.

Gentlemen:—I beg you will accept the assurance of my heartfelt gratitude for the kindness you have evinced towards me, in the sentiments of esteem and regard contained in the address which I have just had the honour of receiving from you. If in the discharge of my duty during a long course of service in this country, it has been my good fortune to obtain the approbation of the respectable Native Inhabitants of this Presidency, it is to me a source of the utmost gratification, and I shall ever remember with feelings of the purest delight the very flattering testimony which you have this day afforded me of your good wishes.

I accept, as a mark of your esteem, which I greatly value, the offer of a piece of plate, under the sanction of the Hon. the Court of Directors, which I shall apply for through Government. This substantial proof of your good-will towards me will be handed down to my children, and will be cherished by them as highly as it is valued by me.

Receive, Gentlemen, the honest assurances of my earnest wishes for your welfare, happiness and prosperity; and believe that I shall ever retain a fond remembrance of this splendid and most gratifying mark of your kindness towards me on the occasion of my final departure from India; at a period when, by my return to walks of private life, the motives which have influenced this proof of your good-will cannot be mistaken. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant, A. BELL.

Bombay, 18th Feb. 1823.

[*Bomb. Gaz.* Feb. 19.

FIRE AT AHMEDABAD.

(Letter addressed to the Editor of the *Bombay Ad Summachar*.)

Written by your reader from Ahmedabad, stating, that in this country on the night of the 8th Feb. 1823, Mahood 13th, Saturday at half-past nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the street of Ryipoora. The circumstances which I regret to mention are, that on that day there was a wedding of the daughter of Shaw Crumchund Primchund, an eminent merchant of this place, who had formed a magnificent arbour near his door. The bridegroom had

arrived at this place, when the wrath of God fell on that man; that on the third story of his house, on the cushion of the banquet, a snuff of the light fell, which was not known to any one, as the house people were engaged for the welcome of the nuptial procession. By that snuff the cushion was kindled, and as the house was newly varnished, the fire raged with such fury that there was no possibility of putting it under. I was present on the spot, and as the wind blew from the N. E., eight of the adjoining houses took fire, and were utterly destroyed in a short time. The inhabitants of this populous city who came to extinguish the fire, were grieved to find that their utmost exertions could avail nothing without the aid of a fire engine, and consequently began to remove their effects. At this time Mr. Jones, with a party of Sepoys, attended by Cazy Mahomed Saleh, Sett Hunchund Vurketchund, Prikh Jugjeevandass Candass Virzbhoveandass, Shaw Samuldas Khenchund, and other principal merchants, arrived at the spot, and perceiving that the fire was likely to extend itself still further, pulled down an intervening house, and fortunately the progress of the flames was arrested. The praiseworthy exertions of those gentlemen cannot be sufficiently extolled. The loss sustained cannot be less than two lacs of rupees. If the British Government would sanction a fire engine being kept in this populous town, as is customary at other places, much valuable property would often be saved to its inhabitants, and that belonging to the Company would be more secure. Fagunsood 1879.

EDUCATION SOCIETY.

On Wednesday, 26th Feb., the annual general meeting of the Education Society was held at St. Thomas's Church, the Hon. the Governor in the chair. After the general business of the meeting had been gone through, the examination of the two central schools commenced, and the proficiency of the children afforded great gratification to all present. Rank and rewards were bestowed upon the scholars, according to their proficiency, with the utmost impartiality.—[*Bomb. Gaz.*

BOMBAY HIGHLAND SOCIETY.

The second anniversary meeting of the Bombay Highland Society took place on Friday last, at Lowjee Castle, under the auspices of the Hon. the Governor, on which occasion a sumptuous dinner was given by its members, and some new subscribers were added to the institution. The evening was passed with great cordiality and satisfaction; and the company, which consisted of about one hundred gentlemen,

did not separate until a late hour.—[*Bom. Gaz. March 26.*]

CHOLERA.

We are concerned to state that a few cases of cholera have lately occurred in our hospitals; the management, however, of this direful complaint is now so well understood, that few of them, we hope, will terminate fatally.—[*Bom. Gaz. March 26.*]

COMMERCIAL.

The following heads of intelligence from China, per Ranger, Capt. Clark, which left China on the 30th January, have been communicated to us.

The price of Bengal cotton is quoted at eight taels five mace per pecul; and Bombay from 8 taels 5 m. to 9 taels: but very few sales going on, and cash exceedingly scarce.

Bengal opium quoted at 2,350 dollars per chest, and sales dull; Bombay (Malwa) selling briskly at 1,380 dollars per chest; Turkey opium in small quantities at 1,150 dollars.

Another Hong is about to fail, and will involve many; indeed there will remain few in whom confidence can be placed. Canton was never known in such a state of misery.—[*Bom. Gaz. March 26.*]

The Hon. Company's Opium Sale commenced on Saturday last, and was finished on Wednesday. The prices are considerably lower than at the last year's sale; but from the progressive improvement in each day's average, our commercial readers will observe that the quantity brought forward has by no means exceeded the demand.

	Chests.	Average.	
1st day	...265...	Rs. 1689	per pecul.
2d do	...395.....	1717	do
3d do	...440.....	1770	do
4th do	...440.....	1855	do
Average of the sale,	Rs. 1764	do	[<i>Ibid.</i>]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

April 6. H. C. ship Ernaad, Jones, from Calcutta.—*Passengers:* Mrs. Hungerford, Lieut. Doyle, H. M.'s 4th Drags.; Lieut. Child, H. M.'s 67th regt.; and Mr. George Howard.

25. The Aurora had arrived, and was expected to sail for England about 20th May.

Departures.

April 8. Milford, Horwood, for China.

NAUTICAL NOTICE.

The Samarang, Captain Gover, while coming up the coast, on her voyage from Madras, struck on a sunk rock off Goa,

on the 16th of February. We have been requested by the commander to publish the following extract from the log-book, for general information.

"Sunday, 16th February, 1823.—Moderate breezes at N.W. by W.; standing to the northward in soundings 6 fathoms and $\frac{1}{2}$ less 6. At 7, 30 P.M., the ship struck on a rock; hove all aback and wore round with our head in-shore, and hauled our wind to the westward; soundings from 6 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 fathoms, soft mud. When the ship struck, Agoada Point bore N. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.; Cabo Point E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N."—[*Bom. Cour.*]

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 20. At Mocha, the lady of Capt. G. Hutchinson, Resident, of a son.

30. At Tannah, the lady of Evan H. Baillie, Esq., of a son.

Feb. 17. At Tellicherry, Mrs. A. Almuda, of a daughter.

20. At Bhooj, the lady of Capt. Payne, 2d bat. 8th regt., of a daughter.

23. Mrs. Trotter, of a daughter.

24. At Poonah, Mrs. Luxas, of a son.

March 10. At Colabah, the lady of Capt. Goldfray, H. M.'s 20th regt., of a daughter.

11. At the house of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief in the Fort, the lady of Major Onslow, of H. M.'s 4th Lt. Drags., of a daughter.

29. At Poona, the lady of J. B. Simson, Esq., of a daughter.

April 6. The lady of Lieut. W. A. Tate, of the Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 3. At Bandora, Mr. Antonio Marian de Silva to Miss Roza Maria de Silva.

17. At Poonah, by the Reverend T. Robinson, Mr. F. Rouget, to Miss Catherine Byrn.

20. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Henry Davies, Senior Chaplain, Jas. Scott, Esq., chief officer of the ship Good Success, to Miss Esther Brooks.

March 1. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Hen. Davies, Captain John Crockett of the Country Service, to Miss Caroline London.

10. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. T. Carr, Captain Spiller, Poonah Auxiliary Horse, to Hannah Amelia, second daughter of Thomas Morris, Esq., Surveyor-General of H. M.'s Customs.

26. At Poonah, at the house of A. Millar, Esq., by the Rev. T. Robinson, Lieut. G. S. F. Plaisted, of the 2d bat. 10th regt. B. N. I., to Mary, widow of the late Mr. Gormly, of H. M.'s 67th regt.

Lately. By the Rev. Jas. Clow, Captain

D. Campbell, of the Country Service, to Miss Elizabeth Hannah.

DEATHS.

Feb. 20. Off Surat Bar, at the early age of twenty-two, Sarah, wife of Capt. J. B. Dunsterville, Paymaster to the Baroda Subsidiary Force, deeply and sincerely lamented by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

22. At Bassadore, of a bilious fever, after twenty-seven days of severe suffering, Lieut. John Stout, of the H. C. Marine, and commanding the Mercury, aged thirty-two years.

March 1. At Surat, Lieut. Colonel Edwards, commanding the District of Candesh.

3. Petrus, the infant son of Mr. A. Kevork, Armenian Interpreter and Translator to the Honourable Recorder's Court of Bombay, aged five years and fifty-two days.

9. At the house of Mr. Conductor Clark, James Henry, the only child of the late Christopher Hussey, of the Military Auditor General's Office, aged four years and six months.

14. At Dhooliah, near Mollagaum, Lieut. W. G. Thurnam, of the 7th regt. Bombay N. I., late Major of Brigade to the force in Candesh.

18. Anna Maria, infant daughter of Thomas Crawford, Esq.

20. Mr. John Mollison, aged 38 years.

24. Mr. Frederick Moir, aged 60 years.

April 7. In the 51th year of his age. Capt. José Joaquim Freitas, late of the Portuguese Navy.

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 8. Louis Sansoni, Esq. is appointed to the Civil Establishment of this Island; dated 1 Jan. 1823.

24. Henry Brouncker, Esq. of H. M.'s Ceylon Civil Service, to do duty as an extra Assistant in the Pay Office; date 21 Feb. 1823.

Matthew Johnson Smyth, Esq. to be Assistant to the Vice-Treasurer; date 21 Feb. 1823.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court, Feb. 1, 1823.

In opening the Sessions, the Chief Justice pronounced the following Address to the Magistrates assembled.

Gentlemen Magistrates of the District of Colombo:

I have now for the fourth time the honour of addressing you, upon opening the first Criminal Session of the year.

On the last occasion we had the gratification of being able to record a continuing decrease in the number of offences

brought under the cognizance of this Court.

The present, I am sorry to say, presents a less pleasing picture; the number of committals and convictions for the year 1822 having exceeded those of 1821, though the number of convictions has been below the average of the five preceding years.

The committals in 1822 were 215, and of convictions 67; the committals of 1821 were but 161, and the convictions 45; but the average of the five preceding years had been 205 committals, and 73 convictions.

It is not in the district of Colombo, however, that this increase is principally to be found, the southern districts of the island furnished by far the greater proportion; and from the last returns I am sorry to observe, that this proportion rather increases than diminishes in those districts.

It will of course be our duty to investigate, as far as we can, the causes of this increase, in the course of the approaching circuit.

Circumstances which have lately come to the knowledge of the Court, seem to render it expedient to recall to your recollection the extent and boundary of your jurisdiction as Magistrates.

That jurisdiction is founded upon several Government Regulations, originating in the 49th clause of the Charter of Justice, which also created this Court and its jurisdiction.

The cognizance of "inferior offences, and disorders against the police," had previously belonged to the Fiscal; and by the Proclamation of 23d September 1799 these were made triable before the Fiscal, or such other Magistrates as the Governor should think fit to appoint: evidently with a view to the intended establishment of magistrates in the nature of justices of the peace.

By the Proclamation of June 21, 1800, the Fiscal's court, consisting of that officer and two associates, was established, and power given to it to try "common assaults and trespasses against individuals or the police, and thefts not exceeding the limits of petty larceny;" which by the law of England is a theft of property not above twelvepence in value.

This power is, by the Proclamation of Feb. 20, 1801, extended to all cases of theft and larceny.

By a further Proclamation of 30th July 1801, the powers of the Fiscal's Court were further enlarged very considerably, and extended to all offences excepting "High and petty treason, murder, unnatural crimes, rape, incest, plagiary, burglary, highway robbery with cruelty, corruption in magistrates, forgery above 200 rix dollars, coining, and perjury not committed in the Fiscal's Court."

The extended jurisdiction thus given to

the Fiscal's Court by these two Proclamations, was therefore upon all cases of theft and larceny, and offences ranking above inferior offences and disorders against the police, and below the class of crimes just now enumerated.

But by the proclamation of February 13, 1802, announcing the Charter of Justice, these two proclamations were repealed, and the extended jurisdiction taken away.

The Charter in the 49th clause had saved the jurisdiction of the inferior magistrates over all "inferior offences, breaches of the peace, and disorders against the police;" and to the consideration of these they were thus limited by the repeal.

It will be seen, that this rather increased the original jurisdiction of these magistrates, by adding breaches of the peace to the list.

The Charter having given to the office of Fiscal the duties of a Sheriff, it became necessary to establish a new magistracy, to discharge the duties formerly executed by the Fiscal; and by his Majesty's instructions, Justices of Peace were directed to be commissioned, with powers as nearly as possible resembling those of similar magistrates in England; and by the proclamation they were directed to perform the magisterial functions exercised by the Fiscals.

Some time after, in 1805, the criminal jurisdiction of Provincial Courts was established.

And to the Provincial Judges presiding in these Courts, as well as to sitting magistrates, was given, by Regulation No. 1 of that year, the power stated in the Charter over "all infer^r offences, breaches of the peace, and disorders against the police;" words which have been adopted in every subsequent Regulation concerning these Judges and Magistrates.

I have gone into this detail, with a view to ascertain what may be the inferior offences, &c. thus subject to their jurisdiction.

It is obvious that they cannot include the offences from which the jurisdiction of the Fiscals was excluded by the proclamation of July 1801.

Nor can they include those cases of theft or larceny, which formed the extended jurisdiction of February 1801.

But they must be reduced to that class of offences the cognizance of which, in the words of the proclamation of 1799, "formerly belonged to the Fiscal."

What that class precisely included, we have no means of exactly ascertaining from the documents I have cited. We only find by the Proclamation of 1799, that petty larceny was the highest species of theft punishable by this jurisdiction.

It therefore became necessary to inquire what the powers of the Fiscals were under the Dutch Government.

Upon reference to the officer of the Court

whose duty it is to furnish such information, we find that the Fiscal, in his character of "Daily Justice," tried and punished trespasses, affrays, quarrels and petty larceny, which with the powers he exercised for preventing smuggling, formed his whole criminal jurisdiction.

These therefore appear to be the limits of the jurisdiction committed first to the Fiscal under the proclamation of 1799, and from him transferred, upon the change of the name, with the addition of breaches of the peace, to the sitting magistrates, by the Proclamation of February 1802, and to provincial Judges by the Regulation of 1805.

The addition of breaches of the peace does not appear either to extend or elucidate the nature of this jurisdiction; almost every offence by the law of England includes a breach of the peace actually or constructively: but in this instance these words must be held to mean an actual breach of the peace, without any circumstances which might give the offence any other more specific character.

I state in this way, because we have reason to know that sitting magistrates have tried and determined cases of alleged libel, which at the utmost can be considered as only constructive breaches of the peace, but which besides have of themselves a distinct name and character.

The trial of one species of constructive breach of the peace has indeed been committed to provincial judges and sitting magistrates' jurisdiction, by Regulations of Government: I mean of perjury committed in their own courts; but this fact by no means warrants a further extension of the jurisdiction.

It is the duty of this Court, confided to it by the 82d section of the Charter, "to exercise a general controul and superintendence over all the justices of the peace, &c., and to preserve them within the limits of their jurisdiction;" and it is in discharge of this duty that I have now occupied your attention.

It is true, indeed, that there has been manifested at times some degree of impatience of that controul, however kindly and temperately exercised. This we must lament; but the cause we can easily understand: those who have not had a legal education, are apt to imagine, that any reversal or restraint of their judicial proceedings, exhibits a want of confidence in their conduct, at which quick tempers feel uneasy; but the mind of a British lawyer is very early accustomed to such restraint: he sees, throughout the whole system of his jurisprudence a continued series of check and controul on the exercise of judicial functions; the whole magistracy of England is subject to the Court of King's Bench; that court is subject to the controul of Courts of Error; both in and out of parliament; in short, a vigilant jealousy of the

exercise of power runs throughout the whole frame of our constitution, and none, not even the highest ministers of the crown, are exempt from its operation.

And a judge who seeks his own ease, would court, rather than regret, a revision of his proceedings; the best and wisest feel most gratified at having their sentences appealed from; the load which is unavoidably felt by a man who is conscious that he is not infallible, is thus lightened; and his determination, if sanctioned by the ultimate tribunal, must give him a satisfaction which he would not otherwise enjoy; or if reversed, must relieve him from all further responsibility.

It may be said, that this court decides without appeal in criminal cases.

Fortunately for the present judges, they have in such cases the aid of a jury, which affords perhaps even a safer, and certainly a speedier kind of controul, than any Court of Appeal could furnish; and those who knew this Court before the establishment of that institution, can testify, with what severity the necessity of deciding without such aid, pressed upon the feelings of the most learned and conscientious of our predecessors.

I trust that what I have said will remove this sort of feeling, if it shall have survived to this time, and that the necessary exercise of our controuling jurisdiction will not be felt by any magistrate, otherwise than as relieving him from a portion of very oppressive responsibility.—[*Ceylon Gov. Gaz.*]

BIRTH.

Feb. 22. At Jaffna Mallagam, Mrs. Speldewinde, wife of H. G. Speldewinde, Esq., Sitting Magistrate of that station, of a son.

PENANG.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Suicide.—A most melancholy occurrence took place in the harbour on Sunday morning, on board the ship *Maitland*. About seven o'clock Mr. Arnes, the chief mate of that ship, put an end to his existence with a pistol. The cause of this rash act is not ascertained: but it appears that he talked incoherently, and seemed otherwise sad and restless on the preceding evening, and during the night fired off a pistol through his cabin port. The following morning he called for the third mate and requested to be relieved from duty, as he was then going to bed; and immediately after the report of a pistol was heard in his cabin, on opening which he was found lying dead, with his head most shockingly shattered. The pistol, it appears, was levelled a little above the temple and the whole of the right side of his skull was

blown away, and instant death consequently followed.

The deceased was generally and much respected in the service to which he belonged, as well as by those with whom he had been acquainted.

A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and the verdict was Insanity.—[*Penang Gaz. Feb. 19.*]

Curiosities from Siam.—We understand that Capt. M'Donnell has brought from Siam a most valuable and rare collection of curiosities; among which is a band of music containing every instrument used by the people of that country, and presented to him by the young prince Chow Fa, all of which, with a small state boat, fifty feet long, are now in the possession of Sir Stamford Raffles.

Capt. M'Donnell has also procured a number of sacred and other Siamese books, which we trust may throw a light upon the history of a nation so little known to Europeans, and we look forward with impatience to the period when Sir Stamford will gratify the literary world with their translation.

The Siamese, we understand from Capt. M'Donnell, were erecting a fifty gun battery on the shoal opposite to Pac-nam, near the entrance of the river. This intelligence confirms the report brought by the ketch *Boa Fortuna*, a short time ago.—[*Ibid. Feb. 26.*]

Fire at Malacca.—A serious fire broke out in the town of Malacca, at the back of the Missionary College, on the 7th Feb., by which seven native houses have been consumed; but we are happy to add that no lives have been lost.—[*Ibid.*]

Battle between the Malays and Siamese.—It is reported that a battle has been fought between the Malays and Siamese, about twenty days ago, at Perah. The king of Salangore, it appears, proceeded with an armed force to Perah, and attacked the Siamese, who were completely routed; and amongst the killed (the number of which we have not ascertained), is a Siamese chief. The war will no doubt be continued, and attempts made to reinstate the king of Quedah in his dominions.—[*Ibid.*]

Another Suicide.—A week has only elapsed since we reported a melancholy occurrence of self-destruction; and we have again the painful task to record another instance of this rash and lamentable crime. On Sunday last a sepoy of the local corps shot himself through the body with his musket, which he pointed at the pit of his stomach, and instantly expired.—[*Ibid.*]

BIRTH.

Feb. 22. The lady of John Anderson, Esq., Civil Service of a son.

DEATH.

Feb. 18. At the residence of the Hon. J. Macalister, Esq., Mrs. Fraser, wife of D. A. Fraser, Esq., of Batavia.

CHINA.

The *Argyle* has arrived from China, which she left so recently as the 13th Feb. By this vessel we received letters from Canton of the above date, but they contain no news from that quarter in addition to what we have already published. The town had been rebuilt, and had already assumed its former appearance. Trade continued very dull.—[*Bengal Hurk.*, March 11.]

MANILLA.

ATTEMPT AT REVOLUTION.

Accounts have been received by the last arrival from Manilla of an unsuccessful attempt at a revolution, the object of which was, to render the colony independent of Spain. Fifteen of the principal people had been arrested, and were put on board ship, preparatory to being sent to Spain for trial. The fears of the Government were sufficiently expressed by the precautions they

took respecting these persons. The ship on board which they were lay in the midst of the wide bay of Manilla, surrounded in every direction by a cordon of armed boats. Among the persons thus arrested, there were two priests and two Spanish officers of rank, who had just arrived with the new Governor. The capacity of such a colony as the Philippines to maintain a separate independence appears to us very problematical, not from want of numbers, for these islands are computed to contain 3,000,000 of people, but because the population is divided within itself, by difference of colour, language and manners; while the proportion of the European race, or that sprung from it, is but a mere fraction in the mass of its barbarous and ferocious Asiatic population. China itself might almost effect the conquest of such a state, if deprived of European protection (an attempt once made before); but the greater probability is, that it will become a dependency of one of the new Governments of South America, most probably of that of Chili, the inhabitants of which have hitherto displayed, as we may expect from their climate, the greatest degree of energy and enterprize.—[*Bengal Hurk.*, March 5.]

Debate at the East-India House.

East-India House, Sept. 24.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (W. Wigram, Esq.) laid before the Proprietors, conformably with cap. 1. sect. 4, of the By-Laws, various papers which had been presented to Parliament since the last General Court.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

The *Chairman*, conformably with the resolutions of the General Courts of the 7th of April and the 6th of July 1809, laid before the Proprietors the usual annual accounts relative to the Company's College at Haileybury.

Mr. Hume said he wished to ask a question of some importance. He desired to know whether any report as to the state of the College had been made by the last visiting Committee? It would be satisfactory to know how the College had been conducted during the last half year, whether it had been free from insubordination and disturbance?

The *Chairman* said he felt great pleasure in communicating to the Court, that at the last visitation, which took place in June,

the state of the College was perfectly satisfactory.

Mr. Hume was desirous of learning whether any alteration had been made in the regulations of the College? It had been stated on a former occasion by an honourable proprietor (Mr. D. Kinnaird), who was not now present, that he would bring this subject before the Court; therefore he (Mr. Hume) thought it was proper to leave it to his care. But as they were informed by the late Chairman (Mr. Pattison), that the disturbances which took place some time ago were under the consideration of a committee, who would be prepared, at an early period, to lay the result of their inquiry before the Court, he was anxious to know whether that Committee had come to a determination on this subject; and if so, what that determination was?

The *Chairman* said, he believed his predecessor in the chair had stated, in answer to an Hon. Proprietor (Mr. D. Kinnaird), who was not now in court, that the circumstances to which allusion had been made were under the consideration of the College Committee. They had made a report on the subject, which was before the Court of Directors; but the Court of Directors had not, in consequence, altered any of the existing statutes.

Mr. Hume wished to know whether there would be any objection to laying that report before the Proprietors; if there were, then it must become the subject of a separate motion.

The Chairman thought that, on reflection, the Hon. Proprietor would not press for a production of the report. He must himself see the impropriety of introducing a document to the Proprietors on which no measure had been founded.

Mr. R. Jackson said, it did not follow that the General Court ought not to be made acquainted with the contents of a report, because the Court of Directors, after considering and digesting such report, had come to no resolution upon it. He would take the liberty to say, that he would not give up their right to this inquiry at the proper season.

The Chairman.—“What I said, could not bear, directly or indirectly, the interpretation which the Learned Gent. has put upon it: nothing but his own ingenuity could have suggested such an interpretation. The present was not the proper time for producing the report, and he was desirous not to hold out any expectation that it would, hereafter, be laid before the Court.”

Mr. R. Jackson.—“Then I understand that the reason for its non-production is, not because the Court of Directors have not come to any resolution founded on the report, but because this is not the proper moment for producing it.”

Mr. Hume asked how many cadets, exclusive of those in College, had been sent out to India during the last year?

The Chairman stated, that 131 cadets were appointed for India, and had taken their passage; and 35 had been appointed to the Military Seminary, making a total of 166.

Mr. Hume said, he would again offer a suggestion, which he had often before thrown out in that Court. He felt it to be extremely desirable, looking to the state of their Indian army, that the Court of Directors should adopt means by which every young man going out should, as matter of compulsion (so far as was in their power) be competently instructed in the Oriental languages. Formerly, when they sent out 400 or 500 cadets every year, it was difficult to attain this object, on account of the greatness of the number. But now, when the cadets sent out were so few, it might easily be accomplished; and the Court of Directors could not confer a greater benefit on India, or on the individuals themselves, than by adopting some mode by which the cadets would be efficiently instructed in the Oriental tongues. The subject was one of great importance, and he hoped the Executive Body would not lose sight of it.

EAST-INDIA VOLUNTEERS.

The Chairman laid before the Court an account of the expense incurred for the maintenance of the regiment of Royal East-India Volunteers for the last year, which amounted to 3,592*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*; and an estimate of the expense for the same corps from the 1st of August 1823 to the 1st of August 1824, which was 4,309*l.*

MR. J. HINDE PELLY.

The Chairman was proceeding to put the question of adjournment, when

Mr. Hume rose, and said he had a few words to address to the Court before it was adjourned, and he should perhaps submit a motion before he sat down. At the last Quarterly General Court he was not present, and an Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Pelly) had taken the opportunity of making some observations respecting what he had said at a previous Court, on the subject of the grant to Mr. John Hinde Pelly. It was not worth while then to answer what the Hon. Proprietor had called his misstatement: but it was important that one part of that Hon. Proprietor's observations should be corrected, as it went directly to impeach the conduct of a public servant at Bombay, Mr. Morgan, who, in defending himself, had shewn Mr. Pelly's statement to be altogether unfounded; and were he (Mr. Hume) to quote at large what Mr. Morgan stated, it would place the conduct of Mr. H. Pelly in a more unfavourable point of view than it had yet appeared in. He now rose to state why he had interfered with the proposition for making a grant of money to that gentleman. Great surprise had been expressed at the last General Court as to the motive which induced him to trouble himself so much with this subject. He had, however, acted merely from a sense of public duty; he had taken great trouble to investigate all the circumstances connected with this grant, and he believed, after a careful examination of documents, that the claim was unsupported by justice, was dangerous in itself, and was contrary to the principle on which the contracts of the Company ought to rest; therefore, he had opposed it. He was anxious that Mr. Pelly and his friends should understand the reasons on which he acted. He was the last man in existence to make any attacks or animadversions of a personal nature, particularly as to Mr. Pelly, from whose friends he had always received information and assistance; but he was still of opinion that Mr. Pelly, in undertaking the contract, which (whether by public or private tender mattered nothing) he had made with the Company at Bombay, was bound in honour, as a merchant and a man, to have fulfilled it. He (Mr. Hume) was sorry now that he had not read the letter of the Court of Directors to Mr. Pelly, in

which were propounded ten questions, which, if fairly answered, and not evaded, would have completely substantiated the view he had taken of the transaction. The principal reason why he had brought the subject forward was, that he, in common he believed with every body else, understood that Mr. Pelly had founded his claim on the fact, that he did not consider himself bound to fulfil the contract; but that, as he was a servant of the Company, and his bread depended on his remaining in India, he had incurred the loss which followed its fulfilment. He had at least repeated this observation in every one of his letters; and had decidedly stated, that if he had not been so situated, looking forward to the pension he should enjoy on retirement, he would not have fulfilled the contract, because there were technical errors in the instruments, which rendered them mere waste paper. What he (Mr. Hume) said, in consequence, at a former Court, was, that if Mr. Pelly were entitled to this sum of £2,000 on account of technical errors in a legal instrument, the Company's officer at Bombay, who should have guarded against such errors, ought to have been held liable for the loss, and not the Company. This declaration of his opinion had reached Bombay, and Mr. Morgan had addressed a letter to the Editor of the Bombay Courier, dated the 3d of July 1823, which, after repeating the statements made in that Court, he concluded with asserting that Mr. Pelly had executed not only the contract, but also what Mr. Pelly said was not in existence, namely, the penalty bond. Mr. Morgan had the original bond in his office, and the penalty was 50,000 rupees, secured by two sureties; it being, as Mr. Morgan also stated, the invariable practice there to take a security bond of this kind to compel the fulfilment of every contract of this nature. On looking over the article, he (Mr. Hume) perceived that the penalty was to be at the rate of 50 per cent. on the number of the lashings, which might chance to be deficient; not to extend, however, beyond the sum of 50,000 rupees at the utmost. Mr. Morgan's words were, "The original bond is now in my office, and I have looked with the greatest care to every part of the contract and bond, and cannot find that the slightest legal objection could be raised either to the one instrument or the other; so that Mr. Pelly was bound in the strongest manner which the law could bind him to comply with his contract." Mr. Morgan went on to say that he deemed it unnecessary to answer Mr. Hume any further, as it was evident he spoke from the documents before him, and could not be privy to the existence of the penalty bond. The honourable proprietor, in continuation, then said, that he thought Mr. Pelly had acted unfairly towards him in coming forward, even at the last Court day, in the manner

in which he did, knowing, as he must, that the bond was in existence, though it could not be produced in that Court to be examined. The case was now much stronger against Mr. Pelly than even he (Mr. Hume) had supposed it to be. It was evident that the claim he made on the Court, grounded on the assumption that he was not bound by the contract, was altogether erroneous. He was bound every way, in honour and in law, to fulfil his engagement; and he (Mr. Hume) was of opinion, that if the bond had been before the Court when the subject was originally introduced, the Proprietors never would have gone to the ballot, but would, at once, have come to a decision different from that which had taken place. He, therefore, on the part of the Proprietors, had a right to complain, that this subject had been brought before them without the production of all the necessary papers; and he thought the Committee had not acted with that attention which they usually manifested, in submitting the question to that Court, unaccompanied by all the documents which were essential to a just decision. He repeated, that when the Committee found that objections of a technical kind had been taken, they ought to have required the production of the instruments, to ascertain whether these technical objections were valid. The Bombay Government had submitted the case to Mr. Macklin, the then Advocate-General, but now, he believed, a judge; and that gentleman had said that the contract was in every respect binding, though the amount of the penalty had not been specified. His words were, "The only difference is, that instead of a breach of the contract being allowed as liquidated damages in a court of law, the case must be referred to the consideration of a jury as to the amount of damage sustained by the non-performance of his contract." Mr. Morgan, in his letter, published in *The Bombay Courier*, explained these facts thus:—"Mr. Pelly had thought proper to state to Government, in June, 1818 (only six months after the signing and executing of the security bond) that 'he had recently discovered that, owing to an apparent imperfection in the contract, it would seem that no penalty could be enforced in the event of its non-fulfilment;' because, if I understood his letter rightly, there is no penalty inserted in the contract. Government referred this letter to the Advocate-General, with a copy of the contract, and desired him to report on the defectiveness or otherwise of the deed. In his answer, he says, 'I have perused the contract between Mr. Pelly and the Company, and am of opinion that the contract is binding, though the penalty is not specified;' evidently not recollecting that it is the invariable practice in all contracts of this kind, and certainly the most convenient mode, not to insert any penalty in the deed of contract, but to take a separate bond

with two securities for the due performance of it. How a practice so general and notorious, which must frequently have come under the immediate notice of the Advocate-General, should have escaped his memory, I cannot understand: unfortunately, I knew nothing of the reference to him, or his answer to Government would have been more correct and consistent with the facts of the case." It was due (continued Mr. Hume) to the public officer who had written this letter, that the attempt on his professional character should be defeated. The penalty stated in the security bond was to be computed at 50 per cent.: so that the amount of penalty on 10,000 lashings, diminished to the utmost extent, would be 50 per cent. on that 10,000. It was, therefore, extremely unfair to impute to Mr. Morgan the gross negligence of having vitiated the liability of Mr. Pelly, by a defect in the contract. It was, he thought, an unfair charge, when Mr. Pelly, in the course of his speech, said, "From what had been read, it was manifest that, at least, in this contract, the penalty was intended to have been specified, and that penalty was to have been 50 per cent. or something. What that something was, the person who framed the contract could alone explain, for he had most unaccountably altogether omitted to specify it." The technical objection could easily be pointed out: it consisted in the use of the word *hereinafter* mentioned, instead of *herein* mentioned. Such was the technical objection. It was for this that Mr. Pelly had thrown reflections on the conduct of Mr. Morgan as an officer of the Company; but he hoped he had fully exculpated that gentleman. In the same spirit he (Mr. Hume) had been accused of misrepresentations, but, supported by these documents, he felt that he could defy the charge. He had now nothing further to state on this subject. He had intended, at the last Court, to submit a motion, pledging the Court to re-consider the case, because it was evident that the Report of the Committee had been drawn up without a knowledge that the penalty bond existed, although it was signed on the 24th of January, the day on which the first advance was made; but he thought, on reflection, that it was scarcely worth while to renew the subject. He had, he conceived, done justice to Mr. Morgan; and so far as he was himself concerned, he felt that he had merely done his duty. He should conclude by repeating his objections to any public officer receiving advances towards the fulfilment of a contract, and holding those advances for one complete year in his possession. Mr. Pelly had received an advance of 25,000 rupees in January, and in April he wrote to the Government that he had done every thing in his power to complete the contract: though, in point of fact, as ap-

peared from documents before the Court, he never attempted to begin it till the January following. As a question of mercantile honesty between man and man, it was unworthy of Mr. Pelly to have recourse to the kind of subterfuge (for so he must call it) by which he sought to evade the fulfilment of his contract. It was still more unfair to throw off the blame on a public servant at Bombay, and to charge him (Mr. Hume) with misrepresenting facts, because he had opposed a claim wholly unwarrantable. He had performed his duty to Mr. Morgan, to the Company, and to himself, and he now took leave of the subject. If it were to be resumed, it would be impossible for the Court again to come to the same conclusion.

Mr. Trant rose to address the Court, but—

The *Chairman* said this was a question which had been already discussed and decided. The Honourable Proprietor (Mr. Hume) had been allowed to explain, in consideration of his absence at the previous Court, when Mr. Pelly had made a statement on this subject. Farther discussion he considered to be quite unnecessary. He must take the liberty to observe, that the Honourable Proprietor (Mr. Hume) was quite in error, if he supposed that the Committee had not paid due attention to all the circumstances of the claim. They might differ from the opinion of the Honourable Proprietor with respect to the result at which they had ultimately arrived; but he could, from his own knowledge, declare, that they had done their utmost to make themselves acquainted with all the features and circumstances of the case. Doubts might certainly be entertained on the subject; but he could bear witness to the patient and laborious investigation which it had undergone. He had a firm conviction on his mind, that the committee knew that a penalty bond had been taken. They were aware that it was not, at the time, in this country; but the fact of its existence was positively known. He trusted that it was not the intention of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Trant) to go into the merits of a question which had been already decided.

Mr. Trant said, he did not mean to go into the merits of the question; but as it had been opened again (*No! no!*) he wished to make a few remarks. He thought it was hardly fair towards Mr. Pelly, that the subject should be brought forward in the way in which it had been introduced by the Hon. Proprietor opposite. Mr. Pelly gave notice that he meant, on a particular day, to make some observations on what had fallen from the Hon. Proprietor, and persons attended in consequence, who were capable of entering into explanations on the subject. The Hon. Proprietor was not then present, and he now brought the matter forward in

the absence of those persons. His (Mr. Trant's) opinion was not at all shaken by what had fallen from the Hon. Proprietor. In making these remarks, he wished it to be understood that he was no friend of Mr. Pelly—he was not even known to that gentleman. The Hon. Proprietor had stated, that if the information which was now before the Court had been in the possession of the Proprietors when the question was first agitated, they would not have decided as they had done: for his own part, he could say, that it would not have altered his sentiments. He still believed that Mr. Pelly was not guilty of the conduct imputed to him. That gentleman did not say, as had been averred, that he should, under any circumstances, have

availed himself of a legal objection, if he had not been a servant of the Company; he had merely stated, that he might, in consequence of that legal objection, have resisted the fulfilment of the contract; but he added, expressly, that he had never intended to do so.

Mr. Hume said, in explanation, that, having been last week at Mr. Pelly's door, at Minchinhampton, he had sent that gentleman a letter, stating that he would on the present occasion offer a few remarks on this subject. (*Hear!*) He hoped no one would suppose that he would inadvertently on the conduct of any individual in that Court, without giving that individual a fair notice. (*Hear!*)

The Court then adjourned.

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Professor A. W. Schlegel, of the University of Bonn, whose lectures on Dramatic Literature are so much admired in this country, and whose beautiful translation of Shakespeare into German has naturalized our immortal bard throughout all the north of Europe, has just arrived in London. M. Schlegel has been for several years engaged in philological researches, and his principal object in visiting this country is the inspection of the Oriental Library of the East-India Company, which is particularly rich in Sanscrit literature. M. Schlegel is allowed to be one of the first Oriental scholars now in Europe; and he is understood to have been enabled, by his intimacy with Sanscrit, to throw great light on that curious subject, the origin and progress of language.

The Hon. C. Pullen, newly appointed Lord Chief Justice of India, proceeds to Calcutta direct in the ship *Sir Edward Paget*, Capt. Geary, R.N., commander, and will embark at Portsmouth about the end of October.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals:

Aug. 29. *Cowes*, *Daphne*, Noak, from Penang 3d April.—*Passengers*: Mr. Benj. Bailey and Mr. Fotheringham, late of the H.C. ship *Regent*; and Mr. Jude.

Sept. 2. Portsmouth. H.M. ships *Seringapatam* and *Menai*, from the Mauritius 20th May.

3. Liverpool. *Princess Charlotte*, M^r Kean, from Bengal 15th March.

9. Gravesend. *Minerva*, Bell, from Bengal 8th April.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Martin; Mr. and Mrs. Grierson and child; and Lieut. Murray, Bengal Army.

7. Ditto. *Prince of Orange*, Moncrieff, from Bengal.

15. Deal. *David Scott*, Bunyan, from Bengal 17th March, and Madras.

— Portsmouth. H.M. ship *Dauntless*, from the East-Indies.—*Passengers*: Capt. Lord Henry Thynne, R.N., Lieut. G. Daniell, Capt. Fletcher, R.N.; and Mr. Kerrigan, purser of the *Tees*.

16. Ditto. H.M. ship *Madagascar*, from Trincomalee and Madras.—*Passengers*: J. Bellingall, Esq., storekeeper, and Mr. Biddlecomb, clerk, from Trincomalee; Mr. Pollexfen, of the School of Naval Architecture, from superintending the building of ships of war at Cochin; Major Fox; Lieut. Carey, in command of the invalid troops; and Lieut. Cameron, of the Company's service, from the Indies; and Capt. Kemp, from the Cape.

17. Spithead. *Princess Charlotte*, Lamb, from Rangoon 16th April, and Madras 8th May.

19. Liverpool. *Almorah*, Winter, from Bombay and St. Helena.

Departures.

Aug. 31. Gravesend. *Cumbrian*, Clarkson, for Bombay.

Sept. 6. Ditto. *Bengal Merchant*, Brown, for Madras and Bengal.

14. Ditto. *Waterloo*, Studd, for Bombay.

22. Deal. *City of Edinburgh*, Wiseman, for Bengal.

— Deal. *Ganges*, Ford, for Madras and Bengal.—*Passengers*: Colonel Wm. Marley, Mrs. Marley and four children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nisbet, Mrs. Sargeant, Mr. Morris, Rev. M. Stow, Miss Stow, two Misses Wheatley, Mr. Dashwood, Lieut. Duff, Mr. J. D. Smith, Mr. Bazely, Mr. Power, Lieut. Hole, Mr. and Mrs. Page, Mr. Pillans, Lieut. Molony, Mr. James Dufrenet, Capt. and Miss Barron, Mr. Wm. Seanor, Mr. William Gibson, eight European servants, and four native ditto.

23. Portsmouth. Russian frigate *Preadpriate*, Kotzebue, on a voyage of Discovery to Behring's Straits and the Icy Cape.

Vessels spoken with.

Atlas, Clifton, London to Madras and Bengal, 5th June, lat. 6. N.

Princess of Wales, Gribble, and Marquess Wellington, Blanshard, London to Bengal, 6th June, lat. 37. long. 18.

Britannia, Luke, London to Madras, 19th May, lat. 28. S. long. 41. E.

Columbia, Liverpool to Java, 31st Aug., lat. 40. long. 15.

Kellie Castle, Adams, London to Madras and China, 29th March.

Lady Campbell, Betham, London to Madras, 26th May, off St. Jago.

Sun, Anderson, Cape of Good Hope to Bengal, 24th June, lat. 36. long. 20.

George Home, London to Batavia, 5th July, lat. 13. S. long. 24.

Kains, London and Madeirato Madras, 31st May, lat. 36. S. long. 18. E.

Ingليس, Searle, bound to Bombay and China, 16th April, lat. 25. S. long. 52 E.

The General Kyd, Nairne, also bound to Bombay and China, was in company with the Ingليس several days, but parted from her in lat. 35. S. long. 19. W.

Rockingham, London to Bengal, 2d Aug., lat. 11. S. long. 31. W.

Bridgewater, Mitchell, London to Bombay, 13th June, all well.

Marquess Wellington, Blanshard, London to Bengal 5th July, lat. 10. long. 28. W.

The Mulgrave Castle, Ralph, was to sail from the Mauritius for England early in July; her cargo and passengers for Colombo were transhipped in the Ernest brig.

The Thames, Litson, from Bengal, arrived at Penang on 1st April, and was to sail for England on 1st May.

The Theodosia, Kidson, from Liverpool, has arrived at Bombay.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 13. At Rochdale, the Lady of Wm. Johns, M. D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, lately Resident Practitioner in Calcutta, of a son.

14. At Brompton, the Lady of C. R. Skardon, Esq., a Captain in the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Establishment, of a daughter.

18. At Poplar, Middlesex, Mrs. George Baillie, of a daughter.

25. At the Vicarage, Carmarthen, the Lady of the Rev. Jas Broff Byers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 23. At St. Gregory's, Mr. Henry Robarts, of Spread Eagle-court, Cornhill, to Miss Martyn, daughter of the late Mr. John Martyn, and niece of the late Rev. Henry Martyn, Missionary at Calcutta.

Sept. 2. At Mary-le-bone New Church, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Rochester, C. H. C. Plowden, Esq., son of R. C. Plowden, Esq., of Devonshire-place, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Lieut. Gen. John Cuppage, of York-street, Portman-square.

18. At St. Margaret's Church, Rochester, by the Rev. Dr. Griffiths, John Schank Grant, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's Military Engineers, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Francis Barrow, Esq.

17. By the Rev. Francis Horsley, Vicar of Matchin, John Clarmonth Whiteman, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Francis Horsley, Esq., of Little Hallingbury, in the county of Essex.

23. At Wainstead, George Blair Hall, Esq., only son of the late John Hall, Esq., Postmaster-General of Bengal, to Laura, youngest daughter of Sir W. Plomer, dec.

DEATHS.

Aug. 12. After giving birth to a seven months' child, Harriet, wife of John Gilder, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, at his house, John-street, Bedford-row.

Sept. 10. At No. 19, Norfolk-street, Strand, Capt. John Henry Lister, of the Hon. East-India Company's 16th regt. Bengal I., in the 33d year of his age.

11. At his seat in Gloucestershire, David Ricardo, Esq. M. P. for Portarlington. — At Chatham, Norman, the infant son of Capt. J. Macfarlane, of the Hon. East-India Comp's Depot, aged six months.

14. At the advanced age of 99, at Cobham Lodge, Surrey, General Buckley, Governor of Pendennis Castle. He was in the army upwards of seventy-two years.

Lately, At Boulogne, Marianne Hesse Gordon, widow of the late Wm. Hesse Gordon, Esq., Civil Service, Madras.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Per Price Current from Calcutta to 31st March 1823.

Remittable Paper	... 30 to 31 per cent. premium.	
Non Remittable Do.	6 to 7 ditto.	
Discount on Private Bills	4 per cent.	} Bank of Bengal Rate.
Ditto Government Do.	3 1/2 do.	
Interest on Loans open date	5 1/2 do.	
Ditto 2 months certain	4 do.	

Buy. Exchange on London at Six Months. *Sell.* 1s. 11 1/2 d. *2s.*

Bills on Court of Directors Drawn at 2s. 6d. bear 26 to 28 per cent. premium.

Bombay per 100 Bombay Rupees	92
Madras	100 Madras do. 94 to 98

Bullion—Dollars 206 to 208 per 100
Sovereigns 10. 12. to 11. each.
B. of Eng. Notes 9. 8. to 10. each.

Home.

Exchange London on Calcutta is from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11 1/2 d.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1823-24.

Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Parters.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To sail to Great-ent.	To be in the Dock.
<i>Duke of York</i>	1327	S. Majoribanks	A. H. Campbell	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	1843.	1843.	1844.
<i>Carle Hesley</i>	1300	J. H. Gledstanes	H. A. Drummond	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	8 Jan.
<i>Thomas Conle</i>	1334	S. Majoribanks	Alex. Christie	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	8 Jan.
<i>Marques</i>	1339	John Campbell	James Walker	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	8 Jan.
<i>Blackshire</i>	1339	S. Majoribanks	John Shepherd	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	8 Jan.
<i>Duchess of Athol</i>	1330	Wm. E. Ferrers	Edw. M. Daniel	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	8 Jan.
<i>General Harris</i>	1300	James Sims	Geo. Welstead..	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	8 Jan.
<i>Centig</i>	1326	Company's Ship	Wm. Paterson	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	8 Jan.
<i>Earl of Balcarra</i>	1417	Company's Ship	Peter Cameron	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	8 Jan.
<i>Sir David Scott</i>	1343	Joseph Hare	Wm. Hunter	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	8 Jan.
<i>London</i>	1392	Company's Ship	John B. Sotheby	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	8 Jan.
<i>Duval</i>	1325	Geo. Palmer	Mont. Hamilton	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	8 Jan.
<i>Marys Castle</i>	1300	Hen. M. Samson	Thos. Larkins	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	8 Jan.
<i>William Farlie</i>	1346	Joseph Hare	Kennard Smith	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	8 Jan.
<i>Lady Melville</i>	1300	Sir Rbt. Wigram	Rich. Clifford	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	8 Jan.
<i>Oswell</i>	1335	Matthew Isacke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	8 Jan.
<i>Marys of Hantley</i>	1279	John McTaggart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	8 Jan.
<i>Princess Amelia</i>	1275	Robert Williams	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	8 Jan.
<i>Atell</i>	871	St. Majoribanks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	8 Jan.

Price Current of East-India Produce for September 1823.

419

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		
Cochineal.....lb.	0	3	6	to	0	4	6	Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	0	0	0	to	4	15	0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	5	5	0	Senna.....lb.	0	0	10	—	0	9	6
— Cheribon.....cwt.	4	5	0	—	4	12	0	Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	2	9	0	—	2	15	0
— Sumatra.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	4	5	0	— Bengal.....cwt.	1	10	0	—	1	16	0
— Bourbon.....cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— China.....cwt.	2	10	0	—	3	0	0
— Mocha.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	7	0	0	Zedoary.....cwt.	6	0	0	—	6	10	0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	8	Galls, in Sorts.....cwt.	7	10	0	—	8	0	0
— Madras.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	7	— Blue.....cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	10	6
— Bengal.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	7	Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0	9	6	—	0	9	10
— Bourbon.....cwt.	4	0	11	—	0	1	3	— Purple and Violet...cwt.	0	9	6	—	0	9	10
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.								— Fine Violet.....cwt.	0	9	6	—	0	9	10
— Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	12	0	0	—	25	0	0	— Good Ditto.....cwt.	0	8	10	—	0	9	4
— Anniseeds, Star.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	4	10	0	— Fine Violet & Copper...cwt.	0	8	0	—	0	8	9
— Borax, Refined.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	0	0	0	— Good Ditto.....cwt.	0	7	6	—	0	8	3
— Unrefined, or Tincal...cwt.	2	10	0	—	2	15	0	— Ordinary Ditto.....cwt.	0	2	9	—	0	6	3
— Camphire unrefined.....cwt.	10	10	0	—	11	10	0	— Consuming qualities...cwt.	0	6	0	—	0	8	0
— Cardamoms, Malabar...lb.	0	2	7	—	0	3	3	— Madras Fine and Good...cwt.	0	6	6	—	0	9	11
— Ceylon.....lb.	0	1	1	—	0	1	3	Rice, Bengal.....cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	11	6
— Cassia Buds.....cwt.	16	10	0	—	0	0	0	Safflower.....cwt.	6	0	0	—	15	0	0
— Lignea.....cwt.	8	0	0	—	9	10	0	Sago.....cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	10	0
— Castor Oil.....lb.	0	1	0	—	2	0	0	Saltpeire, Refined....cwt.	1	7	0	—	0	0	0
— China Root.....cwt.	1	15	0	—	2	0	0	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0	11	5	—	1	2	11
— Coculus Indicus.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	3	5	0	— Nowi.....cwt.	0	14	2	—	1	2	11
— Columbo Root.....cwt.	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	— Ditto White.....cwt.	0	14	1	—	1	1	10
— Dragon's Blood.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	26	0	0	— China.....cwt.	0	18	1	—	0	18	6
— Gum Ammoniac, lump...cwt.	5	0	0	—	7	0	0	— Organzine.....lb.	1	12	0	—	1	18	0
— Arabic.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	6	0	0	— Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	7	0	—	0	8	4
— Assafetida.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	12	0	0	— Cloves.....cwt.	0	2	0	—	0	3	10
— Benjamin.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	6	0	0	— Mace.....cwt.	0	5	1	—	0	5	6
— Anini.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	10	0	0	— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	3	5	—	0	3	6
— Galbanum.....cwt.	12	10	0	—	15	0	0	— Ginger.....cwt.	0	16	0	—	1	0	0
— Gambogium.....cwt.	7	0	0	—	18	0	0	— Pepper, Black.....lb.	0	6	0	—	0	7	0
— Myrrh.....cwt.	2	10	0	—	4	10	0	— White.....cwt.	0	1	3	—	1	9	0
— Olibanum.....lb.	0	0	9	—	0	2	5	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	6	0	—	1	16	0
— Lac Lake.....cwt.	0	3	0	—	0	5	6	— White.....cwt.	0	12	0	—	1	2	0
— Dye.....cwt.	2	0	0	—	3	0	0	— Brown.....cwt.	0	17	0	—	0	19	0
— Shell, Black.....cwt.	2	5	0	—	5	0	0	— Manila and Java.....cwt.	0	2	4	—	0	2	5
— Shivered.....cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	10	0	— Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	2	6	—	0	2	7
— Stick.....cwt.	0	10	0	—	1	0	0	— Congou.....cwt.	0	4	0	—	0	4	7
— Musk, China.....oz.	0	10	0	—	1	0	0	— Souchong.....cwt.	0	3	4	—	0	4	2
— Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	10	0	— Campoi.....cwt.	0	3	5	—	0	3	6
— Oil Cassia.....cwt.	0	0	8	—	0	0	0	— Twankay.....cwt.	0	4	9	—	0	5	6
— Cinnamon.....cwt.	0	12	0	—	0	15	0	— Pekoc.....cwt.	0	3	5	—	0	3	7
— Cloves.....cwt.	2	5	0	—	2	10	0	— Hyson Skin.....cwt.	0	3	8	—	0	3	9
— Mace.....cwt.	0	1	0	—	0	0	0	— Hyson.....cwt.	0	5	9	—	0	6	6
— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	2	0	—	0	2	6	— Gunpowder.....cwt.	1	12	0	—	2	5	0
— Opium.....lb.	0	1	6	—	0	5	5	Tortoiseshell.....cwt.	10	0	0	—	11	0	0
— Rhubarb.....cwt.	0	1	6	—	0	5	5	Wood, Saunders Red...ton	10	0	0	—	11	0	0

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Destination.
Maira	700	Hornblow	Madras direct.
Clyde	500	Driver	Madras and Bengal.
La Belle Alliance	650	Rolfe	Ditto.
Providence	700	Remington	Ditto.
Duke of Bedford	800	Cunyngham	Ditto.
York	476	Talbert	Ditto.
Tyne	509	Cragie	Ditto.
Lord Hungerford	707	Farquharson	Ditto.
William Money	800	Jackson	Ditto.
Exmouth	700	Owen	Ditto.
Lady Raffles	650	Coxwell	Ditto.
Sir Edward Paget	600	Geary	Bengal.
Barkworth	600	Cotgrave	Bombay.
Bombay Merchant	432	Kemp	Ditto.
Cambridge	800	Harber	Ditto.
Upton Castle	502	Thacker	Ditto.
Mary Ann	500	Craigie	Tellicherry and Bombay.
Resource	250	Pritchard	Mauritius and Ceylon.
John Barry	500	Roach	Ditto ditto
Orpheus	450	Finlay	Batavia and Singapore.
Shannon	250	Kendall	Ditto ditto and Penang.
Caroline	450	Harris	Cape and Batavia.
Minstrel	354	Arkecoll	

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 5 October—Prompt 16 January, 1824.
 Company's.—Damaged Cotton Wool.
 • Licensed—Cotton Wool.
 For Sale 7 October.—Prompt 9 January.
 Company's.—Indigo.
 Licensed and Private Trade.—Indigo.
 For Sale 15 October.—Prompt 23 January.
 Company's.—Sugar.—Licensed—Coffee, Sugar.
 For Sale 20 October.—Prompt 6 February.
 Company's.—Bengal and China Raw Silk.
 Private Trade.—Bengal and China Raw Silk—
 Chusam Silk.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that as it appears most convenient that Three Sales of Raw Silk should be held in the year instead of four, the order of the 19th Sept. 1821 is rescinded, and that the Court will, after the Sale in October next, hold Three Sales of Raw Silk in the year, about the third Monday in February, June, and October respectively.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the Venitia from Singapore, and the Minerva and Prince of Orange from Bengal.
 Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.—Sugar.—Slaves.
 Stick Lac and Gum Benjamin.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of August to the 25th of September, 1823.

1823.	Bank Stock.	5 p. Cent.	Reduced.	3 p. Cent.	Cons. 1780.	New 4 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	3 p. Cent.	Imperial 5 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto.	5 p. Cent.	India Bonds.	3 p. per Dy. Exchange.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1823.
Aug. 26	226½	83½	82½	82½	101	101½	21½	96½	82½	—	—	26½	—	—	—	59.61p	31.35p	82½	14	14	Aug. 26
27	—	83½	82½	82½	101	101½	21½	96½	82½	—	—	26½	—	—	—	62.61p	31.35p	82½	—	—	27
28	226	83½	82½	82½	101	101½	—	96½	82½	—	—	—	93½	—	—	63.64p	31.34p	82½	—	—	28
29	226	83½	82½	82½	101	101½	21½	96½	82½	—	—	—	—	83½	—	63.65	34.35p	82½	—	—	29
30	226½	83½	82½	83½	101½	101½	21½	—	—	—	—	264½	—	—	—	65.66p	35.37p	83½	—	—	30
Sept. 1	226½	83½	82½	82½	101½	101½	21½	—	82½	—	—	—	—	—	—	62.65p	34.37p	83½	—	—	Sept. 1
3	226½	83½	82½	82½	101½	101½	21½	96½	82½	—	—	263½	—	—	—	61.61p	35.37p	82½	—	—	3
4	226½	83½	82½	82½	101½	101½	—	96½	82½	—	—	264½	—	—	—	60.62p	35.38p	82½	—	—	4
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THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

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Original Communications,

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SKETCH OF THE HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION OF MARQUESS HASTINGS.

THAT the arts of war and those of peace, the overthrow of states and the re-establishment and consolidation of government, require talents essentially different, and even of an opposite nature, will not be disputed. Which of these two kinds of qualities most deserves our admiration, is a point not so well decided. The glare and pomp which attend the victorious commander exalt his character into an object of popular envy and admiration. The substantial benefits conferred, on the other hand, by the individual who has employed himself in healing the wounds which war has inflicted on a nation, in checking disorder, in soothing animosities, in restoring trade to its accustomed channel, and recalling the timid arts to their deserted abode, are slowly perceived and reluctantly acknowledged. When, as in a few rare examples, qualities of both classes are found in combination, mankind have no pretence to refuse, and seldom withhold, their tribute of applause. The long and eventful career of Lord Hastings has displayed him to the world as a warrior, as a statesman, as head of a vast empire, as arbiter of the fate of nations; and his various important functions have called forth qualities equally diversified.

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In each station, the duties demanded of his Lordship have been discharged with as much ability as if nature had sedulously prepared him for that station alone.

Francis Rawdon Hastings, Marquess Hastings, the son of John Rawdon, Earl of Moira, and Elizabeth Hastings (by right of whom the Marquess claims the baronies of Hungerford, Hastings, Neumarch, Botreaux, Moles, Moels, Peverel, and De Homet) was born 7 Dec. 1754. Through his mother, the noble Lord traces his descent from William de Hastings, summoned to Parliament as a baron in 1299; and also boasts a connexion with the royal stock of Plantagenet.*

His lordship entered the army at the age of seventeen, as ensign in the 15th regiment of foot, and was soon afterwards promoted to a lieutenancy in the 5th regiment. In 1775, the disputes between the American Colonies and their Parent Country led to that *bellum plusquam civile*, which terminated in their separation. Among the troops assembled at Boston, was included the regiment to which his

* Shortly after the breaking out of the late war with France, an absurd article appeared in the *Moniteur*, which pretended to demonstrate that the Earl of Moira had a better title to the crown of England than his late Majesty!

Lordship (then Lord Rawdon) belonged, which joined in the sanguinary conflict at Bunker's Hill. At this first display of Lord Rawdon's military qualities, he attracted the particular notice of his superior officers; among the rest of General Burgoyne, who exclaimed, when he saw him lead the grenadiers of the 5th, "Lord Rawdon has this day stamped his fame for life." Shortly afterwards he was appointed to a company in the 63d regiment, and nominated aid-de-camp to Sir Henry Clinton. During the three succeeding years, he was employed in several successful enterprises; and in 1778, at the early age of twenty-four, was made Adjutant General of the British Forces in America, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On the retirement of Sir William Howe, General Clinton proceeded to take the command of the army at Philadelphia; and, whilst at this place, Lord Rawdon's ardent and active devotion to the public service impelled him to raise a very useful body of men, composed mostly of his own countrymen, collected in the provinces, called the *Volunteers of Ireland*, whose intrepidity and valour were conspicuous throughout the war, and who were highly serviceable to the country.

In the year 1780, Sir Henry Clinton, turning his attention to the southern provinces, laid siege to Charleston; and, upon this occasion, the services of Lord Rawdon, who had previously been raised to the rank of Brigadier General, were eminently useful. The siege was not of a kind productive of sallies and desperate assaults; but, although opportunities were wanting for the display of personal bravery, his skill and experience were evinced in many valuable suggestions. After the fall of Charleston, Sir Henry Clinton returned to his government of New York, leaving Lord Cornwallis commander of the army in the south.

The reduction of South Carolina being deemed complete, the expedition

was adopted by Sir Henry and his successor in command, of obliging the provincials to serve in the royal army, or at least of sanctioning no neutrality, and requiring every man who did not avow himself an enemy to the British government to take an active part in its support. But the result of the scheme, as Lord Rawdon afterwards experienced, was such as should inspire other commanders with caution in employing services extorted by force.

The confidence of Lord Cornwallis, however, and the invitations conveyed to him by certain malcontents in North Carolina, determined him to undertake the reduction of that province. During his continuance at Charleston, whilst engaged in adjusting the government, and regulating the administration of affairs in the south, the part of the army destined for active service was advanced towards the frontiers, under the conduct of Lord Rawdon. Whilst the arrangements were in progress, the aspect of affairs in North Carolina changed materially for the worse; and the force of the enemy increased so as to oblige Lord Rawdon to contract his posts. The approach of General Gates, the American commander, was the signal for the revolt of a large portion of the surrounding population, and his Lordship was collecting his force, gradually diminishing by desertions, at his post at Camden, when Lord Cornwallis arrived to take the command of the army, which had to encounter very superior numbers. The result of the action, however, was successful to the British arms, and the name of Lord Rawdon is first enumerated among the officers who most distinguished themselves on this occasion.

The commander-in-chief, having formed a plan of operations for the campaign of 1781, left Lord Rawdon in charge of a considerable body of troops at Camden, and marched with the rest of the forces towards North

Carolina. The subsequent transactions having left the American General Greene at liberty to direct his views to the south, that commander lost no time in availing himself of the opportunity of acting against the isolated force under Lord Rawdon. The communications were so entirely cut off, in the midst of a disaffected country, that his Lordship had no knowledge of the movements of the British army after the battle of Guildford, in which Lord Cornwallis, with inferior numbers, had defeated Greene. He was astonished, therefore, when he learned that the American General, whom he supposed to have been ruined, was in full march to South Carolina, with the intention of attacking him at Camden. He knew nothing of the hard circumstances which had obliged Lord Cornwallis to fly from the arms of victory, abandon his line of operations, and retire out of the way by a most difficult march of two hundred miles. His Lordship at the same time was informed that Colonel Lee was about to enter the province on the eastern border: a movement which he judiciously regarded and treated as a feint. By the most prudent disposition of his small force, he prepared for a conflict with General Greene, who appeared in full view, when a communication from Lord Cornwallis directed him to abandon Camden and retire.

This measure, however desirable, was not now in his power. Lord Rawdon learned, from the prisoners made in some skirmishes, that the enemy daily expected considerable reinforcements; and in this state of things he resolved instantly to attack him; a resolution which some careless arrangements of the American commander enabled him to execute with some prospect of success. Arming musicians, drummers, and every individual who could carry a firelock, he mustered about nine hundred men, including sixty dragoons. With this force, and two six-pounders, he

marched in open daylight, at ten o'clock in the morning, to attack the enemy in camp, leaving the post at Camden in charge of the militia, and a few sick soldiers.

The American army was posted about two miles in front of the British line, upon a very strong and difficult ridge, called Hobkirk's Hill. The British column, filing close to the swamps on their right, got into the woods unperceived, and by taking an extensive circuit, came down upon the enemy's left flank, depriving them of the chief advantage of their situation. They were not discovered by the enemy until the flank company of the Irish volunteers, which led the column, suddenly poured in upon their picquets, which, though supported, were driven in and pursued to the camp.

The enemy, though in visible confusion, formed with expedition, and received the British column bravely. The courage of the Americans was cheered by the arrival, during the action, of three six-pounders, which was announced to the British troops by showers of grape-shot. The attack on that side was led with great spirit by Lieut. Col. Campbell, at the head of the 63d (Lord Rawdon's old regiment), and the King's American regiment; but the extent of the enemy's line soon obliged the commander-in-chief to bring forward the volunteers of Ireland from the reserve. These three corps pushed the enemy with such resolution, that they drove them to the summit of the hill, and having made room for the rest of the troops to come into action, their rout was quickly decided. The pursuit was continued about three miles: but the enemy's cavalry being superior to the British, it was attended with risk; and Lord Rawdon, considering the inferiority of his force, would not suffer the infantry to break order, for the sake of pursuing the fugitives, and taking a few prisoners. The enemy's killed and wounded were scattered over such an extent of ground

that their loss could not be ascertained; but it was estimated at five hundred. Above one hundred prisoners were taken; and a number of their men, finding their retreat intercepted, went into Camden, and claimed protection under pretence of being deserters. Their cannon escaped by good fortune; being run down a steep hill, among some thick brushwood, they were passed without notice by the British troops in the ardour of pursuit, and before their return were carried off by the American cavalry. The British loss in killed, wounded, and missing, was two hundred and fifty-eight.

The details of this action have been recorded here, not only because it was the first achievement of Lord Rawdon as commander of an army, but on account of its displaying, in a decided manner, the striking qualities of his character; promptitude, spirit, and judgment. In personal bravery he was emulated by all his officers and troops.

Such, however, was the state of affairs in America, that the most splendid success produced no durable effects, nor seemed in any degree to influence the contest. No sooner had Lord Rawdon conquered the enemy in his front, than the whole country in his rear revolted from British authority; so that the difficulties of his situation, instead of being removed, were multiplied to such a degree, that even after being joined by a reinforcement of troops, he found it absolutely necessary to retire. This measure he did not adopt without making an attempt to derive some advantage from his increase of strength. With this view, on the very night of the day when his detachment reached him, he marched to attack General Greene, who retired before him to a post, which his Lordship found, to his mortification, so strong, that success, if attainable, would be purchased by too dear a sacrifice, whilst defeat would be certain ruin. In the course of his retreat, he was distracted by

uncertainty and unexpected difficulties, from the absolute want of intelligence. For five days together, not a single person came near the army, and no true information could be gained by means of spies and emissaries detached on all sides. Nevertheless, in this state of perplexity, his Lordship was obliged to provide for the security and supply of Charleston, and the defence of the few strong posts left in the South, whilst he endeavoured to augment his miserable force of cavalry, and make diligent preparations for active service.

Accordingly, with about two thousand men, he marched from Charleston to relieve fort Ninety-six, then besieged by General Greene. His rapid movements deranged the plans of the American commander, who, after being foiled in a premature assault, retired from before the fort, and halted in a very strong position. As soon as the intelligence of his halt reached Lord Rawdon at Ninety-six, he put his fatigued troops in motion, whom he relieved of all the accoutrements they could spare, which he left with the baggage at the fort; he dislodged the enemy from his post, and pursued him with the utmost rapidity, until the troops, exhausted with heat and fatigue, were constrained to halt. Greene, however, continued his precipitate retreat.

Lord Rawdon, *nil actum reputans dum quid superesset agendum*, leaving Colonel Cruger behind with the greatest part of his force, to make the requisite arrangements for abandoning fort Ninety-six, pushed forward with only eight hundred and sixty men, having taken measures to obtain reinforcement, and receiving assurances of proper support on his advance. Error or misapprehension on the part of those upon whom he relied, and the want of information conveyed in a letter which was intercepted by General Greene, occasioned great embarrassment to Lord Rawdon, who found himself surrounded by Greene whilst expecting the necessary rein-

forcements. From this critical situation he extricated himself with great skill, in spite of a vigilant enemy, superior in numbers, and fertile in expedients to embarrass his movements. In the sequel, he not only brought off his troops, but by the undaunted front he presented when reconnoitred by General Greene, he actually induced that commander, instead of executing his intention of attacking him, to retreat during the night, with the utmost expedition.

In this dreadful campaign, during which the army had not merely to contend with superior numbers, and men by no means deficient in courage and enterprize, but to encounter incredible fatigue under the heat of a burning sun, Lord Rawdon, who had been prodigal of his health in unremitting exertion and exposure night and day to a noxious climate, was obliged, at the conclusion of the season for warfare, to return to Europe for recovery. In his passage the vessel was captured, and he was carried prisoner to France. He soon obtained permission to proceed to England, where he experienced that reception from all classes of the people which his talents and achievements so fully entitled him to. He was made *aide-de-camp* to the king; and on the 4th March 1783 was rewarded by being raised to the English peerage by the title of Baron Rawdon.

We may pause here to remark the contrast exhibited by the military tactics of his Lordship, to that deliberate, plodding, and rigidly technical system, so pertinaciously followed by commanders of the old school. The real cause of the success which so frequently crowned the American arms is to be discovered in their sensible rejection of that cumbrous mode of operations pursued by their opponents, and their judicious adoption of a different system, which admitted of greater celerity of movement, and less embarrassment of detail. Lord Rawdon seems to have been fully impres-

sed with the disadvantages attending the system then in vogue; and may, perhaps, deserve the reputation of affording one of the first examples of that proved method of warfare, which has raised our army and its generals to so high a pitch of renown.

It is worthy of our remark, that the earliest speech on record of Lord Rawdon in Parliament was made upon the question of Mr. Fox's celebrated and eventful *India-bill*, 17 December 1783; in which, with modesty and good sense, he expressed himself decidedly adverse to the measure, chiefly because it diminished the constitutional influence of the crown, and placed great power in a quarter, where it never can be possessed without danger to the commonwealth. There is one passage of the speech, however, which marks so distinctly the independence of his Lordship's political character, and expresses so decided an opinion in regard to that monstrous connexion, which no sophistry can palliate on the part of Mr. Fox, that it deserves insertion: His Lordship said, he had a great respect for the abilities of the noble lords who had argued for the bill; he meant not to say any thing disrespectful to their understandings, and far less to insinuate that their inward sentiments did not accord with their outward expressions. For many of His Majesty's ministers he had a high respect; the abilities, the integrity of the noble lord who had defended the bill (Lord Carlisle) he greatly respected; and the talents and uprightness of another noble lord (Lord Rockingham), who had stood forth in a very responsible situation for the good of his country in the present juncture of affairs, he greatly admired. The talents of a right honourable secretary, too, (Mr. Fox) were justly an object of general admiration. But he took the liberty to admonish their Lordships to consider, that, as that right honourable secretary had not been very scrupulous as to the means by which he rose to power, so

neither was it probable he would be very scrupulous in the exercise of it; of the ministry in general he observed, that were they men bound together by political principles, especially by what were called Whig principles, or the principles of liberty, he should not be very suspicious of their designs. But when he reflected upon their former professions and their present conduct, their former differences, and the only principle that could be supposed to unite them; he professed his apprehensions for the safety of the state.*

It is scarcely worth while to notice the malevolent attempts, during the heat and eagerness of party at this period, to assail the character of Lord Rawdon, as well as that of every other person who had been conspicuous in the war on the American continent. The spirited and manly way in which he treated a scandalous report, respecting his behaviour in regard to the execution of an American renegade named Haynes, when countenanced by the Duke of Richmond, exalted in the eyes of the world that reputation for unsullied honour which has ever belonged to his Lordship.†

The just and punctilious sense entertained by his Lordship of national as well as individual honour, is distinctly shown in the following admirable sentiments expressed by him in the House of Peers, on the occasion of an alleged affront offered to the country; "No noble lord can be more decided than myself in the opinion that national honour is a substantial ground for war. The honour of a nation is as sacred as the honour of a gentleman; for, wounded with impunity, the consequences are the same. The nation that submits to be insulted, comes first to be despised, and next to be oppressed. National honour, therefore, is of all causes of war the most sound and rational. But give me leave to say, that the injury is of a quality that re-

quires not time and calculation to comprehend: it is felt the moment it is committed. It is not like a damage to be weighed and balanced. Pure spirit and proper feeling act the moment they are assailed."*

The scene of Lord Rawdon's public life was now the Upper House of Parliament; and there his talents were equally conspicuous. His oratory was striking, manly, and impressive. The engaging frankness of a soldier was recommended by the advantage of person, and the gracefulness of demeanour. The part he took in discussion was not circumscribed by the strict limits of party feeling. He occasionally differed from his political friends, and stated those differences with candour. His efforts were most vigorous on questions without the pale of party, and in measures calculated to diminish the sum of those evils which oppress humanity. His earnest endeavours in favour of the bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, in 1787, 1788, 1793, were not successful until he was himself in office in the year 1806. In favour of his distressed countrymen, as well as in behalf of the Catholics, his exertions were strenuous; and on the discussion respecting the Slave Trade, in 1792, he boldly professed himself a friend to *immediate* abolition, "as his mind would not allow him to compound with iniquity." During the stormy debate regarding the late King's illness in 1788, Lord Rawdon, amidst a conflict of the most embarrassing kind, evinced a steady attachment to his Sovereign, and a sincere devotion to the Prince with whose friendship he was honoured. He was an advocate for unanimity; he deprecated the agitation of the question of rights, so injudiciously raised by certain *friends* of his Royal Highness; he resolutely opposed the restrictions upon the Regent, and (Dec. 26) moved that the Prince of Wales should take upon himself the administration of the executive government in the King's name, during

* Parl. Hist. xxiv. 176.

† It was about this period that Lord R. was second to the Duke of York, in a duel between his Royal Highness and Colonel Lenox.

* Deb. on the Convention with Spain, Dec. 13, 1790.

his Majesty's indisposition, and no longer.

In 1793, his Lordship's parliamentary career was interrupted by a summons to professional exertions of a less peaceful kind. In June, he succeeded to the title of an Irish Earl, by the death of his father;* and in December he was dispatched to the coast of Brittany with an armament prepared in order to succour the French Royalists in La Vendée; but on his arrival, finding no preparations made to assist him, he prudently returned without landing his forces.

The Earl of Moira sailed in June of the following year, in command of a force of ten thousand men to Ostend, to protect that place against the revolutionary army of France, and to create a diversion in favour of the allied forces in the Netherlands. Upon his reaching that place, a series of rapid successes on the part of the enemy had placed the Duke of York, who commanded the British army in Flanders, in a perilous situation. It was accordingly judged expedient to withdraw and embark the garrison of Ostend (which was scarcely effected before the French appeared), and proceed to the relief of his Royal Highness. The enemy made an attempt to intercept the communication between Lord Moira and the allied forces, but

his Lordship succeeded in securing his junction with the army under the Austrian General Clairfait.

The Duke of York, still pressed by the French, drew gradually near to Antwerp, where the junction was to take place between his army and Lord Moira. This prudent and indefatigable commander, after a most tedious and difficult march, had reached the town of Alost. Such had been the sufferings of his men (most of whom had not long since left a cheerful summer camp in Hampshire, under his Lordship's command) that from the time of their quitting Ostend to their present position, they were without tents and baggage, exposed all the way to the inclemency of the weather. The French, presuming on their depressed condition, attacked them immediately after their arrival, and forced an entrance into the town, but were obliged to abandon it after a sharp dispute, wherein they sustained a much more considerable loss than the British troops. Two days after this action, Lord Moira joined the Duke. They posted their forces along the canal, but were not permitted to remain. The French attacked them in great strength on the 12th July, and they were compelled to take shelter in Mechlin, closely pressed by the enemy, who were however driven in turn by a reinforcement brought forward by the Earl of Moira, and fell back with considerable loss. In spite of this check, the attack was renewed three days after. The French assailed the posts in front of Mechlin, towards the canal, dislodged the allies from a dyke after an obstinate resistance, and forced them to retire into Mechlin.

Reverses now followed in quick succession. Fortresses fell one after another into the power of the French; the Austrian army in the Netherlands was totally defeated; and the beginning of the year 1795 crowned with complete success the invaders of Holland.

In the year 1800, the important

* In the Memoirs of Lord Charlemont, is recorded the following character of the late Lord Moira: he was a scholar, well versed in ancient as well as modern literature, possessed of much and truly useful information, which he communicated with peculiar agreeableness, for his diction was remarkable for its facility and purity, and his conceptions were clear and unembarrassed. He was very conversant in the polite arts, and his library, to which every one had access, was a noble collection. In politics, he was a whig of true revolution principles, that is, attached to monarchy, and the people. In the earlier part of his life, he had lived much abroad, or in England, in the best company of the older part of the court of George the Second; and to his last hour retained the agreeable and polished manners of that society. Lord Charlemont used often to say, that he was one of the best bred men of his age. Lord Moira had certainly one advantage above most men, for he had every assistance that true magnificence, the nobleness of manners peculiar to exalted birth, and talents or society the most cultivated, could give him, in his illustrious Countess.

question of the Irish union was debated in the British Parliament; and Lord Moira, who supported the measure, which he had before opposed (by proxy) in the Irish house, justified himself very satisfactorily from the charge of inconsistency, by stating that the ground of his previous opposition was, that the opinion of the people had not been collected at county meetings. In voting for the payment of the arrears of the Civil List, in 1802, his Lordship manifested striking evidence of good sense as well as loyalty. His answer to those who complained of the charges of a monarchy is deserving of record, as it explodes a popular, but most pernicious, misapprehension. "He would tell the most enthusiastic of those demagogues," he said, "that the establishment of a monarchy was as economical as that which belonged to any republic whatever. He would appeal to the examples of history, in all ages and in all countries, and ask whether the most galling and vexatious democracy that ever existed could conduct the affairs of its government with more economy than a monarchy? The annals of all nations, and the universal experience of mankind, warranted him in saying that a democracy was the most lavish and extravagant of all governments. Milton said that the trappings of a king would support the whole expense of a republic. That great man must certainly have been blinded with enthusiasm, or guilty of gross adulation: for no government in this country was ever more expensive than the commonwealth under which he lived."* His Lordship's independence and public spirit induced him to manifest the same liberality of sentiment on the question respecting military preparations in 1803. In the course of an animated speech against the French ruler and his despicable taunts, he dissuaded the ministers from using complimentary language any longer with that "Modern Hannibal."

* Parl. Hist. xxxvi. 409.

In the year 1803,* the Earl of Moira, (who had attained the full rank of general) though opposed to ministers, was appointed commander-in-chief in Scotland. Discontent and faction were at this period no where more prevalent than in that part of the kingdom, especially at Edinburgh. Of the loyalty and public spirit which the Earl soon infused into the Scottish people, and of the estimation in which his amiable qualities were held by them, we have many proofs. A declaration made by the Earl, at a splendid dinner given to him by the Highland Society, March 16, 1804, is a strong indication of the former. His Lordship stated that the spirit of the people was so perfect, and their hearts so disposed, that he had felt it to be his duty to state to the Commander-in-chief, that in case the enemy should be daring enough to make a landing in Scotland, he made it a request that not a battalion of his disposable force might be sent there, as the Scots were fully equal to the defence of their own country without reinforcement. This creation of unanimity and loyal feelings, was of infinite importance, at a crisis when Government was compelled to send away not merely all the regular troops, but the fencible regiments, in order to counteract the ambitious designs of the enemy.

The death of Mr. Pitt, in 1806, was the signal for the introduction of a new party into ministerial power. A coalition was formed between persons of different political tenets, but the administration was decidedly governed by Whig principles. In this administration, Lord Moira filled the appropriate post of Master-General of the Ordnance. His conduct as a minister was regulated by the same steadiness and consistency, the same just and liberal maxims, as swayed his proceed-

* In August 1803, the Earl, upon being offered the command of a corps of yeomanry in Leicestershire, which he declined, delivered a speech, in which he refers to the correspondence between the Prince and Ministers, respecting the military rank of the former; and observes, that the Prince had required his assurance of attending his side, should the country be in danger.

ings whilst out of office. The first use he made of the additional influence he had acquired as a member of the cabinet, was to accomplish his generous measure, so often and so unsuccessfully pressed, an act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

It is scarcely necessary, in this sketch of his Lordship's history, to enter into detail respecting the circumstances which occasioned the change of administration in 1807, through the attempt made to give larger concessions to our fellow subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion. The period is perhaps too little remote to expect pure, impartial statements of a transaction of this delicate and peculiar nature: certain it is, that a very serious imputation was attempted to be fastened upon the ministry; which some of its members were not backward in retaliating, by more than insinuating a species of duplicity on the part of the monarch. In Lord Moira's speech upon the subject, he justified himself from even a suspicion of being "at issue with his Sovereign;" but persisted in the propriety of his refusal to bind himself by a written declaration that the measure should never be renewed. He was "fully sensible," he said, "of the many favours he had received at the hands of his Sovereign, and was grateful for those acts of royal magnificence of which he had been the object: he was most sincerely impressed with the conviction that his Majesty had acted as he had done from the most truly conscientious feeling, as to the propriety of the case, when he was graciously pleased to express his disapprobation of the measure; but he must, at the same time, in duty to his colleagues and himself, declare, that he was convinced that they discharged a most important duty to their country and to their sovereign, and to the constitution of the empire, as well as to their own character, when they withheld their names from a paper of such a nature as that which was then the

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subject of their Lordships' discussion."

The labours of the Earl in parliament had somewhat relaxed, when the return of the King's malady, in 1810,† recalled him to the house, where he delivered the same characteristically noble sentiments as upon a former similar occasion. His known connexion with the heir apparent, and future Regent, seemed in no degree to influence the rectitude of his constitutional opinions. His Lordship, upon very specious principles, firmly opposed those restrictions which it was thought expedient to impose upon the power of the Regent.

The assassination of the prime minister in 1812, threw the existing administration into disorder, and an attempt was made by the Prince Regent to conciliate the two chief political parties, with the view of creating a joint administration. One of the instruments for effectuating this desirable object was the Earl of Moira: who found, however, that the task was beyond his powers; and he declared in the House of Peers, that his endeavours had been rendered ineffectual by differences which he at first considered to be points of form, and capable of removal. Subsequently, however, these disputes grew so bitter, and began to wear so much the aspect of personal animosities, that his Lordship, whose feelings of regard for both parties were not rightly appreciated by either, resigned his powers as negociator, and, it is understood, advised the Prince Regent to have recourse to his old servants.‡

In June 1812, the Earl, who was already a Knight of the Bath, was created a Knight of the Most Noble

* Cobbett's Parl. Deb. ix, 254.

† His Lordship's mother died 12th April 1808, in consequence of which event, the ancient baronies of the family of Huntingdon devolved to him.—See *Gent. Mag.*, vols. lxxxii, p. 128; lxxxiii, pp. 126, 608; and lxxxiv, p. 453.

‡ His Lordship thereby provoked, as might be expected, the violent resentment of the Whigs; and accordingly he fell under the lash of certain reviewers, in an article written with great bitterness of spirit.

Order of the Garter; and in December he was appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-chief of the British Territories in India.

The delay of his Lordship's departure from England fortunately afforded him an opportunity of repelling some serious accusations alleged against his behaviour in regard to the Princess of Wales. That unhappy topic having been again brought before the public in March 1813, Lord Moira, who, with other friends of the Prince, had some years back promptly inquired into the nature of certain reports very generally current respecting the conduct of the Princess, was charged with covertly collecting evidence against that personage, with secretly tampering with witnesses, and even with being in the habit of sending anonymous paragraphs to a newspaper, for the purpose of calumniating an illustrious and unfortunate female. The whole of these charges his Lordship distinctly and completely refuted; declaring, moreover, in the House of Peers, that if he were base enough to condescend to such practices, he well knew how much the bare suspicion of them must have injured his character in that quarter where it was supposed he wished by that means to recommend himself.

Not satisfied with this purgation of his character, and perhaps deeming that his privilege as a Peer of Parliament might be supposed to deter individuals from

contradicting his statements, his Lordship published in the newspapers (27th March) a letter to a Member of the Grand Lodge of Free-Masons, explanatory of the transaction respecting the examination of Lord Eardley's servants. He therein took occasion to comment upon the fact of her Royal Highness's advisers forbearing to notice the subject until the death of Kenny, the chief evidence. Mr. Whitbread, the advocate of the Princess in the House of Commons, whose feeling toward Lord Moira must naturally have changed since the *negotiation* of the preceding year, took up the subject of this letter, and claimed, as an act of justice to the Princess, an investigation, seeing that "every thing which came from Lord Moira would be received by the country with that degree of weight to which his Lordship's opinions and remarks were entitled."* He accordingly moved, that a message be sent to the Lords, requesting their Lordships to grant permission to the Earl of Moira to attend at the bar of the House of Commons, for the purpose of being examined as to his knowledge of certain circumstances connected with the conduct of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. A general disinclination to entertain this motion induced Mr. Whitbread to withdraw it.

(*To be continued.*)

* Hansard's Parl. Deb. xxv. pp. 463, 464.

AN ESSAY ON THE AUTHORITY OF THE ASIATIC HISTORIANS.

By M. JULIUS KLAPROTH,

Honorary Member of the Asiatic Society of London.

(*Concluded from page 216.*)

CHINESE.

At the time when the Chinese nation originated, whose first founders appear to have consisted of only about a hundred families (for there were formerly no more different family names in China), the art of writing appears to have been in use. At least, inscrip-

tions of the eighth century before the birth of Christ, have descended to our time without mentioning the monument of Yu, which is much older, but is probably only the copy of a still older inscription that was defaced or lost. Where the art of writing is ancient history, which cannot exist

without it, is ancient also. From the earliest times the Governors of China had all the memorable events which occurred under their government, and all the speeches they addressed to the grandees, or which their councillors delivered to them, recorded. Laws, rules of the religious bodies, customs of the court, old poems, &c. were also collected. These collections were so much increased by the sixth century before the Christian era, that Confucius then considered it necessary to abridge them, and at the same time to render them more methodical. He compiled a history of China from the Emperor Yao, who lived 2357 *ante Christum* to his time; and entitled it *Shu King*. He likewise selected the best of the ancient odes, arranged them chronologically, and united them in a collection that received the name *Shi King*, or *Book of Odes*. Besides this, he compiled a work on ceremonies and customs, which was named *Li Ke*; and another on music, named *Yo King*. He also furnished the whole and broken mystical lines of *Fu-hi*, and their earlier and equally mystical and extravagant explanations, with a commentary; and named the whole *Y King*, or the *Book of Changes*.

Confucius was born in the land of Lu, the present province of Shan-tung, and we are indebted to him for a meagre chronicle of the occurrences of his small father-land, which is known under the name *Tchuin-tsieu*, that is, Spring and Autumn, and extends from 723 to 479 before the birth of Christ.

The two first dynasties which ruled China, from 2203 to 1122 *ante Christum*, were purely monarchical, and the whole extent of the empire, without exception, was in a state of subjection to the Emperor. The unworthy conduct of the last ruler of the second dynasty occasioned his subjects to revolt, and Wu-wang, a fortunate conqueror, drove him from the throne, and founded the third

dynasty, Dcheu, which continued till the middle of the third century before the Christian era. Wu-wang altered the earlier constitution of the state, by destroying its purely monarchical form, and changing it into a feudal system, for he divided the land among his captains, and retained for his family a disproportionably small part of the whole. While his descendants were powerful enough to keep the petty, but almost independent kings in subjection, so long a kind of unity existed in the government, but from the eighth century the power of the Emperors kept continually diminishing, being gradually undermined by a score of petty princes. Through these princes carrying on continual war with each other, China was made to resemble France under the princes and counts, who, although the king's vassals, were often his greatest enemies. But the power of these petty kings was at last destroyed by the princes of the house of Tsin, who had already conquered several of their neighbours, and whose power kept increasing until it was able to destroy the dynasty of Dcheu, and assume the Imperial title, after it had reduced the remainder of the petty kingdoms and principalities, and united the whole empire under its sceptre. These petty kingdoms had their own histories and chronicles, which together furnished sufficient materials for a history of the empire.

Shi-huang-ti, of the new dynasty Tsin, one of the greatest and most able of the Emperors of China (although his character is even now misunderstood), who possessed the empire almost in its present extent, had to contend constantly with the obstinacy of the grandees, who would gladly have seen the kingdom partitioned again, and sought to restore the old feudal system of the Dcheu dynasty without intermission, in which they supported themselves on the ancient books and the histories of the empire. Incensed by their continually bringing forward disagreeable passages and principles out

of these works, he at last commanded that all the old historical works should be burnt, particularly the Shu King and Shi King of Confucius; and his command was executed with the greatest severity. But it is almost unprecedented that, in a country where the art of writing is generally extended, all the copies of universally esteemed works should be destroyed in this manner without exception, especially as the materials on which people wrote at that time were very durable, the characters being cut with a style on bamboo tablets, or traced on them with dark varnish. Soon after Shi-huang-ti's death (about 200 years before the birth of Christ), the dynasty Tsin was supplanted by the equally powerful dynasty Han, whose Emperor, after he had conquered all the petty princes who wished to make themselves independent, introduced another form of government, which was principally founded on the ancient customs of the three first dynasties, but yet preserved the Imperial supremacy unimpaired, according to the example of the Tsin family.

The lapse of time had, after several generations, thrown the old feudal system of the Dcheu dynasty into oblivion, and the Emperor of the Han might safely order search to be made for the ancient books, which appeared so dangerous to the Tsin dynasty. The most exact search in all China was ordered, and they were so fortunate as to discover considerable fragments of the works above-mentioned, which had been compiled by Confucius. Even to the present time, it is common in China for those who make pretensions to literature, to commit these works to memory in whole or in part. An old man who was born in the time of the Tsin, knew the whole of the Shu King or annals of the Empire, and it was written from his dictation, and completed from earlier or later discovered manuscripts, and thus the Shu King was obtained in the state in which we now possess

it. The remaining works also (with the commentaries on some) were discovered in whole or in part, the history of the house of Tsin having remained uninjured, as well as the histories of several other small kingdoms existing in the time of the Dcheu dynasty. All these materials appeared to be sufficient for composing an ancient history of China. For the better accomplishment of this object, the Emperor Wu-ti (about 100 years before Christ) ordered rewards to be publicly offered every where for ancient manuscripts; these were carefully authenticated, and given to a scholar named Sse-ma-tan, to form into one body. Death, however, overtook him before he could complete the work, and the honour of restoring the history of his father-land was left to his son, Sse-ma-tsian.

The Chinese reckon by Sexagenarian cycles, the first year of the first of which corresponds with the year 2637 before the birth of Christ, and is the sixty-first of the reign of the ancient Emperor Huang-ti. Sse-ma-tsian began his work, which is entitled Sse-ki, at this period, and continued it to the beginning of the Han dynasty. Although he could avail himself of all the then existing materials, yet the history of China remained in a very incomplete and unconnected state to the ninth century before the birth of Christ. The authorities at his command often had but little agreement among themselves, and it was not till a century after the compilation of his work that the chronology was rendered uniform and invariable. I therefore place the beginning of the doubtful history of China in the first year of the first cycle, 2637 years before the Christian era; and the beginning of the authentic history of China, 782 years before the Christian era. Each dynasty which has reigned in China, has had the history continued since the time of Sse-ma-tsian, and it is the custom for the annals of each dynasty not to appear till the

family is extinct, apparently to preserve their impartiality. This collection of histories of dynasties comprises twenty-two, which not only contain the history of the Emperor and Princes, but also geography, political economy, statistics, laws, and the biography of eminent persons. No nation in the world has any thing similar to compare to it. It consists commonly of sixty very thick volumes, and is continued to the middle of the seventeenth century of our era, or to the commencement of the Mandchu dynasty, which now governs China.

Besides what Sse-ma-tsian received as incontestably proved, he also introduced some accounts and traditions of old governors who are said to have reigned before Huang-ti, to whom the Chinese attribute nearly all the discoveries which would be useful to people in a state of nature, as agriculture, medicine, the manufacture of silk, writing, &c. Later historians have collected these old traditions, and have thus endeavoured to carry back the Chinese history to above 3000 years before Christ. But even this high antiquity does not appear high enough for their proud descendants; and in the first century of our era they began to fabricate a mythological history, divided into ten Ki or periods, which sometimes are stated to have lasted 2,276,000, sometimes 3,276,000 years. This nonsense was reduced to a formal system in the eleventh century of our era, and prefixed to the Chinese annals under the title Wai-ki. This title alone shews what value the Chinese attach to it, as it means what is *excluded from history, also not historical*.

It is easily seen that, with such materials, it is impossible to establish a new system of Chronology, or to use them for opposing the Chronology of the Mosaic books, and that of the Babylonians, and of other ancient nations, when even these cannot be reconciled to each other.

JAPANESE.

To the east of China lies the insular kingdom of Japan, which is inhabited by a different race of men, who have been civilized by the Chinese, but have not lost their ancient energy in this civilization, and now excel their teachers in character and ingenuity. The history of Japan begins in the year 660 *ante Christum*, which is the fifty-eighth of the thirty-third Sexagenarian cycle, with the founder of the dynasty of the Dairis. Before this epoch the historians of this nation place the catalogue of the Emperors of the three first Chinese dynasties, and the earlier ones from Fu-hi. To this historical catalogue is prefixed a mythology, quite as senseless as that of the Chinese. It is divided into two dynasties, the first consisting of seven celestial spirits, whose duration is not given,—the second, of five terrestrial spirits, is stated to have reigned 2,342,367 years.

CENTRAL ASIATICS.

Inner or Central Asia has, from the most ancient times, been inhabited by keepers of cattle and hunters, who made frequent attacks on China on the east, and Persia on the west. The vicinity of these two cultivated nations has often extended cultivation to them, particularly when as conquerors they separated provinces from or entirely conquered them; as nearly in every case the rude victors assumed the manners and laws of the cultivated people whom they vanquished. Among the people of middle Asia, the Turks, Tunguses, and Mongols have been most conspicuous; all three have established monarchies, which in the end were overthrown by their own greatness, and whose founders returned into the Steppes of Asia, forgot all their acquired culture with incredible celerity, and again assumed their old Nomadic habits. These people, before they became great and powerful, had neither writing nor connected traditions,

and, after the decline of their monarchies, almost always lost their culture so entirely, that they scarcely preserved the most recent part of their history (although it contained the most brilliant period of the annals of their nation), either in their mother-tongue, or in Chinese or Persian. This part of their history also forms an integral part of the histories of China and Persia. An example of this ignorance of their history is given by the Mandchu, who established a new dynasty in China in 1644, but can relate nothing but fables of the origin of their nation before the sixteenth century of our era. The history of the Mongols, also, who founded their monarchy at the beginning of the thirteenth century, does not ascend 200 years higher.

ARMENIANS.

Surrounded by mountains, the Armenians preserved their independence, more or less, for a long time. At an early period they possessed a written character peculiar to themselves, and a literature. The Armenians translated Greek, Chaldean, and Persian works, and thus preserved part of the ancient history of Western Asia. Their own history ascends to the year 2,107 before Christ, and ends in the year 1,080 of the Christian era, when the Armenians ceased to exist as a nation, as since that time they have not formed a distinct state, but have been partly scattered over Europe and Asia, where commerce is their only occupation.

Unfortunately, we know yet but little of the literature of the Armenians; it may, however, be considered almost certain, that in the cloisters of their father-land many valuable manuscripts yet lie unused and concealed, which would shed a great light on the history of Hither Asia. Russia, which now borders on Armenia, and even possesses provinces which formerly belonged to it, might perform a real service to history by searching for these monuments; but for this pur-

pose, the discovered materials must be committed to scholars possessed of critical acumen, and not to senseless scholars or pseudo-scholars, whose incapacity is often greater than that of the ignorant.

GEORGIANS.

Like Armenia, Georgia maintained its independence for a long period; and, with the exception of some interruptions, it has been governed by one dynasty longer than any kingdom in the world, as the Bagrations have reigned from 574 to 1800 of our era. The Georgians possess several historical books, of which the most valuable is that which King Wachtang the Fifth had removed from the archives of the monastery Mzcheta and Gelati, at the beginning of the preceding century. The authentic history of the Georgians ascends to the third century before Christ, and the uncertain history ascends 1,500 years higher than the Christian era, and connects itself with the Armenian and Mosaic traditions.

The following table shews at a glance the respective ages of the native histories of the nations therein-named; which, however, often admit of completion from that of their neighbours. The present essay is almost entirely limited to an investigation of the value of the native histories of these nations, and is not intended for a general examination of historical monuments. It shews, as I believe, that the expectation of deriving more materials for the ancient history of mankind than we find in the Mosaical books, or among the Babylonians, Egyptians, or Greeks, is very much over-reached; and that in China principally some materials for the ancient history of Eastern Asia are to be expected; but that for the history of the three centuries before Christ, and the following time down to the present period, much may certainly be found among the Asiatics; and the history of the migrations of nations,

and even of the middle ages, will, without their assistance, remain very obscure and incomplete.

Beginning of the native authentic history of the

Arabians in the 5th	} century of the Christian era.
Persians in the 3d	
Turks in the 14th	
Mongols in the 12th	
Hindus in the 12th	
Tibetians in the 1st	

Chinese in the 9th	} century before the birth of Christ.
Japanese in the 7th	
Armenian in the 2d	
Georgian in the 3d	

The doubtful history of the most ancient people ascends only to a little more than 3,000 years before our era, or to the great flood which inundated the greatest part of the old world, and which we are accustomed to calling Noah's.

THE SACRED EDICT, OF THE EMPEROR KANG-HE.

(Continued from page 335.)

Commandment VII.

Chüh 點 Deprimito.

é 異 aberrantia.

twān 端 dogmata.

è 以 ut.

tsung 崇 vneretur.

ching 正 rectam.

hō 學 sapientiam.

The character é being given by the Chinese philologists, as opposite to *Tung*, which means *alike, equal, &c.*, I do not see why we should not translate it here by some word implying *diversity, deviation*, and the like, since such interpretation seems perfectly suitable to the context.

It would be useless to follow here our paraphrast through a heap of absurdities, directed to destroy the equally absurd and superstitious systems of the sects of *Fuh* and *Taou*. The single paragraph of this section which claims

our attention, is that which plainly alludes to the Christian missions, both in the *Amplification* and the *Paraphrase*. I shall quote them both, as translated by SIR GEORGE STAUNTON, the Rev. Mr. MILNE, and Mr. DAVIS.

According to Mr. MILNE, the paragraph of the *Paraphrase* runs thus: "Even the sect of *Tcen-chu*,* who "talk about heaven, and chat about "earth, and of things without shadow "and without substance: this religion is also *unsound and corrupt*." Now it is worth observing, that for the words *unsound and corrupt*, the text has nothing more than these two

characters 經不 *Püh-king*.

The same two characters recur in that part of the *Amplification* which alludes to the Christian missions, and which Mr. MILNE translated as follows: "The "sect of the Western Ocean which "honours *Tecn-choo* * ranks also "among those that are *corrupt*." Here the characters *Püh-king* are translated by the single word *corrupt*.

The same is thus translated by SIR GEORGE STAUNTON, in his *Miscellaneous Notices* (1822, II. Edit., p. 40), "Thus it is also with the European "sect, which honors the *Master of*

* Lord, or Master of Heaven, is the appellation given to the true God by the Catholic missionaries.

"Heaven.* It has no place, any more than the rest, in the sacred volumes.

The same passage, accompanied with the original Chinese text, is thus translated by Mr. DAVIS, in his *Observations* prefixed to his *Chinese Novels*, (London, 1822), p. 6: "The religion of the Western Ocean, which reverences the *Tien-chu*,* or Lord of Heaven, also appertains to the number of those not to be found in the ancient books."

Sacred volumes or *ancient books* are perfectly synonymous expressions in translating Chinese, since, by either of them, the books of the Confucian school are meant.

Therefore, Sir G. STAUNTON and Mr. DAVIS, at different periods of time, and in different countries, both coincided in translating the two characters *Pûh-king* by the predicate *not in the Confucian books*, which is by no means so prejudicial to Christianity as that of Mr. MILNE, *unsound and corrupt*, which is besides much more difficult to be combated than the former, when one has to do with Pagans.

I feel the justness of Mr. MILNE's interrogation introduced in his *Preface* (p. xii), "What has the Gospel to fear from a system of principles, which conveys no idea of God, of the soul, or of eternity?"

The missions, however, being instituted, not to defend the eternal truths of the Gospel, but to teach them to the pagans and to induce them to believe the same, I am clearly of opinion, that after the highly meritorious and useful task of having translated the Scriptures into the Chinese tongue, nothing could prove more conducive to the success of the missions than the utmost exertions to demonstrate, that, far from the Confucian volumes proving contrary to the Christian religion, they contain many prophetic passages, in which that very Messiah we adore, is announced to future generations. It is besides

very remarkable, that these Confucian volumes were written in China, precisely at that period of time in which Daniel and other minor Prophets wrote their sacred pages.

A Christian missionary, therefore, in translating any Chinese book (those that professedly treat of Pagan superstitions must, of course, be rejected), ought to endeavour to profit by any expression that might possibly be interpreted as allusive to the Christian religion.

Thus St. Paul at Athens knew how to turn the worship of the UNKNOWN GOD to that of the revealed DIVINE BEING.

Thus, some of the early Christian missionaries succeeded in giving an innocent interpretation to certain Chinese rites and ceremonies, respecting their sacrifices offered to heaven, and their annual honours paid to the memory of Confucius and many of their forefathers; and their interpretation obtained the Imperial sanction of Kang-he, the most learned of all the Emperors of China.*

St. Augustine † declared that he had found the first chapter of St. John's Gospel in the volumes of the Platonic philosophers; and Lactantius, after having strengthened every argument in favour of the Christian religion with quotations from Pagan authors, concluded with saying, "*Totam igitur veritatem et omne divinæ religionis arcanum philosophi tetigere.*"

The SACRED EDICT may be looked upon as one of the Confucian volumes; and if it does not contain any passage in favour of our religion, we must exert ourselves to the utmost of our power to prove to the Chinese that it does not contain a syllable expressly and positively against it.

By translating, for instance, the characters *Pûh-king* of the passage above

* See the whole account of this Transaction in Sir GEORGE STAUNTON's *Miscellaneous Notices*, from p. 73 to 77.

† See *Couplet's Confucius Sinarum Philosophis*, in the Preface.

* See Note in preceding page.

quoted, not in the Confucian books; we might tell the Chinese: both your Amplificator and Paraphrast are wrong in supposing that the enlightened Emperor Kang-he, in this commandment *Chüh-c-twan Deprimito aberrantia dogmata*, alluded to the principles of the Christian religion. He did not honour the missionaries, as you say, merely because they were skilled in mathematics, but because he was convinced that they preached the purest doctrines of Confucius, rectified and illustrated by revelation.

Go to the gate of Peking, called *Tsun-shing-mun*, and you will find, not far from it, either a Christian temple or the vestiges of it, for the erection of which, in 1705, Kang-he contributed ten thousand ounces of silver; and on the 24th of April 1711, being the seventh day of the third moon of the fiftieth year of his reign, he wrote, with his own hand, three inscriptions for the two pillars and pediment of the said temple. The inscription of the pediment was composed of four characters, each about two feet and a-half high, and their meaning was:

To the true principle of all things.

Either of the two inscriptions on the two pillars consisted of eleven characters, about one foot high each. The Inscription to the right said:

He is infinitely good and infinitely just; he enlighteneth, supporteth, and governeth all with sovereign power and justice.

The other, to the left, said:

*He hath no commencement and no end; He created all things in the beginning, and governeth them as the true Lord.**

Independently of this, how could both the Amplifier and the Paraphrast of this seventh commandment say,

* The Chinese characters of these three inscriptions may be seen in a plate inserted in the *Lettres Edifiantes X, Recueil, p. 58*, after the particulars of this memorable transaction.

that the dogmas of the *Tcên-chu* are not in the books of Confucius? Is it possible to apply whatever is said of

the *Tcên* 天 in those volumes to

the material heavens, whose apparent existence is only effected by the confined power of the human eye, which beholds the celestial bodies as fixed upon a concave ceiling called the Heavens, although scattered by the Almighty Creator at immense distances from each other?

What we read in those volumes

respecting the 人聖 *Shing-jin*,

or HOLY MAN to come (had not your heathen interpreters wrested the true meaning of the text to the support of their idolatrous notions), would be quite sufficient to prove, that the MESSIAH we preach, and who came into this world more than five centuries after those books were written, is the only true *Shing-jin* so often alluded to in your canonical volumes.

Therefore, let the learned missionaries make a serious study of the bare text of the books of Confucius, and they will find, I am sure, copious passages in favour of our religion, which, interwoven with their religious principles, will enable them to compile pamphlets highly calculated to multiply the number of their Neophytes.

I am too little conversant in the language of China to undertake such a glorious task: but to persuade my readers of the truth of what I have here advanced, I shall extract two singular passages from that book, which is the second of those entitled, by way of eminence, *the four books*, and written partly by Confucius and partly by his disciples. This second book is inscribed 庸中

Chung-yung, and is principally intended as an illustration of that celebrated

adage, *Ne quid nimis*: beautifully paraphrased by Horace:

Virtus est medium vitiorum et utrinque reductum.

Professor REMUSAT's Latin and

French versions shall be my principal guide, occasionally consulting Dr. MORRISON's Dictionary.

The following is the text of the beginning of chapter XXVII.

待 ^{tae}
expectan-
dus est

其 ^{ke}
ille

人 ^{jin}
VIR.

而 ^{uhr}
et

後 ^{how}
postea

行 ^{hing}
perfici-
entur.

大 ^{ta}
magna

哉 ^{tsac}
proh !

禮 ^{le}
rituum

儀 ^{ceremo-}
niae

三 ^{san}
ter

百 ^{centum}
^{poh}

威 ^{wei}
urbanitatis
officia

儀 ^e

三 ^{san}
ter

千 ^{tsc'n}
mille.

發 ^{fä}
producit

育 ^{ynh}
alitique

萬 ^{wan}
omnes

物 ^{wüh}
res.

峻 ^{tseun}
emincens

極 ^{kc'ih}
pertingit

于 ^{yu}
ad

天 ^{tc'en}
coelum.

優 ^{yeu}
superabun-
dans li-

優 ^{yeu}
beralitas

大 ^{Ta}
magna

哉 ^{tsac}
proh !

聖 ^{shing}
SANCTI

人 ^{jin}
VIRI

之 ^{che}
(not. genit.)

道 ^{taou}
virtus-
agens !

洋 ^{yang}
in immen-
sum dif-
fusa

乎 ^{hoo}
oh !

" Oh ! how great is the agent power
" of the HOLY MAN ! Oh ! how wide-
" ly extended ! It begetteth and nou-
" risheth all things. It is so eminent
" that it reacheth up into Heaven.
" Oh ! how great and liberally super-
" abundant in the three hundred sac-
" cred ceremonies and the three thou-
" sand officious duties ! Such a HOLY
" man must be expected, and then
" they will be all accomplished ;"
(namely, they will be done away by
the new law, which will supersede the
necessity of the formalities of the old
law.) Were we to count the religious

injunctions and rites prescribed to the
Hebrews in the *Leviticus*, we should
not find them fall much short of three
hundred : and as to the duties and
compliments of civil society, we may
allow to the Chinese any number they
chuse to enumerate in their canonical

book *Le-king* 經禮 alluded
to in the above passage.

No less striking is the following pas-
sage from *chap. XXIX*, sec. 4, of the
same book.

不 *pūh*
non惑 *hwō*
perturbatur.(*) *che*
cognoscit人 *jin*
hominem也 *yay*
(explet.)百 *ph*
centum世 *she*
generationibus以 *e*
dum俟 *sze*
expectat聖 *shing*
SANCTUM人 *jin*
VIRUM,而 *uhr*
et.無 *woo*
non疑 *e*
dubitat.知 *che*
cognoscit天 *teñ*
cælum也 *yay*
(explet.)君 *keun*
perfectus子 *tsze*
vir質 *chih*
testimonium
perhibet諸 *choo*
de鬼 *kwei*
spiritibus,神 *shin*

"The Sage heareth witness of spirits, and doubteth not; he knoweth heaven; while he waiteth for the HOLY MAN during a hundred generations, he is not uneasy, he knoweth man."

Respecting this striking passage, let us first observe that we cannot suppose that the Chinese, by SHING-JIN, mean only a common man virtuous in the highest degree: for it appears from this passage, that such a perfect human being is styled *Keun-tsze*.

In the second place, though the translators turn the two characters *Kwei* and *Shin*, taken together by *spiritus* in plural, DR. MORRISON observes, that *Kwei* alludes to *evil spirits*, and *shin* to the good ones; so that these two characters might be equally well translated by *devils* and *angels*.

Thirdly, since the character *she* denotes a period of thirty years, it cannot possibly be translated by *saeculum*; the word *generation* suits better by far.

Some respectable European interpreters endeavour to demonstrate that the Chinese are wont to say *Pih-she*, a hundred generations, for any indefinite large number of them; but if

by taking this expression literally, we can demonstrate that the SHING-JIN, or HOLY MAN, came into the world exactly *one hundred she* or generations, namely, three thousand years after the foundation of the Chinese empire, will not this be a striking proof that the above passage is a prophecy as explicit as any to be found in our prophets?

Whoever has paid any attention to the Chronology of the Scriptures, will readily grant, without my adding a folio volume to the many already published on the subject, that unless we were to adopt the chronology of the Septuagint, particularly with respect to the age of Patriarchs, the history of many eastern nations would remain irreconcilable with the historical part of the Pentateuch.

Now, according to the Septuagint, from the deluge to the birth of Christ we have 3312 years; from which period, deducting the years elapsed from the deluge to the defeat of the insane projects of Nimrod on the plains of Shinaar (this memorable event took place about 148 years after the deluge), there remains a period of 3164, which is more than sufficient for Chinese Chronology, if we reject the reign of those fabulous Emperors,

(*) The character wanting here, will be found numbered 483 in Morrison's Alphabetical Chinese Dictionary.

which was looked upon as inadmissible, even by the historical Imperial Board of China.*

Fuh-he is given in the Annals of the Empire as the first regular monarch. The beginning of his reign corresponds with the year 2953 before Christ; so that supposing the descendants of Noah to have penetrated into China only *forty-seven* years before they chose a regular monarch, we shall exactly have the period of one hundred *she*, or 3000 years, from the

time when China was first inhabited down to the birth of Christ.

The annals, truly, mention two other Chiefs as predecessors to *Fuh-he*, but are silent respecting the beginning and duration of their government.

Were the Chinese to ask of the missionaries in what part of the world the *Shing-jin* was born, let the missionaries procure those Chinese books in which it is recorded that Confucius used to say,

人	JIN	(†)	SHING	有	gew	方	fang	西	se
HOMINEM		SANCTUM		habebunt		regiones		Occidentales.	

“The regions of the west shall have the HOLY MAN.”

Couplet, and other missionaries, could not have invented the following wonderful tradition respecting the above Confucian saying, and the introduction of idolatry into China.

The Emperor *Ming-te*, towards the latter end of his reign, in the sixty-fifth year after the birth of Christ, saw in his sleep the figure of a very venerable man, which put him in mind of the HOLY MAN of the West, often alluded to by Confucius. Presuming, therefore, that his prophecy was accomplished, he sent a caravan towards the west in search of the HOLY MAN and his *holy law*. The imperial messengers went as far as an island near the Red Sea, where finding the inhabitants worshipping a certain *Fih*, who had lived about five centuries be-

fore Confucius, they carried to Chim this idol and its detestable superstition. Happy they! and happy the Chinese! exclaims *Couplet*, if, instead of that baneful idolatry, they had introduced into their country the pure doctrine of Christ, which St. Thomas was preaching in India about the same time!

The Chinese pride themselves in remote antiquity; therefore, let the missionaries remind them of the religious principles of their most ancient monarchs *Hwang-te*, *Yaou*, and others. They will find that they only sacrificed

to the *Shang-te* 帝上 or the

Supreme Lord of heaven, and that no idolatry was known before the importation of the above-mentioned idol *Fih*.

* The Rev. Dr. MORRISON, in his *View of China*, carries back the foundation of the Chinese Empire for three centuries and upwards above the Chinese annals, by admitting the reign of seven Emperors between *Shin-nung* and *Hwang-he*, who are passed unnoticed by the Imperial Chronologists; if we may give credit to *Mailta*, who published a French translation of the Annals, which, however, is rather supposed to be an epitome than a complete version of them.

(†) The character wanting here, will be found numbered 9307 in Morrison's Alphabetical Chinese Dictionary.

The philosopher *Laou-tsz* 老子 the antagonist of Confucius,

who was his contemporary, but above forty years older, distinguished himself by austerity and retirement, as much as Confucius by public show and popularity. He is supposed to be the founder of a very idolatrous and superstitious sect; and certainly the

Taou-sze 士道, who ac-

knowledge *Laou-tsze* for their institutor, are extremely so. But if we are to judge of their master by various passages in his book *Taou-tih-king*

經德道 we must certainly lay the fault of the idolatry of his disciples rather on his successors, or the interpreters and interpolators of his work, than on the author of the *Taou-tih-king*.

MATHEW RAPER, Esq., F.R.S., presented a manuscript to the library of the Royal Society, containing singular extracts verbally translated into Latin, with the Chinese text, and numerous annotations, from which it appears that *Laou-tsze* gave a clear idea of a Supreme Being, whom he distinguished by the name of TAOU.

DR. MORRISON, in his *Horæ Sinicæ*, p. 63, has favoured us with the translation of a truly sublime hymn in praise of TAOU, as left to posterity

by the Emperor Jin-tsung* 宗

仁 several centuries ago. The following extract will give a sufficient idea of this admirable composition :

- " How great is the supreme *Taou* !
- " Not made, yet existing,
- " The end of creations and annihilations and then beginning,
- " Before the earth, and before the heavens.
- " Light and glory unite around him,
- " A hundred kings have kept his laws ;

* In Dr. Morrison's *View of China*, I find two Emperors of this name, one who reigned in the year 1068, and the other in 1328 after Christ. In his *Horæ Sinicæ* he does not specify which of these two Emperors was the author of this celebrated hymn.

- " The holy perfect men have received his instructions ;
- " The first of all religions ;
- " Marvellous is it—passing marvellous !"

If *Laou-tsze*, so many centuries after, could inspire one of his adepts with such sublime ideas of a Supreme Being, who will ever impute to him the gross and superstitious practices of the present *Taou-sze* ? If his book is now defiled with absurdities, shall we hesitate to acknowledge that they are only to be attributed to the interpolations or interpretations of crafty bonzes ?

The very character *Taou*, as *F. Prelamari** observes, is not unlike in its sound to the Greek name of God, and its composition is a very sublime definition of Him ; for its external form is the Radical 162, which represents *motion*, and the internal is the Radical 185, and means a *head, chief, or principal*, so that *Taou* aptly represents the PRIME MOTOR, the author of the universe.

But what is astonishing beyond belief is, that many of the extracts from the *Taou-tih-king*, in MR. RAPER'S manuscript, allude to the ineffable mystery of the Trinity of God in the most unequivocal manner.

DR. MORRISON, in his dictionary, † has given the text and verbal translation of the most trite one ; that is, "*Taou* produced one, one produced two, two produced three, and three produced all things." The illustration of this passage, as translated from Chinese commentators by Dr. Morrison, would not certainly allow us to see any thing divine in this triad ; but let us meditate on the following explanation given of it by *Laou-tsze* himself at chap. XIV. of his book, and which is found copied and translated at p. 27 of Mr. RAPER'S manuscript.

* See *Lettres Edifiantes* ; Recueil XIX, à Paris 1729, p. 487.

† See Part I, p. 12, col. 2.

其	ke illius	者	chay quæ sit	名	ming nomen	視	she Inspicientis
下	hea inferius	不	pūh non	曰	yŭe dicitur	之	che (not. genit.)
不	pūh nihil	可	ko oportet	希	HE HE.	不	pūh non
昧	mei tenebrosum.	致	che penitus	搏	po tangentis.	見	kēen visibilis entis
繩	shing invicem continuata	詰	keŭh scrutari.	之	che (not. genit.)	名	ming nomen
繩	concatena- tio shing	其	Ke Illius	不	pūh non	曰	yue dicitur
今	he ! proh !	上	shang superius	得	tŭh tangibilis entis	夷	E E.
不	pūh	不	pūh nihil	名	ming nomen	聽	ting audientis
可	ko prorsus ineffabilis !	數	kenou luminosum,	曰	yŭe dicitur	之	che (not. genit.)
名	ming.			微	WEI WEI.	不	pūh non
				此	Tsze Istam	聞	wān auscultati entis
				三	San Triadem		

"He who seeth and is not to be seen is called E; he who heareth and is not heard is called HE; he who toucheth and is not to be felt, is called WEI. What this Triad be must not be deeply investigated.* Above it there is nothing luminous; beneath it, nothing obscure. O! reciprocally interrupted concatenation! It is absolutely ineffable!"

* A striking instance of interpolation occurs between the fourth and fifth sentences of the above text. It consists of five characters, and alludes to the fabulous chaos, without having the least connection either with the preceding or the following sentences. I have omitted it, although retained by the translator.

The missionary had translated the beginning of this extraordinary passage, by repeating twice the same passive verb in each sentence; thus: He who is seen and is not seen; he who is heard and is not heard; he who is felt and is not felt, &c.: but the Chinese text having a different character for each, I have tried to diversify their signification as much as possible, perfectly agreeing with Mr MILNE, that completely synonymous Chinese characters are scarcely to be met with. The application, however, of the above passage to our theological notions of the deity will be obvious either way, if we advert to the meaning of the three characters E, HE, and WEI.

The learned translator observes, that by E, we are taught to understand *Magnus Ordo*, the *Supreme Ordainer*; by HE, *expectatus*, the then *expected* (*Messiah*); and by WEI, *subtilissimum reconditum*, the *most subtle and invisible* (*spirit*).

The translator (after having transcribed and verbally translated a considerable number of passages from the *Taou-tih-king*, each exceeding the former in interest, on account of the manifest allusions to divine revelation) concludes with saying, that he forbears translating other texts and commentaries, lest he should offend those who opine, that the mysteries of our religion were quite unknown to the world in all ages previous to the evangelical revelation. Here follow his very words: "Paraphrasim si velim "subjicere et de Deo incarnato textum explicare, vereor ne offendatur animi majoris partis Europæorum; sic enim statuerunt apud se "Dominicæ incarnationis mysterium "ita a sæculo absconditum fuisse, ut "apud gentes prorsus ignotum fuerit "usque ad Evangelii prædicationem."

But who will ever read the Old Testament and not acknowledge, that the New is only an illustration of the Old, and that the Trinity of God is no less understood by the attentive perusal of the Pentateuch and the Prophets, than by the Gospel? Is not God the son promised to the world in every page of *Isaiah*, *Ezekiel*, and other sacred books? Is not God the Holy Ghost alluded to in the *Spirit of God*, mentioned from the 2d verse of the Old Testament down to chap. VII, v. 12, of *Zechariah*, more than fifty times? Why, to waste our mental faculties to find metaphysical distinctions between the Holy Ghost and the Spirit of God? If the *Ecclesiastes* assures us, that "no man can find out "the work that God maketh from the "beginning to the end" (chap. III. v. 11), shall we ever attempt subtle discussions on the divine essence of the

Maker himself? Let us say, therefore, with *Laou-tsze*, *Istam Triadem quæ sit non oportet penitus scrutari*.

I own that, instead of analyzing the *Paraphrase* of the VIIth *Commandment* of the Sacred Edict, I have written an isagogical sermon for missionaries. Too happy, if I have proved, that in the most ancient canonical books of the Chinese there is a spark of true religion, which is left to the zealous missionaries to cherish into a blaze.

Their literary productions on religion, besides the Herculean labour of having translated the Bible, deserve the highest commendation, and are very numerous, as may be seen in the Rev. Mr. MILNE's *Retrospect*; but, if I mistake not, there is none amongst them directed to point out to the Chinese the striking vestiges of our revealed doctrines in their canonical books, particularly in those of the school of Confucius.

In my usual moving in summer from Dresden to Töplitz, and in autumn from Töplitz to Dresden, my extracts from the remaining nine commandments of the *Sacred Edict* were mislaid; and my engraver gives me so much business to improve him in the art of cutting the characters still wanting to complete my Chinese Typography, that I cannot go over that labour again. Let the curious provide himself with a copy of Mr. MILNE's excellent translation, and he will never regret the purchase.

Since the Chinese characters for the remaining nine commandments were engraven long ago, I shall only publish them with a verbal Latin translation, and the two English versions by SIR GEORGE STAUNTON * and the REV. MR. MILNE.

ANTONIO MONTUCCI.

(To be concluded in our next.)

* Miscellaneous Notices, from p. 43 to 56.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE LIEUT. COL. LAMBTON.

THE labours of Colonel Lambton are well known to all readers of the Asiatic Researches; and their general utility, as far as the geography of India is concerned, has been too universally felt to need any illustration. We may be permitted, however, cursorily to notice those parts of his works which are justly denominated scientific, and as such, have made the Dekhan and central parts of India, objects of classic interest throughout the civilized world.

The original object of the Marquis Wellesley in establishing the Trigonometrical Survey, was to unite the East and West coasts of the Peninsula, so as to connect the latter with the Government Observatory at Madras, upon precisely the same principles as those which had been adopted by the French and English philosophers in connecting the observatories of Greenwich and Paris. The noble Marquis's choice fell on Lieut. William Lambton, then on the personal staff of Major-General Baird; and it appears that the powers of discrimination which characterized the whole of that great man's administration, were here exerted with their wonted effect; for the mild, easy, and affable demeanour of Lieut. Lambton, did not conceal from the piercing eye of his Lordship the great and grasping intellect, the high powers of reflection, and the uncontrolled perseverance, which never viewed a difficulty or embarrassment, but with a steady determination to surmount it.

In the progress of his labours, the late Lieut.-Colonel found that a noble field was laid open for adding to the scientific data respecting the figure of the earth, by carrying a series of triangles down that meridian which passes through the southern promontory of India; for, as the extent of the same meridian was limited on the Northern side, by the boundary of the British territories only, there was obviously an opportunity of measuring a meridional arc of nearly 26° in amplitude, which would be almost thrice as great as that which had occupied the great French philosophers Mechain and De Lambre, between the Balearic Isles and Dunkirk. Such a boon to science could

not escape the notice of our philosopher; the difficulties, however, of attaining it were such as would, perhaps, have appalled any man of moderate capacity, though with him they seemed merely to enhance the value of the prize; and the result has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its projector. Already had the meridional series been brought to Ellichpoor, which gave an amplitude of more than 12° of latitude; and in spite of his advanced age, the active mind of the philosopher still contemplated the extension of it to the northern limits of the British dominions; for the completion of which alone he wished his life to be preserved. With a degree of vigour and fire which would have done credit even to his earlier years, he embarked for the continuation of his arduous career from Hyderabad, in the middle of January: but Providence willed it otherwise. On his arrival at Hinghan Ghat, on the 26th of January, he fell a victim to a catarrh which had long threatened his existence, and which being ultimately attended with fever, put a period to his life.

Thus in an obscure village of central India, has died, at the age it is believed of seventy-five, one of the most highly endowed philosophers and mathematicians that ever trod on her shores; a man whose name will ever be dear to science; one of the sacred few who have tended to raise the fame of England, in the intellectual scale with the civilized world. He died not ingloriously:—long after the blazoned deeds of war and gallantry shall have been committed to oblivion; long after the greatest feats of diplomacy shall be known merely on reference to musty documents; long after the most splendid victories shall cease to be the subjects of discussion, will the labours of Colonel Lambton be viewed with interest by the votaries of science; and it will hereafter be one of the proudest boasts of the Power which rules this country, that it has been the beneficent patron and steady protector of an undertaking, which confers more practical benefit in the solution of the grand question of the figure of the earth, than the efforts of all the world besides.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*]

THETA'S REJOINDER TO IOTA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The magisterial tone of reply chosen by your correspondent Iota, and a certain indication of wounded consequence, induce me to think that my slender philological essay, occasioned by a paper inserted in your Journal for May 1823, has been honoured by the criticism of M. Julius Von Klaproth himself.

If that gentleman supposes that my communication was indicative of a want of respect for his literary character, or a doubt of the accuracy of his theory, he does me injustice. I am too well acquainted with M. Klaproth's diligence and proficiency as an oriental scholar to think meanly of him; and I am fully satisfied that traces of a primitive tongue exist not only in the Chinese, but in every known language, from perusing several elaborate works published in this country; in particular Mr. Townsend's *Character of Moses established for veracity as an historian*. In this work, the object of which is to show that, at a period subsequent to the deluge, one language existed throughout the earth, a remarkable resemblance is pointed out between the Mongolian tongue (a knowledge of which, I believe, M. Klaproth comprehends among his acquisitions) and that of the ancient Irish.*

My design was to mark what appeared to me weakness and defect in the evidence, whereby the cause might be injured instead of being supported. I acknowledged the extent of my competency for the undertaking, which was not characterized by presumption, as the flippancy of some of Iota's remarks would seem to imply.

What is the result? There are five answers of Iota to as many objections of mine. The sixth is, I suppose, ad-

mitted by him. In one instance, it appears an error of the English printer led to (and of course justified) my remark. In another, the point in dispute is left as matter of doubt to the determination of the reader, accompanied with a pleasant digression respecting the comparative importance of *heads* and *tails*.* In a third, my objection as to the want of corresponding meaning between *the* English, and *lui* French, is changed into a denial that *the* English, and *ille* Latin are analogous in signification! As to the word *Fong*, the analogy is worth little. The coincidence between *vā* and *vase*, which it would seem that Iota has so satisfactorily explained, I shall advert to presently.

But one of my remarks is still left unnoticed. I questioned the fairness of instituting comparisons where the examples selected were corrupt modern derivatives from other languages. Suppose, merely by way of illustration, that a coincidence in sound should be discovered between some Chinese term of analogous import, and the French *évêque*, or the English *bishop*. Would such coincidence deserve to be considered as any thing but accidental, when it is evident that both words, however remote their apparent relation, have in fact been gradually corrupted† from the Greek *ἐπίσκοπος*, so unlike either? Or if it should have happened that the Chinese called a temple *tchoo-tchce*, bearing some affinity to our *church*, is the author of another *Hic et Ubique* to yoke the ill-assorted pair, and snarl at a writer who ventures to ask whether the Eng-

* I still contend that the word *song* is worthier of comparison with the Chinese than is the French *chanter*, because the former is of Teutonic origin, whereas the latter is evidently corrupted from the Latin *Canto*.

† As will be more evident, when we call to mind that the former was once spelt *evêsqre*, and the latter *biscop*.—See this fact established in Dr. Watts' *Treatise on Logic*, part I. ch. iv, sec. 1.

* General Vallancey had previously discovered many coincidences between the Irish tongue and the Mongolian, as exhibited in Sirahlenburg's Vocabulary of that language.

lish word may not be a corruption of two Greek ones ($\kappa\upsilon\rho\iota\varsigma \delta\iota\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$), little resembling it in sound?

Upon a similar principle, I demur to the explanation respecting *wā* and *vāse*. The reason, it appears, why the Chinese word was not compared with the Latin, is, because the French word, since its adoption, has acquired a sense not belonging to its primitive. But this fact destroys its virtue as an example. Assuming that *vas* is the original word, and that it has no community of meaning with *wā*, it betrays poverty of evidence to resort to a modern sense given to its corrupted form. It is *not*, therefore, immaterial (as Iota asserts) whether the points compared be chosen in Italy or France.

It would not be difficult for a person who had access to the *Idea dell' Universo* of Hervas, or even the *Mithridates* of Professor Adelung, or who chose to wade through vocabularies and lexicons,

From fruitful *A* to unproductive *Zed*, to produce a multitude of analogies between any given language and all the other tongues of the known world; but without employing a method somewhat more philosophical (and which Mr. Klaproth is fully capable of), ex-

amining the different parts of the process of composition, developing the primitive words, and determining their earliest forms by comparison of the principal dialects with one another, by illustrating such as are refined and corrupted by those that are rude, simple, and regular,* the writer would establish no fact but this, namely, that he had expended his labour to very little purpose.

In regard to the omitted example of an analogy between *ego* and *ngo*, Iota says, that where the acknowledged number of coincidences is so great, he cannot perceive the *vast importance* of an instance more or less. In return, I ask whether it be not important, if the coincidences are worth publishing at all, that the examples selected should be the most decisive that can be adduced? It is not the exclusion of one instance of which I complain, but the omission of an unexceptionable example, whilst many exceptionable ones are retained.

Your humble servant,

THETA.

* Preface to a posthumous work on the Philosophical History of European Languages, by the late Dr. Alexander Murray.

RIGHTS OF HINDOO FEMALES.

Brief Remarks regarding Modern Encroachments on the Ancient Rights of Females, according to the Hindoo Law of Inheritance. By RAMMOHUN ROY. Calcutta: Printed at the Unitarian Press, 1822.

WITH a view to enable the public to form an idea of the state of civilization throughout the greater part of the empire of Hindoostan in ancient days,* and of

* At an early stage of civilization, when the division into castes was first introduced among the inhabitants of India, the second tribe, who were appointed to defend and rule the country, having adopted arbitrary and despotic practices, the others revolted against them; and, under the personal command of the celebrated Purusooram, defeated the Royalists in several battles, and put cruelly to death almost all the males of that tribe. It was at last resolved that the legislative authority should be confined to the first class, who

the subsequent gradual degradation introduced into its social and political constitu-

could have no share in the actual government of the state, or in managing the revenue of the country, under any pretence; while the second tribe should exercise the executive authority. The consequence was, that India enjoyed peace and harmony for a great many centuries. The Brahmuns having no expectation of holding an office, or of partaking of any kind of political promotion, devoted their time to scientific pursuits and religious austerity, and lived in poverty. Freely associating with all the other tribes, they were thus able to know their sentiments and to appreciate the justness of their complaints, and thereby to lay down such rules as were required, which often induced them to rectify the abuses that were practised by the second tribe. But, after the expiration of more than two thousand years, an absolute form of government came gradually again to prevail. The first class having been induced to accept employments in political departments, became entirely dependent on the second tribe, and so unimportant in themselves,

tion by arbitrary authorities, I am induced to give as an instance, the interest and care which our ancient legislators took in the promotion of the comfort of the female part of the community; and to compare the laws of female inheritance which they enacted, and which afforded that sex the opportunity of enjoyment of life, with that which moderns and our contemporaries have gradually introduced and established, to their complete privation, directly or indirectly, of most of those objects that render life agreeable.

All the ancient lawgivers unanimously award to a mother an equal share with her son in the property left by her deceased husband, in order that she may spend her remaining days independently of her children, as is evident from the following passages:

Yagnuvul Kyu.

“After the death of a father, let a mother also inherit an equal share with her sons in the division of the property left by their father.”

Kutyayunu.

“The father being dead, the mother should inherit an equal share with the son.”

Narudu.

“After the death of a husband, a mother should receive a share equal to that of each of his sons.”

Vishnu, the Legislator.

“Mothers should be receivers of shares according to the portion allowed to the sons.”

that they were obliged to explain away the laws enacted by their forefathers, and to institute new rules according to the dictates of their contemporary princes. They were considered as merely nominal legislators, and the whole power, whether legislative or executive, was in fact, exercised by the Rajpoots. This tribe exercised tyranny and oppression for a period of about a thousand years, when Mussulmans from Ghuznee and Ghore invaded the country, and finding it divided among hundreds of petty princes detested by their respective subjects, conquered them all successively, and introduced their own tyrannical system of government; destroying temples, universities, and all other sacred and literary establishments. At present the whole empire (with the exception of a few provinces) has been placed under the British power; and some advantages have already been derived from the prudent management of its rulers, from whose general character a hope of future quiet and happiness is justly entertained. The succeeding generation will however be more adequate to pronounce on the real advantages of this government.

Vrihaspui.

“After his (the father's) death, a mother, the parent of his sons, should be entitled to an equal share with his sons; their step-mother also to equal shares; but daughters to a fourth part of the shares of the sons.”

Vyasu.

“The wives of a father, by whom he has no male issue, are considered as entitled to equal shares with his sons, and all the grandmothers (including the mothers and step-mothers of the father), are said to be entitled as mothers.”

This Mooni seems to have made this express declaration of the rights of step-mothers, omitting those of mothers, under the idea that the latter were already sufficiently established by the direct authority of preceding lawgivers.

We come to the moderns.

The author of the Dayubhagu and the writer of the Dayututwu, the modern expounders of Hindoo law (whose opinions are considered by the natives of Bengal as standard authority in the division of property among heirs) have thus limited the rights allowed to widows by the above ancient legislators. When a person is willing to divide his property among his heirs during his life-time, he should entitle only those wives by whom he has no issue to an equal share with his sons; but if he omit such a division, those wives can have no claim to the property he leaves. These two modern expounders lay stress upon a passage of Yagnuvulkyu, which requires a father to allot equal shares to his wives, in case he divides his property during his life; whereby they connect the term “of a father,” in the above-quoted passage of Vyas, viz. “the wives of a father,” &c. with the term “division” understood; that is, the wives by whom he has no son are considered in the division made by a father, as entitled to equal shares with his sons; and that when sons may divide property among themselves after the demise of their father, they should give an equal share to their mother only, neglecting step-mothers in the division. Here the expounders did not take into their consideration any proper provision for step-mothers, who have naturally less hope of support from their step-sons than mothers can expect from their own children.

In the opinion of these expounders, even a mother of a single son should not be entitled to any share. The whole property should, in that case, devolve on the son; and in case that son should die after his succession to the property, his son or wife should inherit it. The mother in that case should be left totally dependent on her son or on her son's wife. Besides, according to the opinion of these expounders, if more than one son should survive, they can deprive their mother of her little, by continuing to live as a joint family (which has been often the case): as the right of a mother depends, as they say, on division, which depends on the will of the sons.

Some of our contemporaries (whose opinion is received as a verdict by Judicial Courts) have still further reduced the right of a mother to almost nothing; declaring, as I understand, that if a person die, leaving a widow and a son or sons, and also one or more grand-sons whose father is not alive, the property so left is to be divided among his sons and his grand-sons, his widow in this case being entitled to no share in the property; though she might have claimed an equal share, had a division taken place among those surviving sons and the father of the grand-son while he was alive.* They are said to have founded their opinion on the above passage, entitling a widow to a share when property is to be divided among sons.

In short, a widow according to the expositions of the law, can receive nothing when her husband has no issue by her; and in case he dies leaving only one son by his wife, or having had more sons, one of whom has happened to die leaving issue, she shall in these cases also have no claim to the property; and again, should any one leave more than one surviving son, and they, being unwilling to allow a share to the widow, keep the property undivided, the mother can claim nothing in this instance also. But when a person dies, leaving two or more sons, and all of them survive and be inclined to allot a share to their mother, her right is in this case only valid. Under these expositions, and with

such limitations, both step-mothers and mothers have in reality been left destitute in the division of their husband's property, and the right of a widow exists in theory only among the learned, but unknown to the populace.

The consequence is, that a woman who is looked up to as the sole mistress by the rest of a family, one day, on the next becomes dependent on her sons, and subject to the slights of her daughters-in-law. She is not authorized to expend the most trifling sum, or dispose of an article of the least value, without the consent of her son or daughter-in-law, who were all subject to her authority but the day before. Cruel sons often wound the feelings of their dependent mothers, deciding in favour of their own wives, when family disputes take place between their mothers and wives. Step-mothers, who often are numerous on account of polygamy being allowed in these countries, are still more shamefully neglected in general by their step-sons, and sometimes dreadfully treated by their sisters-in-law, who have fortunately a son or sons by their husband.

It is not from religious prejudices, and early impressions only, that Hindoo widows burn themselves on the piles of their deceased husbands; but also from their witnessing the distress in which widows of the same rank in life are involved, and the insults and slights to which they are daily subjected, that they become in a great measure regardless of existence after the death of their husbands: and this indifference, accompanied with the hope of future reward held out to them, leads them to the horrible act of suicide. These restraints on female inheritance, encourage, in a great degree, polygamy, a frequent source of the greatest misery in Native families; a grand object of Hindoos being to secure a provision for their male offspring, the law which relieves them from the necessity of giving an equal portion to their wives, removes a principal restraint on the indulgence of their inclinations in respect to the number they marry. Some of them, especially Brahmuns of higher birth, marry ten, twenty, or thirty women,*

* This exposition has been (I am told) set aside by the Supreme Court, in consequence of the Judges having prudently applied for the opinions of other Pundits, which turned out to be at variance with those of the majority of the regular advisers of the Courts in points of Hindoo Law.

* The horror of this practice is so painful to the natural feelings of man, that even Madhuv Singh, the late Rajah of Tirhoot (though a Brahmun himself) through compassion, took upon himself (I am told), within the last half century, to limit the Brahmuns of his estate to four wives only.

either for some small consideration, or merely to gratify their brutal inclinations, leaving a great many of them both during their life-time and after death, to the mercy of their own paternal relations. The evil consequences arising from such polygamy the public may easily guess, from the nature of the fact itself, without my being reduced to the mortification of particularizing those which are known by the Native public to be of daily occurrence.

To these women there are left only three modes of conduct to pursue after the death of their husbands. 1st. To live a miserable life as entire slaves to others, without indulging any hope of support from another husband. 2dly. To walk in the paths of unrighteousness for their maintenance and independence. 3dly. To die on the funeral pile of their husbands, loaded with the applause and honour of their neighbours. It cannot pass unnoticed, by those who are acquainted with the state of society in India, that the number of female suicides in the single province of Bengal, when compared with those of any other British provinces, is almost ten to one: we may safely attribute this disproportion chiefly to the greater frequency of a plurality of wives among the natives of Bengal, and to their total neglect in providing for the maintenance of their females.

This horrible polygamy among Brahmuns is directly contrary to the law given by ancient authors: for Yagnuvalkyu authorizes second marriages while the first wife is alive, only under eight circumstances.—1st. The vice of drinking spirituous liquors. 2dly. Incurable sickness. 3dly. Deception. 4thly. Barrenness. 5thly. Extravagance. 6thly. The frequent use of offensive language. 7thly. Producing only female offspring. Or, 8thly. Manifestation of hatred towards her husband.

Munoo, chap. 9th, v. 80th. "A wife who drinks any spirituous liquors, who acts immorally, who shows hatred to her lord, who is incurably diseased, who is mischievous, who wastes his property, may at all times be superseded by another wife."

81st. "A barren wife may be superseded by another in the eighth year; she whose children are all dead, in the tenth; she, who brings forth only daughters, in the eleventh; she, who is accustomed to speak unkindly, without delay."

82d. "But she who, though afflicted

with illness, is beloved and virtuous, must never be disgraced, though she may be superseded by another wife with her own consent."

Had a magistrate or other public officer been authorized by the rulers of the empire to receive applications for his sanction to a second marriage during the life of a first wife, and to grant his consent only on such accusations as the foregoing being substantiated, the above law might have been rendered effectual, and the distress of the female sex in Bengal, and the number of suicides, would have been necessarily very much reduced.

According to the following ancient authorities a daughter is entitled to one-fourth part of the portion which a son can inherit.

Vrihasputi.

"The daughters should have the fourth part of the portion to which the sons are entitled."

Vishnoo.

"The right of unmarried daughters shall be proportioned according to the shares allotted to the sons."

Munoo, ch. ix, v. 118.

"To the unmarried daughters let their brothers give portions out of their own allotments respectively. Let each give a fourth part of his own distinct share, and they who feel disinclined to give this shall be condemned."

Yagnuvalkyu.

"Let such brothers as are already purified by the essential rites of life purify by the performance of those rites the brothers that are left by their late father unpurified; let them also purify the sisters by giving them a fourth part of their own portion."

Katyayuni.

"A fourth part is declared to be the share of unmarried daughters, and three-fourths of the son; if the fourth part of the property is so small as to be inadequate to defray the expenses attending their marriage, the sons have an exclusive right to the property, but shall defray the marriage ceremony of the sisters. But the commentator on the Dayubhagu sets aside the right of the daughter's declaring that they are not entitled to any share in the property left by their fathers, but that the expenses attending their marriage should be defrayed by the brothers. He founds his opinion

on the foregoing passage of Munoo and that of Wagnuvulkyu, which, as he thinks, implies mere donation on the part of the brothers from their own portions for the discharge of the expenses of marriage.

In the practice of our contemporaries, a daughter or a sister is often a source of emolument to the Brahmuns of less respectable caste, (who are most numerous in Bengal), and to the Kayusths of high caste. These, so far from spending money on the marriage of their daughters or sisters, receive frequently considerable sums, and generally bestow them in marriage on those who can pay most.* Such Brahmuns and Kayusths, I regret to say, frequently marry their female relations to men having natural defects, or worn out by old age or disease, merely from pecuniary considerations: whereby they either bring widowhood upon them soon after marriage, or render their lives miserable. They not only degrade themselves by such cruel and unmanly conduct, but violate entirely the express authorities of Munoo and all other ancient lawgivers, a few of which I here quote.

Munoo, ch. 3d. v. 51.

"Let no father, who knows the law, receive a gratuity, however small, for giving his daughter in marriage; since the man who, through avarice, takes a gratuity for that purpose, is a seller of his offspring."

Ch. 9th. v. 98.

"But even a man of the servile class ought not to receive a gratuity when he gives his daughter in marriage: since a father who takes a fee on that occasion, tacitly sells his daughter."

v. 100.

"Nor, even in former births, have we heard the virtuous approve the tacit sale of a daughter for a price, under the name of nuptial gratuity."

Kashyapu.

"Those who, infatuated by avarice, give their own daughters in marriage, for the sake of a gratuity, are the sellers of their daughters, the images of sin, and the perpetrators of a heinous iniquity."

Both common sense and the law of the land designate such a practice as an actual sale of females; and the humane and liberal among Hindoos lament its existence, as

well as the annihilation of female rights in respect of inheritance introduced by modern expounders. They, however, trust that the humane attention of Government will be directed to those evils which are chief sources of vice and misery, and even of suicide among women; and to this they are encouraged to look forward, by what has already been done in modifying, in criminal cases, some parts of the law enacted by Mohummudan legislators, to the happy prevention of many cruel practices formerly established.

How distressing it must be to the female community, and to those who interest themselves in their behalf, to observe daily that several daughters, in a rich family, can prefer no claim to any portion of the property, whether real or personal, left by their deceased father, if a single brother be alive; while they (if belonging to a Kooleen family or Brahmun of higher rank) are exposed to be given in marriage to individuals who have already several wives, and have no means of maintaining them.

Should a widow or a daughter wish to secure the right of maintenance, however limited, by having recourse to law, the learned Brahmuns, whether holding public situations in the courts or not, generally divide into two parties, one advocating the cause of those females, and the other that of their adversaries. Sometimes, in these or other matters respecting the law, if the object contended for be important, the whole community seems to be agitated by the exertions of the parties and of their respective friends in claiming the verdict of the law against each other. In general, however, a consideration of the difficulties attending a law-suit, which a Native woman, particularly a widow, is hardly capable of surmounting, induces her to forego her right; and if she continue virtuous, she is obliged to live in a miserable state of dependence, destitute of all the comforts of life. It too often happens, however, that she is driven by constant unhappiness to seek refuge in vice.

At the time of the decennial settlement, in the year 1793, there were among European gentlemen so very few acquainted with Sungscrit and Hindoo Law, that it would have been hardly possible to have formed a Committee of European oriental scholars and learned Brahmans capable of deciding on points of Hindoo Law. It was therefore highly judicious in Govern-

* Rajah Kissenchendra, the great grand-father of the present ex-Rajah of Nudca, prevented this cruel practice of the sale of daughters and sisters throughout his estate.

ment to appoint Pundits in the different Zillah Courts and Courts of Appeal, to facilitate the proceedings of Judges in regard to such subjects. But as we can now fortunately find many European gentlemen capable of investigating legal questions, with but little assistance from learned Natives, how happy would it be for the Hindoo community, both male and female, were they to enjoy the benefits of the opinions of such gentlemen, when disputes arise, particularly on matters of inheritance.

Lest any one should infer, from what I have stated, that I mean to impeach, uni-

versally, the character of the great body of learned Hindoos, I declare, positively, that this is far from my intention: I only maintain, that the Native community place greater confidence in the honest judgment of the generality of European gentlemen, than in that of their own countrymen. But should the Natives receive the same advantages of education that Europeans generally enjoy, and be brought up in the same notions of honour, they will, I trust, be found, equally with Europeans, worthy of the confidence of their countrymen and the respect of all men.

TOUR THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS OF NEPAUL.

Journal of a Passage over the Mountains of Nepaul, from the plains of Tirhoot to the valley of Katmandoo.

December 3, 1817.—I have now left behind me the pleasant plains of Tirhoot, and have entered the Turraee within the Nepalese territory, the boundary of which is now marked by a succession of pillars, and other precautions, which must henceforth remove all such ground of dispute as originated in the late war. The Turraee hereabouts is an uninteresting tract, flat and bare of trees; rice, the principal produce, which denotes the nature of the land, and herds of kine, scattered over the country, indicate more pasturage than tillage. The villages are wretched grass huts, and their inhabitants a wretched race, three-fourths of whom are disfigured with unseemly goitres. It is a fine country for sport in the hot months, but at present there is none: the game, which is driven from it by the rains, not thinking it yet dry enough to return. Such is the region to the edge of the forest, from whence the wild elephants now issue out at night to plunder the ripe rice fields in the neighbourhood; returning into the deep cover again before the morning.

The above picture of the Turraee is not certainly of pleasing features: but one has only to look to the north to behold a noble sight. There, as one stands upon the plain, a barrier of mountains presents itself, unequalled probably in loftiness by any on the face of the earth, and which, had we not the lights of knowledge to instruct us otherwise, fancy might suggest to be the bound of our terrestrial habitation: such a

bound as Milton describes to have limited Paradise. Somewhat above the level of the Turraee the great forest fringes the base of the mountains, a dark gloomy border, and no unworthy contrast to the snowy heights of the scene. This forest the Nepalese often denominate their veil, which once infringed upon by rough intruders, their mountain jealousy receives a deep wound, and their security is no longer reckoned inviolable. Above the forest rise the Cherriaghaty Hills, whose name expresses their comparative insignificance; yet they are as high as the generality of hills on the surface of India. The appearance of these is craggy, precipitous, and broken, exhibiting in themselves a striking variety of light and shade, caused by the woods which in part cover them, and the white cliffs which in part shine from the midst. The Cherriaghaties are succeeded by the second order in this scale of mountains, which comprize those in the sphere of Nepaul, and which would be thought stupendous, if they were not humiliated by the supereminent Himalayahs. From the plains they bear a dark, indistinct appearance. The whole mountain scene is superbly surmounted by the Himalayah ridge, which rears its lofty summits in the pure sublimity of snow-white brightness. Two or three of their peaks stand prominently striking for their enormous bulk. The general scene is best observed between dawn and sun-rise, for misty exhalations hide it during the heat of the day. The sun gilds the white tops of snowy mountains some time before it is visible to the inhabitants of the plains,

and still lights them up at the close of day, when darkness pervades the nether region. To a traveller, bound to this assemblage of mountains, who is not already acquainted with their peculiarities from experience, the sight has an appalling appearance, acting as an incentive to exertion on an enterprising spirit, and deterring the slothful or timid character.

Dec. 4.—I have been making to-day a long march of twenty-two miles, the latter twelve through the Great Forest. At its entrance the tracks of wild elephants were very frequent, and some also in more advanced parts of it. The grass on each side of the road is higher than an elephant, and in its depths the largest monsters in nature may dwell concealed; indeed, the largest and most terrible beasts have their haunts there, as the elephant, rhinoceros, goury-gye, buffalo, tiger, bear, &c. &c. Its productions afford a fine field for botanical research, but its principal tree is the tall straight saul, a noble timber: there is little underwood. The passage of this forest has a tendency to affect one's spirits with a sort of melancholy, for here Old Silence holds his solemn reign undisturbed, except perhaps by the monotonous note of the wood-pecker, or by the passing breeze, or when echo gives back the sound of the passenger's voice; add to this the sensation experienced from the knowledge of being in the neighbourhood of wild beasts. The forest is stony ground, and essentially different from the proximate soil of the Turraec.

On emerging from the forest, the Cherriaghaty Hills open upon the view in an irregular assemblage, clothed with verdant woods down to the broad white bed of the Bechiakoh torrent, into which we now enter. On an elevated bank above this bed stand a few huts composing the miserable village of Bechiakoh, with a substantial Dhurumsalah, which is an eleemosynary building for the accommodation of travellers, and which continue at successive stages the whole way to Nepal. The scenery from the Dhurumsalah would be reckoned highly picturesque and striking by any one direct from the plains, and unacquainted with that further in advance. The inhabitants of this village exhibit in their features the first specimen of the hill character.

Dec. 5.—Bechiakoh being the entrance of the hills, I began there the laudable

practice pursued by the mountaineers of never stirring without a breakfast; after this important precaution they travel the whole day without suffering. To-day the way led me up the stony bed of the Bechiakoh Kolah (torrent), and over the Cherriaghaty Pass. The ascent is grand, and the scenery the whole way up wild and picturesque; irregular hills well wooded rise on each side, and sometimes a high precipitous bank stands forth prominently bold, threatening to detach its loose earthy fragments, loaded with trees, upon the passenger underneath. To compare great things with small, these broken irregular hills assume much the same forms as the ravines of the Jumna, Chumbul, &c. In some parts tall erect firs grow on their sides and heights, along with small saul-trees. Near the top of the Pass are seen the remains of the stockaded fort taken up by the Goorkahs, and which Gen. Ochterlony turned in such a masterly manner by a route which none but an enterprising mind would have attempted. The top of the Pass, or rather the Pass itself, is very high, and wild, and narrow, just such a place as one would suppose a tiger would choose to pounce upon a solitary traveller in. In this part no labour is expended on the formation of roads, and two successive rains have washed away all traces of our pioneers' labours. The effect of the scenery at the Pass was not a little heightened by our finding a traveller's body lying across it, so that one must needs step over it to pass at all. After a short descent on the northern-side of the Pass, the road continues tolerably level through a forest of fine saul timber-trees to Hetounrah. Hetounrah is a miserable village with a good Dhurumsalah, situated on the Raptee, a stream flowing over a rocky bottom at the foot of high mountains. Hitherto, but no further, the way is practicable to carriage cattle; beyond, every thing must be transported by men. As provisions are often not procurable after crossing over this boundary, one is subjected to the inconvenience of carrying a stock for several days' consumption in case of accidents.

Dec. 6.—What a misfortune I found it this morning at Hetounrah to be travelling with an equipage, although on the most diminished scale, and without even tents. To make sure of carriage one way or the other, I wrote to Katmandoo for hill car-

riers, and I engaged the bearers with me from the plains to proceed the whole way to Nepal. But the former, tired of awaiting my arrival two days, walked off to Nepal; and the latter were so sick of the small specimen of the hills which they experienced in merely crossing the Cheriaghaty, where they groaned and declared it would be the death of them, that they took themselves off this morning; if they thought that road killing, they were certainly wise enough to shrink from the one in advance, which is ten times worse.

At length I was fortunate enough, by paying handsomely, to procure carriage sufficient to move forward; and I must do the hill-carriers the justice to say, that when they are engaged, they work capitally, each carrying at his back what it would take two or three plain bearers to transport, and labouring over the severest roads the whole day with admirable patience and perseverance. They are a compact-bodied muscular race.

The Raptee above Hetounrah pursues its course in a contracted channel between diverging mountains, high and steep, rude with rocky precipices, shagged on their sides with woods, and at their bases choaked with vegetation. It descends with violence over a bed strewn with large stones and rocks, and with a roaring sound that drowns the loudest voice; its water over such a bed, where it does not foam, is of sparkling clearness. Among such depths of woods and mountains up the bed of such a torrent, ascends the way to Bheemfed, situated at the foot of the Cheesapany mountain, a distance of fourteen miles. This bottom knows scarcely more than half of the sun's diurnal course, and long after it has set, to a passenger therein, on looking up, where a little opening may afford him an opportunity, he sees it shining bright on the tops of the mountains. The only way here is no other than what nature has left it, or what the frequent track of men has made. Wherever the stream encounters on either hand a bold projection of the hills, it is necessary to cross the water to turn it, and this cross work occurs twenty-three times; the rough nature of the bottom, and the coldness of the water above knee-deep, rendering it a very harassing task. This route, execrable at all times, is especially so during the rains, as I experienced on my way down to the plains, when we had to ford each time up

to our middles, the rapidity, force, and roar of the torrent bearing a proportion with its increased depth; add to this the prevalence of the Owl-fever in that confined bottom at that season, when it is reckoned little short of certain death to pass the night there; night however overtook us before we could reach Hetounrah, and we were compelled to pass it on a stony spot, just clear of the jungle and torrent, wet up to the middle by fording all day, and above the middle by the rain, without shelter, without firing, without meal, in total darkness, the water roaring dreadfully hoarse at our feet, while the thunder rolled and lightning played overhead; yet I never passed a better night, and toil and fatigue acted as effectually in composing us to sleep on such an uncouth bed, as the most inviting downy couch could have done. To-day, I did not reach Bheemfed till some time after dark, although I left Hetounrah after breakfast, and the greater portion of my people will have to bivouac in the jungle for the night.

Dec. 7.—A halting day, to admit of the junction of the rear stragglers. The sun did not shine upon Bheemfed till several hours after daybreak, in consequence of the height of the intervening mountains; mountains indeed rise on all sides, adorned with woods, and from this elevated situation, although it is only at their feet, a noble scene presents itself as one looks down the course of the Raptee to the lower hills, and beyond them one catches a glimpse of the distant plains; the setting sun greatly heightened the effect of the scenery.

Imagine the pleasure of a frequented Dhurumsalah, as this is, and which may be compared to a hotel or caravansary. During the day it is tranquil enough; for travellers to whom it is common, are then employed on their journeys, but towards evening they flock in to pass the night, when the place is crowded. These buildings are generally in the form of a square of four sides enclosing a court, and consist of two stories, the lower one an open verandah on pillars, the upper like a four-sided gallery, which affords the best accommodations: Above and below there is a strange and numerous collection of the people, consisting generally of porters with their loads, of pilgrims, of traders between the hills and plains, and of miscellaneous characters, such as myself, passing to and fro. From this motley assem-

blage arises a perfect Babel of noises and tongues, from hill dialects to the Bakha of the Southern Hindoo, and the Oordoo of the Mussulman. Here too the only water, after being conducted down the neighbouring mountain, issues out of a dragon's mouth in the interior court; and as it unfortunately flows but sparingly, and all this multitude together with the villagers have to seek their water there, a crowd of impatient expectants are collected about it, quarrelling for the next turn, and raising an uproar in the place, the women's sharp voices as usual predominating over the baser notes of the men. Then as they are all hungry after their journeys, particularly from the keen air of the mountains, they all fall to cooking, and light as many fires as there are people, so that the whole building is enveloped in smoke, nearly suffocating one, and causing such an acute smarting to the eyes as makes one involuntarily shed tears. After a certain time, they all address themselves to rest, and then one enjoys a respite from the evils of smoke and noise, except that now and then, perhaps, a wretched fellow keeps groaning the whole night long, from cold, in a half state between sleeping and waking. The Jemadarnee, the head lady of the village, has just been to pay me a visit, bringing a pot of milk and some eggs in one hand, and the other holding some lighted pine-sticks for a candle; she left me highly pleased by the complimentary observations I addressed to her; in return for which I shall get a fowl and kid for dinner to-morrow.

Dec. 8. From Bheemfied the way leads up the Cheesapany (cold water) mountain, a steep ascent of about 4,000 feet. Being experienced in mountain pedestrianism, I make no difficulty of this climbing task, which reminds me always of the fable of the hare and tortoise, the briskest and fastest in the outset being usually surpassed in the issue, by the gradual progress of the more deliberate traveller. Cheesapany indeed is a severe trial of pedestrian bottom, and makes even the mountaineer pause repeatedly in his ascent, and whistle for breath.

On the sides of Cheesapany grow stately pines, bearing their cones, and knotted oaks, scattering the ground with acorns, and rhododendra delighting in mountain tops: more humble aspirants I omit. At an elevated site stands the fort

of Cheesagurhee, of more fame than importance, and erected at greater labour and expense than it deserved, for no general, of any intelligence, would penetrate to Nepal, by the route of the Raptée, which may be better perhaps than others for single travellers, who have the natural obstacles alone to surmount: but is otherwise for an army which could never force its way up against the additional opposition of an active enemy, and when once turned, Cheesagurhee would fall without difficulty. The road leads through this fort by a heavy gate, studded and strengthened with massy iron knobs, so that no one passes up or down without being subject to the inspection of the guards, and the customs are here levied upon all the trade passing to and fro. After receiving the civilities of the governor of the castle, I passed through, and ascending, came to the spring of the cold crystal well, from which the mountain derives its name; soon after I reached the summit of the ascent. From hence, as the sky is usually unclouded at this season, I enjoyed a superb prospect. To the northward, I looked down upon the narrow landing place of Bheemfied, the gloomy depths of the Raptée, the heights on either hand of it, and onward even to the distant plains; some of the woody summits were cleared by the early rays of the sun, others from their situation were still in shade, while the genial purple tint of morning suffused the whole scenery. To the north, I saw beneath me a smiling dell marked by a torrent's course, then mountain beyond mountain, a grand succession; some bare, of various hue, brown, black or green; others adorned with woods; above them rose majestic a glorious range of snow-clad peaks, brightly conspicuous. That person must be cold indeed, cold as the Himalayah snows themselves, who could contemplate this grand scene with tame sensations.

Having paused some time to survey this prospect, which breaks upon the sight all at once as one reaches the summit of Cheesapany, I descended a long steep and rough descent to the opposite foot of the mountain. Here among huge rocks, the ruinous fragments of the adjacent mountains, a torrent forces its rushing waters, and tumbles with roaring sound from fall to fall; and here, in the rains, at a ford above one of these falls, two of my horses were swept away to instant destruction; but

now I crossed it with ease over a blank-bridge. Ascending the bed of the Kolah, one comes to the hill Ekdunta, and climbing to its top, the narrow pathway goes coasting along the edge of a precipice of fearful and dizzy ken. From henceat a little distance a beautiful cascade is seen falling from a high ledge of rock into the dell below.

The pleasing valley of Chitlong then opens to view, with its brick-built villages in the centre, and different hamlets scattered about the circumjacent mountains. Hereabouts one is pleased at discovering signs of a better inhabited country, villages, hamlets, and cottages, fertile vallies and levelled plots of cultivation rising in succession up the sides of mountains, and cattle grazing on their grassy brows. The scene is doubly smiling after traversing for several days a region of perfect wilderness, cast in Nature's roughest mould, in which she seems to have set her seal of separation between the plains of India and the inhabitants of the North; so that one is inclined to wonder more, how transgressing these marked boundaries their interests should ever clash, than at the possibility of their remaining in ignorance of each other. Is it the mountaineer who first shews an inclination to the plains, or the lowlander to the mountains? The question generally, and here particularly, may be answered in the former case; for there is nothing to attempt the cupidity of the lowlander to encroach on the mountaineer's province, whereas the plains offer to the latter a rich temptation. It may I think be laid down as a conclusive case, that the mountaineer provokes the lowland power to invade his fastnesses by his restless spirit, and previous aggressions; confiding in the strength of his native retreats, he imagines that he may offend with impunity; but the lowland power, at length roused to exertion, resolves to chastise or subdue the constant offender. The task is difficult, but the superior means of the former generally prevail finally in the contest, and the mountains then become annexed to the dominion of the plains. Such I could venture to prophecy will be the fate of these mountains.

From Bheemfed to Chitlong is sixteen miles, and such a march over such a ground, of which there is not any where a level spot of fifty yards, occupies the best part of the day. I walked the whole distance without particular fatigue, which

will give you some idea of the vigour derived from our mountain climate, and some of you may think it a feat not unworthy an inhabitant of the Isle of Sky or Rasay. More lazy, or less able travellers, may come up at their ease in hammocks, if they can afford such superior carriage; if not, they may hire a hill carrier and ride in the pannier at his back, as my servants' ladies did,—and if there are children, two of them may be very easily disposed of above the lower contents of a pannier. I was much amused at seeing one poor patient carrier groaning and sweating under a great fat Mussulman woman of my party.

Dec. 9. This morning when I rose at daybreak, the ground was covered with a white hoar frost, and the thermometer stood at 33. The valley of Chitlong stands higher than most of those near, and it freezes there when it wants several degrees of that point in the valley of Nepaul, from which it is only separated by a mountain. This mountain, called Chandrageery (the mountain of the Moon), I now ascend; the task is as laborious as it is at Cheesapany. From its high summit, on one side appear the valley and heights of Chitlong, to the Cheesapany heights. To the northward, if it is clear, one looks down into the extensive valley of Nepaul, with all the objects scattered over it, as towns, villages, and hamlets, winding streams, verdant groves, &c. &c. within an enclosure of mountains; a pleasant sight, viewed from that elevation, like a bird's-eye prospect. But the whole valley now enveloped in a cloud was concealed from view; the mountains however rose above it, and I again enjoyed such a scene as I have described at the top of Cheesapany. At this season a thick mist, the collected vapours of the night, very frequently lies upon the valley, until the power of the sun raises the veil above the mountains.

The descent of Chandrageery into the valley is extremely rough and steep, and rendered now peculiarly disagreeable by a greasy thaw; it is scarce fit for the passage of man or goat, nevertheless my Tanghun descended without accident, and it is curious to observe with what circumspection this mountaineer steed goes up and down such dangerous places. At the bottom I found an elephant awaiting me, and a ride of seven miles through the valley, which is all banks and hollows, brought me safe to Katmandoo.—[*Cal. Annual Register.*

HINDOO LITERARY SOCIETY.

IN the Literary and Philosophical Intelligence of our last number, we inserted a short Prospectus of a *native* Society lately established in Calcutta, for literary, scientific, and moral objects. We have since received, through the medium of the Indian newspapers, a short report of the proceedings of the meeting that was convened for the formation of this Society; and we request our readers' perusal of it previous to the remarks we are about to offer. It appeared originally in a *Native newspaper*, the *Samachar Chन्द्रica* of March 3, 1823.

HINDOO COLLEGE MEETING,

Held at Calcutta on Sunday the 6th of Falgoon.—[Feb. 16, 1823.]

On Sunday, the 6th of Falgoon, a meeting was held at the Hindoo College, at eight o'clock, P.M., of which the following is an account:—With a view that a Society be formed concerning the Learning and Improvements of the Natives of this Country, several of the intelligent and respectable inhabitants of this city were invited to attend, and the names of those who appeared at the appointed time, and the conversation that passed among them, are given as follows:

[Present] Shreezoot Ramjoy Turkalunkar, Shreezoot Oomanundun Thakoor, Shreezoot Chundru Coomar Thakoor, Shreezoot Dwarakanath Thakoor, Shreezoot Radhamadub Bundopadhyay, Shreezoot Prusunno Coomar Thakoor, Shreezoot Caushee Kaunt Ghosaul, Shreezoot Causeenoth Turkupunchaun, Shreezoot Gourmohun Vidyaulunkar, Shreezoot Lukheerain Mookhopadhyay, Shreezoot Sheevuchurn Thakoor, Shreezoot Vissunoth Mutteeloll, Shreezoot Tarachaund Chuckrobatty, Shreezoot Bhavaneechurn Bundopadhyay, Shreezoot Ramdoololl Day, Shreezoot Radhacaunt Deb, Shreezoot Kalachaund Bose, Shreezoot Ramchundru Ghose, Shreezoot Ramcomul Sein, Shreezoot Causeenoth Mullick, Shreezoot Veerhur Mullick, Shreezoot Russomoy Dutt, and many other learned persons.

After they had taken seats, Radhacaunt Deb moved, that Ramcomul Sein will act as a Chairman of this meeting. Oomanundun Thakoor seconded the motion. Ramcomul Sein thus addressed the meeting.—“Sirs, an address has been prepared showing the disadvantages under which we labour for want of a Society, and the benefits that may be derived from an institution of it. Should it be permitted, the

above address may be read.” This being unanimously agreed, Gourmohun Vidyaulunkar Bhuttacharyu read the introductory address to the meeting. After attending to it, almost every person expressed their opinion that it would be beneficial to our country, if a Society should be formed, and, it being a commendable object, proposed to give his consent to it. Shreezoot Radhamadhub Bundopadhyay asked what was the original cause of our not having had a society for so long a time? To which several persons gave different answers. Shreezoot Russunoy Dutt said, “if it be the object of the meeting to introduce improvements in the way of literature, I would interest myself in it; but should the meeting have any political views, or offer any defence to an abusive exposure of our religion, I would have nothing to do with the Society.” Shreezoot Causeenoth Ghosaul was of the same opinion. Oomanundun Thakoor said, that should any one publish any work abusing our religion, a defence must be offered thereto. Radhacaunt Deb seconded this expression. Shreezoot Ramdoololl Deb offered his opinion, that the introductory address of the meeting be printed and circulated every where, that every person may offer their opinion after a consideration. Shreezoot Bhavance Churn Bundopadhyay said, “it ought to be considered how prosperous it would be when this Society shall have been fully instituted; even to-day we felt very happy from meeting together and conversing with each other.” Ramjoy Turkalunkar and Causeenoth Mullick approved of this expression. After all the discourse was over, Ramcomul Sein asked who was to be appointed Secretary to the Committee. Radhacaunt Deb said, that Ramcomul Sein be appointed Secretary. Oomanundun Thakoor supported this opinion. Ramcomul Sein then observed, that it was his intention that Prusunno Coomar Thakoor should be nominated Secretary. It was afterwards resolved, that they both should hold the Secretaryship. Resolved, that the Introductory Address, which was read, be printed and published with an account of this day's meeting, in the form of a pamphlet; and another meeting should be held on Sunday next, and rules for managing the affairs in view should be laid down.

Although, in our strictures upon the late publication of the Abbé Dubois, we particularly referred to the formation of this Society, we cannot abstain from offering, in this place, a few additional remarks; for there is too much of European style and cha-

racter, and too much that is hopeful, in every sense of the expression, in the proceedings of the native meeting above reported, to admit of our passing it entirely over in silence.

In the first place, let it be noticed, that those who attended the meeting were Hindoos of the highest castes, and the principal native inhabitants of Calcutta both in rank and influence. Secondly, it is evident that the business of the meeting was conducted in the European form, and apparently with European decorum. Thirdly, the professed objects of the Society are, the general diffusion of knowledge, the overthrow of prejudice, and the advancement of moral feeling. And lastly, discussion is invited on all subjects, not even excluding the tenets of their religion.

We might have searched in vain, some ten years past, for a single European, acquainted with the general character of the natives of India, sufficiently sanguine to anticipate so speedy and hopeful a change from intercourse between that people and their European masters. But here is a large body of the most respectable and leading natives,—inhabitants of the principal city in India—publicly renouncing the principle, that knowledge is exclusively the birthright of the higher castes, manifesting an energy which can only be attributed to a laudable emulation of European superiority, thirsting after European literature, and copying European customs. But this is not all; it is proposed by the founders of this Society (*vide* our last number) “to comment on the immorality and inconsistency of the customs of the present day; to point out habits and conduct more conducive to the well-being and happiness of mankind;” and to circulate small tracts in English and Bengalee, for the furtherance of these objects. How opposite are such views to that utter depravation of moral feeling which has always been ascribed to the Brahminical order! an order which the

Abbé Dubois does not scruple to designate as a class of “moral monsters.” But even the Brahminical order, vicious and self-interested as it generally is, contains individuals who are men of liberality as well as learning, and whose efforts have not been wanting to expose the gross corruptions which, in the course of centuries, have been gradually introduced into their religious system. We are convinced that the influence of such men has been greatly efficacious in softening down the prejudices of their countrymen, and in pointing out the numerous advantages to be derived from European science and European intelligence. We are rather disposed, however, to attribute the rapid improvement in the native character, which is certainly in progress, to the effect of general intercourse. The native inhabitants of Calcutta have been latterly breathing an atmosphere which never before existed; they have now been living for years in close and intimate connection with a numerous and increasing community of Europeans, principally composed of individuals of liberal education,—men, for the most part, of considerable intelligence, if not of energy and talent. Moreover, the liberal feeling of this European community exhibits so striking a contrast with the intolerant spirit of the former conquerors of India, that it was next to impossible that it should not produce, in the course of years, a great and manifest change.

There is one feature in the foregoing report which, in our view, is peculiarly striking.

It would appear, from the fear that was expressed by several who attended the meeting—lest any work should be published by some member of the Society to the prejudice of their religion, that the members themselves were not united in their religious views. Indeed, it is fair to argue that such must have been the case from the admitted fact, that the religion of Brahma is by no means a uniform system, but,

in common with every other general creed, is embraced in various forms by numerous sects and parties. But the point we are anxious to notice is the *argument* by which the fears, to which we have just alluded, appear to have been allayed. "Oomanundun Thakoor said, 'that should any one publish any work abusing our religion, a defence must be offered thereto.' " The admission of such a principle as freedom of discussion not only indicates an absence of bigotry, but greatly encourages us to hope that the Hindoos are commencing with their own hands to undermine the fabric of their idolatry. The more they are disposed to contend amongst themselves on the importance of this cus-

tom, or the validity of that tenet,—the more they compare their sacred books and scrutinize their respective authenticity,—the more, in short, they contest on points of doctrine, the sooner will their eyes be opened to the absurdity of the general system, and the sooner may we hope to receive them into the bosom of the Christian church.

We trust we may congratulate the present age, that an *impetus* has been given to the native character in our Eastern empire which must and will continue.—In the character of Christians as well as philanthropists, as we have gladly marked its beginning, we shall anxiously watch its progress.

NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.

(From the *East-India Military Calendar*.)

BENGAL ARMY.

THE native cavalry of Bengal, consisting of eight regiments, forms a most efficient and distinguished branch of the army to which they belong. The men are rather shorter than those in the same corps at Madras. The latter are almost all Mahomedans, and three-fourths of the Bengal cavalry are of the same race. The fact is, that, with the exception of the Mahratta tribe, the Hindoos are not, generally speaking, so much disposed as Mahomedans to the duties of a trooper; and though the Mahomedans may be more dissipated and less moral in their private conduct than the Hindoos, they are zealous and high-spirited soldiers, and it is excellent policy to have a considerable portion of them in the service, to which experience has shewn they often become very warmly attached.

In the Native Infantry of Bengal the Hindoos are in the full proportion of three-fourths to the Mahomedans. They consist chiefly of Rajpoots, who are a distinguished race among the Khitree, or military tribe. The standard, below which no recruit is taken, is five feet six inches: the great proportion of the grenadiers is six feet and upwards. The Rajpoot is born a soldier: the mother speaks of nothing to her infant but deeds of arms, and every

sentiment and action of the future man is marked by the first impressions that he has received. If he tills the ground (which is the common occupation of this class), his sword and shield are placed near the furrow, and moved as his labour advances. The frame of the Rajpoot is almost always improved (even if his pursuits are those of civil life) by martial exercises. He is from habit temperate in his diet, of a generous though warm temper, and of good moral conduct. He is, when well treated, obedient, zealous, and faithful. Neither the Hindoo nor the Mahomedan soldier of India can be termed revengeful, though both are prone to extreme violence in points where they deem their honour, of which they have a very nice sense, to be slighted or insulted. The Rajpoot sometimes wants energy, but seldom, if ever, courage. It is remarkable in this class, that even when their animal spirits have been subdued so as to cause a cessation of exertion, they shew no fear of death, which they meet in every form it can present itself with surprising fortitude and resignation. Such is the general character of a race of men, whose numbers in the Bengal army amount to between thirty and forty thousand, and of whom we can recruit in our own provinces to any amount. But this instru-

ment of power must be managed with care and wisdom, or that which is our strength may become our danger.

MADRAS ARMY.

There cannot be men more suited, from their frame and disposition, for the duty of light cavalry, than those of which the Madras corps is composed. They are, generally speaking, from five feet five to five feet ten inches in height, of light but active make. Their strength is preserved and improved by moderation in their diet, and by exercises common to the military tribe, and which are calculated to increase the muscular force.

The Native Infantry of Madras is generally composed of Mahomedans and Hindoos of good caste. At its first establishment none were enlisted but men of high military tribes. In the progress of time a considerable change took place, and natives of every description were enrolled in the service. Though some corps, that were almost entirely formed of the lowest and most despicable race of men, obtained considerable reputation, it was feared that encouragement might produce disgust, and particularly when they gained, as they frequently did, the rank of officers. Orders were in consequence given to recruit from none but the most respectable classes of society; and many consider the regular and orderly behaviour of these men as one of the benefits which have resulted from the system.

The infantry Sepoy of Madras is rather a small man, but he is of an active make, and capable of undergoing great fatigue upon a very slender diet. We find no man arrive at greater precision in all his military exercises; his moderation, his sobriety, his patience, give him a steadiness that is almost unknown to Europeans; but although there exists in this body of men a fitness to attain mechanical perfection as soldiers, there are no men whose mind it is of more consequence to study. The most marked general feature of the character of the natives of India, is a proneness to obedience, accompanied by a great susceptibility of good or bad usage: and there are few in that country who are more imbued with these feelings than the Madras Sepoy.

BOMBAY ARMY.

It was at Bombay that the first Native Corps were disciplined by the English. Of the exact date we are ignorant, but regular Sepoys are noticed in the account of the transactions of that part of India some time before they were embodied in either Madras or Bengal. A corps of 100 Sepoys from Bombay, and 400 from Telli-cherry, is mentioned as having joined the army at Madras in 1747; and a company of Bombay Sepoys, which had gone with troops from Madras to Bengal, were present at the victory of Plassey. The men of the infantry of Bombay are of a standard very near that of Madras. The lowest size taken is five feet three inches, and the average is five feet five; but they are robust and hardy, and capable of enduring great fatigue upon very slender diet.

This army has, from its origin to the present day, been indiscriminately composed of all classes—Mahomedans, Hindoos, Jews, and some few Christians. Among the Hindoos, those of the lowest tribes of Mahrattas, and the Purwarrie, Soortee, and Frost sects, are much more numerous than the Rajpoots and higher castes. Jews have always been favourite soldiers in this army, and great numbers of them attain the rank of commissioned officers. It is probably owing to the peculiar composition, and to the local situation of the territories in which they are employed, that the Sepoys at Bombay have at all periods been found ready to embark on foreign service. They are, in fact, familiar to the sea; and only a small proportion of them are incommoded in a voyage by those privations, to which others are subject from prejudice of caste. But this

only one of the merits of the Bombay Native soldier; he is patient, faithful, and brave, and attached in a remarkable degree to his European officers. There cannot be a class of men more cheerful under privation and difficulties, and though desertion is very frequent among the recruits of this army, who, from the local situation of Bombay, can, on the first feeling of disgust at discipline, always in a few hours escape to the Mahratta territories, where they are safe from pursuit, there are no men, after they become soldiers, more attached to their colours.

TOUR THROUGH THE RAJ MUHAL HILLS.

A Journey from Bhaugulpoor through the Raj Muhal Hills, in the months of December and January 1820-1. By LIEUT. COLONEL WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

My presence being required at the Eastern Invalid Thannahs this season, I resolved to proceed thither by way of the Raj Muhal Hills. In two marches we reached Colgong, and on the 8th December 1820, moved to Budloo Gunj in a S.E. direction, through a country abounding in beautiful scenery, having the chain of Southern Hills in our front. Distance from Bhaugulpoor to Budloo Gunj twenty-seven miles.

From the Hills of Badair (which is on the heights above Colgong) we procured some good specimens of granite and sandstone.

Halted the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Dec. to transact the business of the Thannahs of Peenlapoor, &c. &c. &c.

Dec. 13. Being aware that our route through hills could only be accomplished with a small set of tents, we this day sent off our hill equipage to Dighee, consisting of two *Routees*, two *Shouldaries* for servants, and one *Bechava*, carried on an elephant and twelve bullocks; these with twenty bearers, ten bhangywallas, and twenty dhangurus, besides our domestic servants, formed a party of about 100 persons in all.

Dec. 14. Moved a little before sunrise—road through beautiful cultivation—the range of hills in front affording delightful and romantic scenery. At 8 A.M. reached the village of Dighee, estimated distance five miles, course nearly East, the Terriagully pass about seven miles hence.

Dec. 15. Moved a little before sunrise—road through a thick jungle—the Beliah range of hills appearing in front. Pass some cultivation of rice and other grain. Cross the Jhamreah Nulla, with little water in it. Pass the village of Taundah, large and populous. Pass the village of Mewarah on the left. At half past eight A.M. reached and encamped at the village of Moordeaha.

Dec. 16. Moved at sunrise—road through rice fields—crossed the Choudah Nulla, and shortly after the Coomba, banks very steep, with little water in it, the earth black mould intermixed with sand. Enter a low thick forest, road bad and impassable

for carts; forest begins to thin. Pass two watercourses and the Dhouleah Nulla, the bed of which as well as the soil of the country consisting of rich black mould, and no doubt capable of producing sugar-cane.

The Dooleah and other streams that we crossed over this morning are all branches of the Cooah Nulla, which discharges itself into the Ganges near Colgong—open upon some cultivated land, interspersed with small villages at the foot of the hills. Pass the village of Ghat Rustian. Pass the village of Ghooska and Bishimpoor, at the foot of the Ghat of the same name. Pass the shoulder of the Nara Dumneah Hill, half way up which is a hut belonging to a hill-man, with fields of Junerah adjoining, the appearance of which from the road was pleasing indeed: wind round the foot of the Nara Dumneah Hill through a low forest, the ground gradually ascending. Pass the village of Purtabpoor on the right; from an opening in the forest it appears we have gained a considerable elevation; proceed through a thick forest, and at a quarter past ten A.M. reached the village of Bulleah, pleasantly situated at the foot of the Bulleah Hills. Distance this morning about eleven miles.

Dec. 17. The Bulleah Ghat being noted for the hill produce being brought down by, I halted this day and ascended it by a winding direction, the hills on each side well clothed with verdure—proceeded on to the summit of the Boisum Hill, from whence I took the following bearing and estimated distances.

Jutsunda, highest hill, S.W. twelve miles.

Do. range of hills, S.W. by W. nine do.

Barcoup Hill, S.S.W. twelve do.

Nooreah Ghat, S.E. one do.

Nooreah Dumneah Ghat, N. two do.

From this place is a pleasing view of part of the Jungle Terry. At Nooneah Ghat there is a little cultivation, and the country beyond it is a complete forest. At that place during the Jungle Terry warfare, the hill people took refuge, and it was a matter of some difficulty to dislodge them; for besides the difficult access to the Ghat, the country below affords very little water: they were however brought to terms at last, by the united exertions of Mr. Cleaveland and Captain Browne.

Dec. 18. Halted.

Dec. 19. Moved at sun-rise, road winding round the Bulleah Hills, and covered with jungle. Enter on some cultivated rice fields. Pass the village of Dewry, close to a Ghat of the same name, alternate forest and cultivation. At eight A.M. reached Maghawun, which is parallel with the high Putsunda Hill, the range bearing S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Moorleah Hill. N. E. distance of this march, five miles.

Dec. 20. Moved at sun-rise—road good, through cultivated fields. Enter a low jungle, open upon some cultivation, and pass the village of Curloo, the Putsunda Hills East, presenting a rugged aspect, though seeming clothed with verdure to the summit—one exhibits a singular tabular rock on its apex, and induces me to conjecture that the hill is composed of Basaltic pillars, or perhaps slabs protruding in a vertical position. Enter a thick forest, but the trees rather stunted. Pass the village of Amdeeah, which is situated in the midst of the woods, with good cultivation around—the inhabitants of this village all came out on our approach, and presented in their countenances a strong characteristic of the native Highlanders of this country; they were of a middling size, some with thick lips and frizzled hair, others with long ordinary black hair, tied up in a bunch behind; the women partook of the same features as the males, and their appearance on the whole reminded me of the islanders in the South Seas, as described by Cook, Clark, and other voyagers. Pass the village of Gomeria on the left, large and well peopled, with good cultivation around it—road continues through the forest, the trees getting larger and loftier as we advance. This forest produces kut, tupur, honey, dammer and lac. Cross the bed of Sundra River, a considerable stream in the rainy season, but now dry, and water is procured by digging pits in the sand, as in the Chundun or Erannaboas, frequently mentioned in my journey up that river. The course at the place we crossed is from E. to W.; it is said to take its rise in the Southern hills, and to unite with the Teer Mahone in the vicinity of Colgong; in the bed we found some small silicious crystals, and various stones peculiar to the mountain streams. Proceeded on through the forest, and at nine A.M. encamped at the village

of Putgawun, the Barcoup Hills bearing W.; distance of this day's journey seven miles. In the forest we have passed through is a species of hard apple called Pundareah, which when green and tender is eaten as potatoes; but arrived at maturity, it is so bitter as to become useless. There is likewise a tree called Mowlee, the pod of which bearing a small grain, about the size of a pea, is parched and eaten by the natives; both of these articles are used in times of scarcity as food.

Dec. 21. Halted for the purpose of visiting Barcoup Hills; they are five in number, and occupy a space of about one square mile, and at the foot of them is the village, large and well-peopled; they are composed of granite, irregularly interspersed with beautiful verdure from their bases to their summits; the centre one of the group is an exact epitome of the hill of Mundar, which is one mass of granite composed of quartz, felspar and mica; the granite here has short, instead of mica, which gives it a darker appearance.

* The ascent from the western face is an inclined plane over bare rock; the apex is surmounted by an enormous, overhanging block of granite; from the top to the centre hill you have a commanding view of the surrounding country to a considerable extent. The Putsunda range of hills bears N. and S. Beesa Hill S.W., Bhora, a detached hill, N., Mundar W. by S. distant about twenty miles, Bumpuhar S.W. six miles.

The great scarcity of water at the village of Barcoup is a sad drawback to the comfort of the inhabitants, though the benefit derived by the periodical rains obviates in some degree the dread of actual want, and the few rivers that obtain (though dry the greatest part of the year), from being able to procure water by digging in the sands, in some measure supply this most essential of all wants, yet not sufficient for irrigation.

Dec. 23. Moved at sun-rise—road through the forest. Pass the Sapin river; its bed dry, large blocks of granite imbedded in the soil on the right—forest continues thick—pass some rocks of granite on the left, also some fields of mustard. The forest becomes thicker—saw the dung of wild elephants, and at a narrow passage of the forest found a number of people (sent by the Raja of Barcoup), with drums and trumpets to frighten away the wild

animals; we did not however see any come out of the forest: opened upon rice fields—crossed a water-course, and at eight A.M. reached the village of Dhumsane, large and populous, with good cultivation, but surrounded with thick forest, no doubt the abode of wild beasts. Distance five miles to-day.

Dec. 24. Moved at sun-rise, road over cultivated and waste land, which alternates—crossed the Borest Nulla—large groves of Mowah and other trees—clear the forest, and open a view of the western face of the Raj Muhal Hills, running N.E. and S.W.—crossed the Herna Nulla, with little water in it, the bed hard sand. At eight A.M. reached the village of Curharyah, large, populous—six miles this day's stage.

Dec. 27. Proceed towards the Ghat of Jeeta Coondy, which forms the entrance into the western range of the Raj Muhal Hills—road through a forest of high straight tall trees, interspersed with good cultivation—quit the forest of high trees and enter one of lower. Encamp in a valley near some sweet water, procured by digging pits in the sand. Distance four miles this day. The range of hills under which we are encamped extends from N.E. to S.W.; many of them are covered with verdure, while others are destitute and present a bare surface. Crystallized quartz and agate abound in nodules here, but no granite to be found: from which I conclude this range of hills to be of a secondary nature, and the detached hills we passed to the westward of this place to be primitive. Our servants fearing the wild animals, and not having any faith in the hill guides, requested us not to move hereafter till after breakfast; this arrangement we came into, though attended with more fatigue to ourselves.

Dec. 28. At half past eleven o'clock A.M. began to ascend the pass of Jeeta Coondy, and after proceeding some distance, descend a little and cross a small water-course; the road again ascends, and from an opening in the hills, have a fine view of the country we passed over, being now arrived at a good elevation; at intervals the tops of the hills appear cultivated with junerah and boota (the principal food of the inhabitants); each plantation has a hut adjoining, which renders the scene interesting and rural; each hut close to the field contains one family, for the purpose

of watching the crops at night against the incursions of wild hogs and deer. Passed a Jhurna or hill water-course—ascend continues till we reached the highest part of this range, and at one A.M. arrived at the village of Jeeta Coondy, situated at the head of the pass. The fine westerly wind which prevailed this morning operated like a cordial on our spirits whilst traversing the rugged pass, and at mid-day the air is so keen as to make great coats comfortable. Our encampment at this elevated spot is highly interesting, and commands an extensive view of verdant scenery. The village of Jeeta Coondy does not contain more than twenty or twenty-five houses, built in a manner peculiar to this part of the country; the sides, instead of mud or stone, are made of a hill reed, which is well worked into a mat, and is durable; instead of twine the bark of a particular tree is cut into slips, the fibres separated, dried in the sun, and then twisted; with this they tie the different parts of the framework, as well as the thatch. The general height of a hut is about nine feet, thirteen feet in length, and nine feet broad; the front is supported on wooden posts, with four high doors; the transverse beams that support the roof are usually lined with bunches of junerah, suspended in rows, for the sake of being smoaked, which preserves the grain against insects; for in one corner of the hut all the victuals are cooked. The houses are certainly very clean and comfortable, and far superior to those of the lowlanders. An enclosure of wattle-work near each house keeps the hogs, goats and fowls—drinking water is brought from the Jhurna we passed this morning, and this labour devolves on the females of each family.

The hill-women have no covering on their heads: a few yards of cloth tied round them serves as a petticoat; another small piece round the neck, and tied behind, leaving the arms bare; they are passionately fond of red beads, and have strings of them suspended to their necks, besides a collar which fits close to the neck; their hair is long, tied in a bunch behind, decorated with tassels of white cockspur, which abounds in the hills. Their complexion is black; while young, their features are pleasing; but when old, the hair is neither tied nor oiled, and becomes bushy, which, added to their wrinkles, makes them

very ugly; in their conduct they are timid, and respectful to strangers. The men seem very tenacious of their women, and exhibit symptoms of jealousy if a lowlander accosts them. The Ghatwal brought his mother, wife and daughter to pay their respects to us; we presented them with some red beads, with which attention they seemed highly gratified.

Dec. 26. At half past eleven o'clock began our journey, by ascending a steep pass; this brought us on the ridge of this range of hills, along which the road continued some distance undulating, through trees of various sizes on the left; passed a village with fields of junerah, many hill-people of both sexes working in the fields. The road now leads us unto a dell of luxuriant verdure, and the hills are on each side well covered with trees; passed another village of five or six huts only, on the side of a hill, and the village of Terrie Koorah, beautifully situated in the valley, where the hills gradually swell on each side; after passing through the valley, the road again leads us up a rough pass, on the right of which is a village, with numerous black cattle feeding on the brow of the hill. Continued to ascend over undulating ground, and at half-past one o'clock reached the hill of Poophundah, situated near a small waterfall. At this place we found some nodules of iron stone, and from the general appearance of the hill conclude abundance of ore might be procured.

Dec. 30. Moved at eleven o'clock A.M., road up a steep pass and thick forest; on reaching the summit, the view embraced a complete circuit of hills—continued our route on the table-land through trees of various sizes—our way now down a steep declivity—in the valley we found iron ore, the soil deep red. The hills now assume a more rounded appearance than those we have passed, and not so elevated, giving a softer aspect and most beautiful scenery, again descending into another valley, the sides of the hills cultivated, and in the low ground large trees of sukooa and ossin; the former makes good beams and the wood is durable; the latter is a softer wood, and generally cut into planks: but the very great difficulty in extracting timber from these recesses, renders them of little use to mankind; the soil continues red, and abundance of iron ore scattered over the

surface, some with a glossy surface, others rough. At one P.M. crossed the Kurwaree Nulla, which issuing from the side of a hill, crosses the valley over a rocky bed, with a clear running stream. Encamped on its bank near the village of Muwas.

Dec. 31. Moved at eleven A.M.—road leading through a forest of sukooa and ossin trees, in a winding direction—crossed the Kurwaree Nulla again, and the village of Muwas, which is seen pleasantly situated at the bottom of the Kuttul Puhar: ascend the hill and proceed along a table-land for a considerable distance—road tolerably good, through a forest—we can see the Southern Hills to advantage from this position; they seem high, and three distinct ranges, extending from N.E. to S.W. Pass the village of Coatraman, and shortly after commence a descent of Sibreeah, very steep and difficult, owing to the innumerable fragments of stones. Several of our cattle were unable to carry their loads, the path became rugged near the bottom, and caused great delay before our people could bring the baggage clear of the pass. After proceeding along the valley a short way, we reached the village of Paree, at two P.M., situated on the banks of the Chalakae Paree Nulla, which is filled with slabs of trap.

Jan. 1. 1821. Moved at eleven o'clock—road winding round the base of a hill—forest pretty thick of stunted trees. Pass a defile between two hills, a descent into the level below—a range of hills appears to the Eastward, running from N.E. to S.W., one of them conical, and forms a very prominent feature in the picture; also a hill bearing strong resemblance to the barrow of Esyetes on the plain of Troy, being an inverted cone, bare at the base and centre, but covered on its level summit with tufts of small trees; continue our route through a forest of stunted trees, but latterly through large sukooa and ossin, from forty to fifty feet high. Pass the Sundee Nulla: a road undulates and forest thickens so as to impede our progress—fortunately the Ghatwalls had considerably sent a number of their people with hatches to cut a road for us, and drums to frighten the wild animals, which doubtless infest this forest; for we saw the dung of elephants on the road this morning. At five P.M. we reached the village of Babpoor Cherwa, on the banks of the Jumnee Nulla.

Jan. 3. We began to move at eleven o'clock to-day, having to cross the Muda-ree Nulla, and which we accomplished with difficulty; the banks were steep, the bed soft mud, and water deep: the aid of the Ghatwalls enabled us to cross, and without their help it would have been impossible. After proceeding some way through the forest, we reached Kuharwah Ghaut, the hills on each side cultivated with junerah, interspersed with small villages. On reaching the top of this Ghat, we had a fine view of the country. Passed over the hills, presenting smooth and rounded tops diversified by various tints of green herbage. On the N.W. appears a range called Idrapoor, about nine miles' distance, over which is seen the extensive plains in the jungleterry below, like one entire forest: with great difficulty ascended another acclivity nearly perpendicular, the path covered with boulder stones, principally of striped flint, and many of them containing drusy cavities. This brought us to a considerable elevation, and above the adjoining hills; came to the village of Kuhurah in the middle of the table land, surrounded with trees; the water we found here was not good, and little of it, consequently our people could not quench their thirst, though nearly exhausted. From the fatigue of ascending the last pass, our followers would fain have rested here, but after a fruitless search for water, they had no alternative but to proceed. After gradually descending, we had to encounter another neck-breaking pass called Kuhurah; this, from the fatigue already undergone, became harassing. On the ridge saw some ripe crops of junerah, and the hill-people busy gathering it in—continued some distance ascending and descending over a red soil, though generally gaining in descent: occasionally pass clumps of hill-bamboos and fields of junerah. At half-past three o'clock reached the east side of the range of hills, and saw the plain below; continue to descend gradually round the shoulders of hills, and at half-past four p.m. reached the village of Dumghow. Water is procured from a perennial spring a short distance from the village, but not in great quantity, the basin into which it collects being emptied by the cattle at one draught; however, the servants waited patiently till it was replenished.

Jan. 5. Moved at half-past ten o'clock—road through the valley ascending and descending alternately; from an opening in the hills we gained a fine view of the plains below, and the majestic course of the Ganges in the distance—road continues descending (generally) through forests, with occasional patches of cultivation, and small cottages, presenting very picturesque and agreeable views. After considerable troubles reached the plain at twelve o'clock, the whole of our route this month being over a series of hills, and in one continued descent. At half-past one o'clock passed the detached hills called Teen Puharee, and at two p.m. encamped at Kat Gola, which completed one of the most interesting journeys (through hills) I ever performed.

Jan. 6. Moved at eleven a.m.—road over rice fields and grass jungle which alternates, Teen Puharee to the W. the hills and nulla at S.E. After crossing the well cultivated plains of Raj-Muhal and village of Nautpoor, reached Nugassee Bagh, about two miles from the city of Raj Muhal.

The hills we have crossed over consist of three distinct ranges: the extremes on either side are very steep and difficult of access, forming ridges, while the intervening range and hills connected are lower, with flat and rounded summits; they seem to be mostly composed of trap, and some in various stages of decomposition. The roads were in many places strewed with crystallized fragments of chaledony and flint, some with crystals of quart superimposed on the surface; others with drossy cavities, and many boulders with rough coats but stripped internally.

Generally speaking, the hills are well clothed with trees, some from the foot to the top, and the vallies all appeared fertile, the soil rich and deep, well supplied with water, but no where cultivated; the scenery throughout our journey was various, picturesque, and splendid; this in a great measure tended to lessen the fatigue and privations to which we were necessarily exposed amongst the miserable race of inhabitants.

After remaining several days in the vicinity of Raj Muhal, during which I inspected the invalid Jageer-dar Thannas at Sungrampoor, Oude, Mulla, &c. and found them in a flourishing condition, the

invalids contented and happy, we returned to Bhagulpoor by the high-road, and on the 23d January 1821, reached home in safety.

N.B. The extent of our route from Jeeta Coondy Ghat to Kat Gola, I estimate to be about thirty-six miles in a direct line, but not having a perambulator, I could not ascertain the road distance; our course was from S.W. to N.E. generally.

REMARKS.

In a rapid excursion through these hills, it cannot be expected that the most perfect information is to be procured, the more especially as none of our party were acquainted with the Highlanders' language, which seems peculiar to themselves; yet by means of the Hindoostance spoken by some of the hill chiefs who accompanied us, I obtained the following memoranda of their customs, &c. which may perhaps supply the want of a more regular and connected series of facts.

Many imagine that these Highlanders are the aborigines of Bengal, while others think they are the outcasts of Hindoos who have formed themselves into an independent community. Without offering any opinion at present on this point, I will briefly observe, that they have no written language; nor could I discern any monument of worship, or other token of their origin, during my short intercourse with them.

Savage life is said by our illustrious countryman Gibbon, to approach nearer to the condition of animals than any thing else. This observation, however, may perhaps apply more to the Scythian tribes of whom he is speaking, and to the inhabitants of the boundless wastes of Tartary, than to those of the isolated hilly regions of Hindoostan.

The hardy tribe of mountaineers occupying the hills of Raj-Muhl generally remain stationary in them, with the exception of those few who are necessitated to visit occasionally the low-lands, or the banks of the Ganges, to procure for their families such articles of food and raiment as are not procurable within their own fortresses, and those who are enlisted as soldiers in the corps of hill rangers at Bhagulpoor.

Polytheism obtains throughout Asia: these hill people have in all probability

engrafted a very small portion of Hindoo worship, intermixed with the popular superstitions of their ancestors, and all is of the rudest kind.

The principal Dewtah or Deities worshipped by them are as follows; viz. first Dhirnee, second Leelah, third Tookwaree, fourth Rukshi Devi, fifth Bundree. To these they perform Poojah or sacrifice in the following order: to Dhirnee boiled grain is offered and a buffalo slain: to Leelah boiled grain, kids, cocks, and liquor, called puchwace; to Tookwaree, hogs, cocks, and grain; and the same to Rukshi, Devi, and Bundree. In the month of November the Poojahs of the three first are observed, and of the others in the following successive months.

The Poojah which we witnessed was performed in the following manner:

They clear a small space of ground and sprinkle it with water; they then strew some grain on the spot, all facing the sun (whom they consider as the supreme creator of the world), and repeat prayers aloud with uplifted hands. The animal destined for sacrifice is then brought forward, and held by one the party by the hind legs: the Ghatwall then takes water or liquor, or sometimes both, and washes the animal's face and throat, repeating prayers at the time, and at one stroke of his sword severs the head from the body; he then holds the victim by the hinder feet, and allows the blood to flow on the place where the grain was strewed; after cleaning his sword, he cuts off the animal's tail and places it at a distance, having previously sprinkled more water and grain. Finally the head of the victim is smeared over with "Sindoor" (red lead), and the Ghatwalls all joining together, with uplifted hands perform their reverence to the sun, and solicit pardon for the sins of themselves and their kindred. Thus ends the primitive ceremony, and reflecting on the combined circumstances attendant on it, we might perhaps be justified in pointing out a striking resemblance to the ceremonies observed in the Jewish ritual, by the sacrifice of the scape goat for the sins of the people.*

Like all other pagans, they eat the sacrifice, after devoting a small portion to their Dewtahs, which they place under

* See Jennings's Antiquities.

trees by the road side with some grain ready dressed. During our journey, we saw several of the parcels both on the high ridges and in the vallies below. The superstitious veneration they have for the Dewtahs is inconceivable, imagining that they watch over actions; and often when the ferocity of a savage disposition would naturally incline them to deeds of blood and cruelty, they are restrained by superstitious motives alone, and the dread of punishment by the offended Deity prevents the commission of the intended crime.

In taking an oath the scene is impressive. Salt is put upon a naked sword, and being then mixed with a little water, it is drunk off with avidity by the person who swears. This is deemed the most binding of all obligations, and is seldom if ever violated: it was by this oath that the excellent Cleaveland (when he first reconciled these rude and ignorant mountaineers to our Government) bound them, and which nothing in my humble opinion can sever, while under the mild and paternal protection of British justice.

Poojah extends to all the purposes of agriculture; 1st, when the land is cleared, which act is called korawah: 2d, when the crop is reaped: and lastly, on the first consumption of the grain as food.

A singular custom obtains amongst these semi-barbarians on an eclipse of the sun or moon, which sufficiently indicates the terrors occasioned by superstition in the minds of an uncouth and ignorant race: on such occasions the whole of the villagers assemble, and the men putting on their warlike apparel, suspend their swords, bows and arrows round their necks, and looking upwards to the planet eclipsed, with folded hands, they ask pardon for their sins in loud and dissonant screams: when the eclipse is over they beat the dhol or alarm drum, and for a continued period make a most tremendous noise, perfectly assured that their sins have been forgiven them.

In order to conciliate the attention of these mountaineers, and to pacify the minds of our followers, we found it advisable to grant the means of performing their poojah, at the several ghats or passes in the hills, and at the boundaries of the different tuppas or divisions, being well aware that no Lowlander would venture into the hills or adjacent forest without it:

for the manjees or chiefs take care to impress all strangers with the idea, that unless the Dewtahs are gratified with a poojah, there is no safety in travelling within their regions; we therefore cheerfully complied with the requisition, and such was the effect of these superstitious notions, that during our progress through the hills not a man was ever sick.

The air is by no means salubrious to Lowlanders, and I have reason to think that our having marched during the day, contributed essentially to the health of our party: for had we travelled early in the morning, before the heat of the sun rarified the damp air rising from the thickets, I fancy all the poojahs that could have been bestowed would not have shielded our servants from fevers, &c.

None of our followers ventured to approach the dwellings of the mountaineers; they were overawed by a superstitious dread of the vengeance of the Dewtah or Deities overtaking them; nor did any of them (as is too common a practice among the camp followers in India) attempt to touch the smallest article of cultivation on the road, for which we gained credit amongst the mountaineers, but which was acquired more from fear than principle.

These Highlanders do not intermarry with their own kindred, but being all of one tribe, they select their wives from a neighbouring family: when a marriage is agreed on, the bridegroom's father presents a rupee to the father of the intended bride, and then the parties may marry when they please. On the day of marriage, the bridegroom's father gives a further present of four rupees, four pieces of cloth, and two or four turbans, as a commencing stock for the young couple at their emancipation from their respective families. The union is simple:—the father of the bride takes his daughter by the hand, gives her to the bridegroom, and thus the match is concluded: the party assembled sit down to a rude feast, in which a plentiful supply of liquor is not forgotten, and like all savage tribes, they are used to drink to excess on these occasions.

When children are born they make no particular rejoicing; but a funeral feast is always well attended, and like the wakes in Ireland, generally ends in a scene of universal uproar and intoxication.

They are very attentive to their children,

and call them by endearing appellations. When a boy receives his name the sun is invoked; for a girl the moon, calling them after the two planets *Sooruj* and *Chundra*, which it may be remarked are names purely Sanscrit.

At an early age the boys have the bow and arrow put into their hands, and when they have attained a proficiency in the art of archery from the instructions of their parents, they are permitted to go out hunting, or to destroy wild animals. In the use of this weapon the hill-men are uncommonly skilful and alert; they draw the bow with a grace, and send the arrow with force and precision.

For the destruction of tigers, poisoned arrows are used; the preparation is from some vegetable substance, but of what species I could not learn, as they considered it a secret not to be disclosed.

The greatest share of labour falls to the lot of the women, amongst these mountaineers: they attend to the live stock, bring water, pound the grain into flour and cook it, besides taking most affectionate care of their children; they are passionately fond of red and white beads, which they constantly wear on their head and neck: these with a few brass ornaments compose the toilette of a Raj-Muhl highland lady; they never (like the women in the plains below) cover their faces on the approach of strangers, but walk about with freedom, without a thought of concealing their faces, and in their manners they are timid and modest; a singular contrast, and may be viewed by the philosopher as an indication of primitive innocence and purity of mind.

The vice of intoxication is general amongst barbarians, and these mountaineers are by no means inferior to their neighbours in the lowlands in the practice of this favourite vice: the liquor they are most fond of is called puchwey, and is made thus:

The grain is first dried in the sun for several days, and then boiled in water till tender; it is then spread out again in the sun to dry, after which jars are filled in the proportion of two thirds of water to one third of the prepared grain; a species of small grain called *Bakhun* is added, which causes a brisk fermentation, and to aid which the mouths of the jars are well closed with leaves of trees, and placed in

the sun for a few days, when the liquor becomes fit for use; the intoxication from this fermented preparation is said to be dreadful.

Agriculture is at a very low state, and the use of the plough is totally unknown in these hills. After the ground has been cleared of shrubs, &c. a hole is made with a pointed bamboo, into which a grain of junerah, boota or boora is put, and in this manner they patiently cultivate very considerable spaces of land on the tops and sides of the hills. I apprehend the rich black mould which forms the soil in many parts of these hills, proceeds principally from the decomposition of trap-rock, and which abounds throughout them.

No land rent is paid to Government, and the easy labour required to cultivate in the manner just mentioned, may be truly said to suit that indolent habit so manifest in the disposition of the mountaineers: while the homely fare the crops afford, satisfies and encourages that innate love of independence they evidently enjoy in the midst of their fastnesses; for such are many of the places we passed during our late journey.

Junerah, boota, and boora comprize the whole variety of grain cultivated in these hills: there can be no doubt but the vales would produce good crops of rice, sugarcane, wheat, barley, &c. were the inhabitants instructed and encouraged to undertake the labour.

With the above-mentioned grain, a wholesome and palatable food called *gutta* is thus made. It is first pounded in an orkeoly, or wooden mortar (for they have no hand-mills), which requires great labour; the flour is then boiled in water to the consistency of hasty-pudding, and eaten with salt, or any roots or fruits which grow wild in the forest; this forms the most material part of their food: its colour is beautifully white, and a small quantity suffices for a daily meal. When they have a journey to perform, they tie parcels of it in leaves of trees, which they hang to the end of a stick and carry it over their shoulders, a practice which will remind the reader of the curdled hard milk balls, the constant food of the Nagay Tartars, as described by that intelligent traveller, Baron de Tott.*

* See the Memoirs of Baron De Tott, vol. i.

In the different *tuppas* or divisions through which we passed, were numerous herds of black cattle of a small breed, and mostly reared in the vallies; these afford an ample supply of milk. Round the villages are a vast number of hogs, which constitute the principal food of the hill-people.

The dhol or alarm-drum is common amongst these people; at its first sound (which is heard at a very great distance) the inhabitants assemble in great numbers, ready to obey their respective Ghatwalls, and to follow them in any enterprize of difficulty or danger; we more than once witnessed this sort of gathering, when a strong party was requisite to deter the approach of wild beasts on our route through thick forests.

Of the produce of these hills may be reckoned the finest honey perhaps in India; dammer, kut, the Tussur, from which is manufactured the well known Bhagulpoor baftas, small timber, bamboos and saba: these articles are also common in other parts of the extended district of Jungleterry.

The mangoe and jack fruits are scarce, but tamarinds in abundance, and of the best quality: we observed a small red chilly of exquisite pungency, which grows wild, and resembles the pepper-pod of the West-Indies.

The intercourse between the hill-men and the lowlanders is very confined, and extends only to bartering with the hill produce for salt, tobacco, cloth, and other necessities; consequently coin is seldom

to be seen amongst them, and so deplorable is their condition, that they have to depend on the lowlanders even for pottery; nor is there a mechanic of any description amongst the whole tribe. I should imagine the state of ignorance does not proceed from any dislike the hill-men have to be instructed in any business, but I would rather ascribe it to that insurmountable barrier "caste;" for the meanest Hindoo would consider himself polluted were a hill-man to sit down on the same mat with him, and this invidious distinction may in a great measure render so numerous a tribe desirous to retain a secluded possession of the hills.

These mountaineers are loyally and zealously attached to the British Government, and never perhaps on any occasion was a more wise and liberal policy exerted than that by which they were originally bound to us, in the brilliant and dignified administration of the venerable Warren Hastings; to which may be added, the exertions of Mr. Augustus Cleaveland, who by a singular good fortune was selected to carry into effect the views of Government on this occasion: he made a liberal arrangement by granting a salary to each manjee or head of each village, and provided that one man from each village should be enrolled to serve in the corps of hill-rangers, which was raised for the protection and defence of the province of Bhagulpoor. From this arrangement the tranquillity of the province has been secured uninterruptedly to the present day.

PRESENT STATE OF THE PRESS IN INDIA.

SINCE the appearance of our last number, the Government of Fort William has enabled us to record two additional documents on the subject of the Indian Press, which, in our view, are as remarkable for liberality of spirit, as they are indicative of dignity, firmness, and promptness of execution.

The first of these documents is a public notification, on the part of Government, of the terms on which it consents to license newspapers and other periodical works.

The second is a Regulation forbidding the establishment of Printing

Presses without license; and authorizing the Government to prohibit, at any time, the circulation "of any particular newspaper, or printed book, or paper of any description, whether the same may be printed in the town of Calcutta, or elsewhere."*

As we have frequently explained our views, in former numbers of our Journal,† on the dangers that must necessarily attend the existence of a

* The word "elsewhere" appears, by the general tenour of the Regulations, to refer only to our Oriental Territories.

† Vide Asiatic Journal, vol. xiii, p. 573; vol. xiv, p. 136; vol. xvi, p. 131, 317.

Free Press in our Oriental dominions, and as we may shortly have occasion to advert to numerous exemplifications, we shall content ourselves in the present instance with offering a few brief remarks on the state of the Indian Press, as lately modified by the Government of Fort William.

The more we consider the subject, the more firmly are we persuaded that the Government has struck out the happy medium between certain danger on the one side, and an illiberal degree of surveillance on the other.

When every paragraph that is written is to pass under the eye of a censor, not only does such censor possess the power of suppressing whatever sentiment does not exactly square with his own peculiar views, but the spirit of the writer must be greatly damped by the anticipation of its being exercised. What can be more discouraging to an ardent and liberal mind, than the constant apprehension of being thwarted at every step by the opposite views or caprice of an individual? But the check which is now imposed is one of a milder character. It is true that the printer, publisher, and proprietor of every work issuing from the press, within the limits of the Bengal Presidency, must be licensed by Government, and that, consequently, they must all be men of respectable characters. But as this by no means implies that they must be always at the beck of Government, previously engaging to forward its views, so neither does it follow, that they must tremble or hesitate at every step, lest something offensive should be inadvertently published. A liberal Government, and especially a British Government, is always disposed rather to regard the spirit and intention than the isolated crime itself. Any Government, moreover, would consider it beneath its dignity to take frequent cognizance of petty errors; and even in regard to faults of a less venial description, it is not to be supposed that they would be visited with

much severity in the first instance. An admonitory letter addressed to the writer or editor by the Secretary to Government would doubtless be considered sufficient, unless the offence committed were of a flagrant nature, or had been often repeated. No individual, therefore, of moderate principles, would be exposed to the slightest risk of forfeiting his license.

In the case which is now before us, the Bengal Government are deservedly entitled to the praise of having taken the most liberal views. We appeal to their own language.

"The foregoing rules," they observe, "impose no irksome restraints on the publication and discussion of any matters of general interest relating to European or Indian affairs, provided they are conducted with the temper and decorum, which the Government has a right to expect from those living under its protection; neither do they preclude individuals from offering in a temperate and decorous manner, through the channel of the public newspapers, or other periodical works, their own views and sentiments relative to matters affecting the interests of the community."

What a field is thus left open to those who have *really* and deeply at heart the general interests of India! They may plead them in fact by every means the Press can possibly afford. But when we hear of individuals who labour to persuade the public, that such desirable objects cannot possibly be gained without libelling the public functionaries, and irritating private feeling, without scattering discontent throughout our Indian army, and assuring our Indian subjects that they are infamously governed;—when such are to be the means employed for the improvement of British India, we cannot too much admire the wisdom and liberality of that Government, which can vigorously impose a bar against the inroad of such dangerous principles, and leave open, at the same time, the wholesome and abundant streams

of intelligent and philanthropic feeling.

We have frequently argued, in former numbers, that the state of Society in our Eastern Empire is by no means efficient to resist the evils of a licentious press. In England the case is otherwise: but even in England we have too frequently had cause to tremble for the good order and morals of the people. What is the *Public* in India,—and where are we to look for the requisite influence to counteract the evils of so powerful an engine? No one, surely, will advance the claims of the Hindoo population. We must look then to the British community,—a community in the proportion of *one to fifty thousand* natives under the Presidency of Bengal. And how is this community composed? Chiefly of the servants of that very Government, whose acts, on the principle supposed, it is to form a controlling and supporting power to resist and to defend. Could any thing be more absurd than such a system? It is far from our wish to undervalue the wholesome check imposed by a regard for character in the eyes even of our servants; but when these servants are pompously advanced to the station of a body-politic, we naturally dispute their right, and probably dismiss them.—The question will not bear discussion.

We do not argue for a *well-regulated Press*, for the expression has been latterly abused; but we cordially rejoice in that wholesome check to unbridled licentiousness, which the prudence of an enlightened and liberal Government has so happily imposed. And if ever it was the secret intention of disturbers of the public peace to elevate the half-caste population to the dignity of a powerful faction, we congratulate the Indian community that the weapon has been wrested from their hands, that the angry and unnatural glare has departed from the political horizon, and that the fairest prospect of settled harmony, of sober,

chastened, yet rich and luxuriant scenery, is extending on every side and abundantly spread before them.

Fort William, April 5, 1823.

The Governor-General in Council, with reference to the by-law passed on the 14th ult., and registered in the Supreme Court on the 4th inst., deems it proper to notify to the proprietors and editors of newspapers and other periodical works, as specified in the aforesaid by-law, that the publication in any such paper or periodical work, of matter coming under any of the following heads, will subject them to be deprived of the license under which such paper or periodical work may be conducted:—

1. Defamatory or contumelious reflections against the King or any of the members of the Royal Family.

2. Observations or statements touching the character, constitution, measures, or orders of the Court of Directors, or other public authorities in England connected with the government of India; or the character, constitution, measures or orders of the Indian Governments; impugning the motives and designs of such authorities or governments, or in any way intending to bring them into hatred or contempt, to excite resistance to their orders, or to weaken their authority.

3. Observations or statements of the above description, relative to allied or friendly native powers, their ministers, or representatives.

4. Defamatory or contumelious remarks or offensive insinuations levelled against the Governor-General, the Governors or Commanders-in-chief, the Members of Council, or the Judges of his Majesty's Courts at any of the Presidencies, or the Bishop of Calcutta; and publications of any description tending to expose them to hatred, obloquy, or contempt; also libellous or abusive reflections and insinuations against the public officers of Government.

5. Discussions having a tendency to create alarm or suspicion among the native population, of any intended official interference with their religious opinions and observances, and irritating and insulting remarks on their peculiar usages and modes of thinking on religious subjects.

6. The republication from English or other papers of passages coming under the foregoing heads.

7. Defamatory publications tending to disturb the peace, harmony, and good order of society.

8. Anonymous appeals to the public relative to grievances of a professional or official nature, alleged to have been sustained by public officers in the service of his Majesty or the Hon. Company.

The foregoing rules impose no irksome restraints on the publication and discussion

of any matters of general interest relating to European or Indian affairs, provided they are conducted with the temper and decorum which the Government has a right to expect from those living under its protection; neither do they preclude individuals from offering, in a temperate and decorous manner, through the channel of the public newspapers or other periodical works, their own views and sentiments relative to matters affecting the interests of the community.

It will be the duty of the Chief Secretary to the Government, and that officer is hereby enjoined to bring to the notice of Government, without delay, any infringement of the foregoing rules by the conductors of newspapers or other periodical works published in the English language; and the same duty is assigned to the Persian Secretary to the Government, with relation to newspapers and other periodical publications in the language of the country.

The editors of the newspapers, or other periodical works in the English language, are required to lodge one copy of every newspaper, regular or extra, and of every other periodical work published by them respectively, in the office of the Chief Secretary to the Government; and the editors of newspapers or other periodical works in the languages of the country, are in like manner required to lodge one copy of every newspaper or other periodical work published by them in the office of the Persian Secretary to the Government. For these copies they will receive payment at the usual rate paid by regular subscribers to each publication respectively.

Published by order of the Hon. the Governor-General in Council.

W. B. BAYLEY, Chief Sec. to Gov.

It is hereby notified that individuals wishing to apply for licenses under the provisions of the by-law, will be furnished with forms of the necessary affidavits, on application to the magistrates at the police office.

A.D. 1823. REGULATION III.

A Regulation for preventing the establishment of Printing Presses without License, and for restraining, under certain circumstances, the circulation of printed Books and Papers; passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 5th April 1823, corresponding with the 24th Chytr 1229, Bengal era; the 10th Chytr 1230 Fushly; the 25th Chytr 1230 Willaity; the 9th Chytr 1880 Sumbut; and the 22d Rujub 1238 Higree.

Preamble. Whereas it is deemed expedient to prohibit, within the territories immediately subordinate to the Presidency of Fort William, the future establishment of printing presses, and the use of any such presses, or of types or other ma-

terials for printing, except with the previous sanction and license of Government, under suitable provisions to guard against abuse; and whereas it may be judged proper to prohibit the circulation, within the territories aforesaid, of particular newspapers, printed books, or papers of any description, whether the same may be printed in the town of Calcutta or elsewhere; the following rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation within the territories immediately subordinate to the Presidency of Fort William.

II. No person shall print any book or paper, or shall keep or use any printing press or types, or other materials or articles for printing, without having obtained the previous sanction and license of the Governor-General in Council for that purpose; and any person who shall print any book or paper, or shall keep or use any printing press or types, or other materials or articles for printing, without having obtained such license, shall be liable, on conviction before the magistrate or joint magistrate of the jurisdiction in which such offence may be committed, to a pecuniary fine not exceeding one thousand rupees; commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment without labour, for a period not exceeding six months.

III. The magistrates and joint magistrates are further authorized and directed to seize and attack all printing presses and types, and other materials or articles for printing, which may be kept or used within their respective jurisdictions without the permission and license of Government, and to retain the same (together with any printed books or papers found on the premises) under attachment, to be confiscated, or otherwise disposed of, as the Governor-General in Council (to whom an immediate report shall be made in all such cases) may direct; and if any magistrate or joint magistrate shall, on credible evidence, or circumstances of strong presumption, have reason to believe that such unlicensed printing presses or types, or other materials or articles for printing, are kept or used in any house, building or other place, he is authorized to issue his warrant to the police officers to search for the same, in the mode prescribed in the rules for the entry and search of dwelling-houses, contained in clauses fifth, sixth, and seventh, section xvi, Regulation xv. 1817.

IV. Whenever any person or persons shall be desirous of keeping or using any printing press, or types, or other materials or articles for printing, he or they shall state the same by a written application to the magistrate or joint magistrate of the jurisdiction, in which it may be proposed to establish such printing press. The application shall specify the real and true

name and profession, caste, or religion, age, and place of abode of every person or persons who are (or are intended to be) the printers and publishers, and the proprietors of such printing press or types, or other materials or articles for printing, and the place where such printing press is to be established; and the facts so stated in the application shall be verified on oath, or on solemn obligation, by the persons therein named as the printers, publishers or proprietors, or by such of them as the magistrate or joint magistrate may think it expedient to select for that purpose.

V. The magistrate or joint magistrate shall then forward a copy of such application (with a translation, if it be not in the English language) to the Governor-General in Council, who, after calling for any further information which may be deemed necessary, will grant or withhold the license at his discretion.

VI. If the license shall be granted, the magistrate or joint magistrate will deliver the same to the parties concerned, and will apprise them, both verbally and in writing, of the conditions which government may in each instance think proper to attach to such license.

VII. The Governor-General in Council reserves to himself the full power of recalling and resuming any such license, whenever he may see fit to do so. Such recall will be communicated by the magistrate or joint magistrate, by a written notice, to be delivered at the house, office, or place named in the application, as that at which the printing press was to be established, or at any other house, office, or place to which such printing press may, with the previous knowledge and written sanction of the magistrate or joint magistrate, have been immediately removed.

VIII. Any person or persons who, after such notice being duly served, shall use, or cause or allow to be used, such printing presses or types, or other materials or articles for printing, shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in section ii. of this Regulation, and the printing presses, types, and other materials or articles for printing (together with all printed books and papers found on the premises) shall be seized, attached and disposed of, in the manner prescribed in section iii. of this Regulation.

IX. All books and papers which may be printed at a press duly licensed by Government, shall contain on the first and last pages, in legible characters, in the same language and character as that in which such book or paper is printed, the name of the printer, and of the city, town, or place at which the book or paper may be printed; and of every book and paper printed at such licensed press, one copy shall be immediately forwarded to the local magistrate or joint magistrate, who

will pay for such books or papers the same prices as are paid by other purchasers: all such books and papers, if printed in the English or other European language, shall be forwarded by the magistrate or joint magistrate to the office of the Chief Secretary to Government; and if printed in any Asiatic language, to the office of the Secretary to Government in the Persian department.

X. If the Governor-General in Council shall at any time deem it expedient to prohibit the circulation, within the territories immediately subordinate to the Presidency of Fort William, of any particular newspaper, or printed book, or paper of any description (whether the same may be printed in the town of Calcutta or elsewhere), immediate notice of such prohibition will be given in the Government Gazette, in the English, Persian, and Bengallee languages. The officers of Government, both civil and military, will also be officially apprized of such prohibition, and will be directed to give due publicity to the same, within the range of their official influence and authority.

XI. Any persons subject to the authority of the zillah and city courts, who, after notice of such prohibition, shall knowingly and wilfully circulate, or cause to be circulated, sell, or cause to be sold, or deliver out or distribute, or in any manner cause to be distributed, at any place within the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Fort William, any newspaper, or any printed book or paper of any description so prohibited, shall, on conviction before the magistrate or joint magistrate of the jurisdiction in which the offence may be committed, be subject for the first offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees; commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment without labour for a period not exceeding two months; and for the second, and each and every subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, commutable to imprisonment without hard labour, for a period not exceeding four months.

XII. If the person who may commit the offence described in the preceding section shall not be amenable to the authority of the local magistrate or joint magistrate, the Governor-General in Council will adopt such measures for enforcing the prohibition notified in pursuance of section x. as may appear just and necessary.

XIII. All judgments for fines given by the magistrate and joint magistrate under this Regulation, shall be immediately reported (with a copy and abstract translation of the proceedings held in each case), for the information and orders of the Governor-General in Council, who reserves to himself a discretion of remitting or reducing the fine, in any instance in which he may judge it proper to do so.

Review of Books.

A Memoir of Central India, including Malwa and adjoining Provinces, with the History and copious Illustrations of the past and present Condition of that Country. By Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B. K.L.S. 2 vols. London: 1823.

As this work, under the title of a Report on Central India, has already passed under our review, previous to publication, it is unnecessary for us to devote any considerable space to a further analysis of it. The alterations since made in it chiefly concern its form and arrangement.

Sir John, in the preface, states that as the Report, when printed at Calcutta by order of Government, contained some imperfections occasioned by the hurry in which it was prepared, during ill-health and amidst other duties, and as copious extracts found their way into periodical works, he solicited permission of the Court of Directors to publish it.

Extracts from that Report, we can pretty confidently assert, found their way into no periodical publication besides this Journal; and therefore we take the merit to ourselves of having been in so great a degree instrumental in bringing a work of such real value and importance into the world. The extracts referred to, accompanied by occasional remarks, will be found in this Journal, vols. XIV. pp. 21, 526; XV. pp. 9, 121.

In the history of Malwa, which forms the first chapter of this work, the author inserts some interesting notices respecting the Rajpoots (though their history is made the subject of a subsequent chapter), some of which we shall quote, at the same time denying that the work is so "unattractive to general readers," as he apprehends,

Many of the Rajpoot tribes of Malwa are called the children of the Sun, by virtue of the descent they claim from the celestial Ramchunder. Others

trace their origin to Pooravisee, and esteem themselves, consequently, children of the Moon. Some writers, however, deny the title of both, even to the Cshatriya or military caste; that race, according to them, being extinct. Whatever be their origin, the Rajpoots appear to have been a very resolute race of Hindoos. They maintained not only their religion, but a sort of independence, even under the Mahomedan monarchs of Malwa, the bravest and wisest of whom seem to have pursued the policy of the Emperors of Delhi, in regard to this brave race, and were content with their nominal submission.

The chief cause of the defection of this powerful tribe from the house of Timur, to which they seemed to be much attached, was a departure from that moderation, on the part of the reigning prince, in regard to religion, which had characterized the predecessors of Aurengzebe; "a prince whose attainment and exercise of power present perhaps as many lessons as the life of any monarch that ever reigned." The result of his efforts against the faith of the Hindoos is thus related:

"Irritation at the successful depredations of the Mahrattas; the suspicion of these freebooters enjoying the good wishes, if not the secret aid, of others; or a spirit of bigotry, perhaps sincere, but more probably assumed, to revive the attachment of the Mahomedans, led him to attempt, by the most unjustifiable means, the conversion of the whole of his Hindoo subjects. Few yielded to his persuasion or threats; but the remainder were visited, as a punishment for their obstinacy, with the extortion of heavy taxes and fines. The produce of these impositions was expected to be immense. The public revenue had greatly decayed in the reign of Aurengzebe; and the mean motive of desiring to fill his treasury, has been imputed to

this sovereign, as the ground of a measure, which, even unsuccessful as it was (for it could not be carried into full effect), lost him the temper and attachment of a great majority of his subjects. The chief historical record that has been preserved, connected with this transaction, is the bold and animated appeal made by Jeswunt Singh, Raja of Joudpoor, in his letter to the Emperor.* After recalling to his memory the opposite conduct of Akber, Jehangire, and his father Shah Jehan, and reprobating the attempt to collect a revenue upon the consciences of men, or to vex the devotee and anchorite with a tax upon his unbelief, the Hindoo prince observes, "If your Majesty places any faith in those books by distinction called divine, you will there be instructed that God is the God of all mankind, not of Mahomedans alone. The Pagan and Muselman are equal in his presence; distinctions of colour are of his ordination: it is he who gives existence. In your temples, it is in his name that the voice calls to prayer; in the house of images, the bell is shaken; still he is the object of our admiration. To vilify, therefore, the religion or the customs of other men, is to set at nought the pleasure of the Almighty." Pp. 51, 52, vol. I.

In speaking of the progress of the Mahrattas in Malwa, Sir John refers to that singular fact, so often lamented by writers, and so severely animadverted upon by the historian of British India,† the want of historical records among the Hindoos. Among the Mahrattas, especially, no record, even of their victories, is preserved. None of their learned writers seem to have entertained the desire of perpetuating the actions of their heroes, and the fame of the nation, by any historical work, or even of blending that correct series of their rulers' names, which is generally kept, with a clear authentic

account of the principal events of each reign. The only efforts of the pen of common writers, are, "short letters on family affairs, or on public events of the moment, destroyed or forgotten as soon as written." This carelessness is the more inexplicable, because their fiscal records are remarkably exact.

"The history of the Mahrattas, from the time of their great leader Sevajee, to the battle of Paniput, furnished ample ground for the gratification of pride, supposing what occurred to be written in the most plain and unadorned language. Even after their defeat by the Afghans, the actions of Mulhar Row, the first chief of the Holkar family, of Madhaje Sindia, and of Nana Furnavese, merited to be preserved by their countrymen. Their deeds, however, have almost entirely been trusted to tradition, and this by a people who are not only very generally instructed, but who are minute to a degree in all that concerns the management of the large territories which are, or have been, subject to their government. The diaries found amid the archives of Poona, only related to the revenue affairs of the empire. They are complete for the last century, and furnish a most correct record of receipts, disbursements, names of officers employed, and dates of all financial transactions." Pp. 59, 60, vol. I.

In our Journal for December last, p. 531, we gave a succinct account, from Sir John Malcolm's Report, of the Punjayet Courts, so much esteemed by the natives of Malwa. In the Appendix to this work (No. 17, p. 426), is given, "an abstract of the plan on which it *was intended* to have introduced Punjayets into Central India;" we infer from this mode of speech that the design has been abandoned. The plan, as it respects the officers of the court, is as follows:

"The principal officer of the new system to be a Superintendent of Punjayets, who without either the name

* There are many translations of this letter, of which the original, as well as a very literal translation, will be found in the Asiatic Miscellany.

† Mill's Hist. of British India, vol. I. *passim*.

or exact duties of a judge, would be (under the Lieut. Governor) the representative of Government in its judicial character.

"The Superintendent of Punjayets to have one or more Registers, or assistants, as circumstances required.

"A native establishment, consisting of a Sudder Ameen, learned Shastri, Moollah, and some native writers, to be attached to the Superintendent of Punjayets.

"The local collector of the revenue to exercise the powers of a magistrate, and to be at the head of the police, as under the governments of Madras and Bombay.

"Punjayet courts of arbitration to be encouraged to sit and decide upon petty disputes, without reference to government officers; but in all cases where forms were complete according to local usage, aid to be given to enforce awards.

"A Munsiff, or native judge, to be nominated from among the most respectable inhabitants to each principal town or district, with limited power to determine causes, and to imprison and distrain property of debtors and delinquents. Potails of villages to have a jurisdiction as petty munsiffs, with limited power to hear and judge small cases, and to settle disputes.

"In cities and districts, some of the principal inhabitants (including the Munsiffs) may be distinguished by the name of Mookhs, or heads, and sit as the Presidents of Punjayets.

"The members of Punjayets to be taken from the most respectable men of every class.

"The Canoongoe, or writer, of the district, town or village, to act as Register, and to write a copy of the proceedings.

"Tribes and castes, under the most despotic rulers, name their own heads, who would be, from their condition, eligible members of Punjayets; and it is a duty they owe to their tribe and the public to sit upon them," &c.

The foregoing quotations will shew the style in which the work is written :

this point is the only one respecting which our commendation requires some limit. Laxity, and even carelessness of style, might very well be overlooked in the work, as first seen by us. Since it has been revised by the author, and has also passed through the hands of another gentleman already familiar with the business of publication, defects of this kind are not so excusable. We subjoin an example or two, which are taken at random :

"He was shot dead on the spot by one of Dherma's sepoys, his head cut off, and thrown, like that of a common malefactor, before Jeswunt Row's tent, to which Ghuffoor Khan had hastened in the beginning of the fray, in the hope of saving his friend; but *finding that too late*, he contented himself with intreating," &c. Vol. I, p. 267.

"The excesses of Ameer Khan's Patans at Saugor have been noticed; but *that* was far surpassed at Poona, where he was seized," &c. Vol. I, p. 328.

"— the *main influence* by which Ameer Khan retained his precarious rank as their chief, was *his forming the link* that attached this band of depredators to the house of Holkar." Vol. I, p. 329.

We must, it is presumable, lay to the account of the gentleman who "assisted in correcting the press," sundry infractions of that concord which should subsist between the verb and nominative. Among the *errata* to the first volume are seven instances of the use of *is* for *are*, and *was* for *were*, pointed out for correction.

The adjuncts to this work are a map of Central India, by Arrowsmith; a Geological Sketch of Malwa, accompanied by a valuable report; abstracts of treaties and engagements with neighbouring powers; and a Geographical Index, compiled by Mr. Walter Hamilton. — In recommending this work to the notice of the public, we could not employ terms too strong to convey our high opinion of its great interest, value and importance.

The East-India Military Calendar; containing the Services of General and Field Officers of the Indian Army. By the Editor of the Royal Military Calendar. London: 1823.

AN historian of British India could scarcely wish for a more valuable book of reference than a well compiled and voluminous record of the military services of the principal officers of our Indian army, commencing with the earliest period of our Indian history. But a work of such a character must command respect in a more peculiar manner from its appeal to British feeling. To the heart that is capable of appreciating the services, privations, and anxieties of those who have fought and bled in the cause of their country, a tribute of remembrance, however slight, is always grateful.

Owing to the great distance of our Indian possessions from the parent state, the public at home have always been very inadequately informed of our military transactions in that quarter. It is true, that the most valuable histories have been published from time to time, which have indelibly recorded the most heroic acts of individual valour, and furnished detailed accounts of the most arduous campaigns, conducted by officers of the lowest rank, which in our western hemisphere would doubtless have been entrusted only to general or field officers. But such histories unavoidably appear after a considerable lapse of time, and then appeal to a public, unacquainted even with the names of the actors, and consequently influenced by no previous feeling. In Europe, on the contrary, a campaign can never occur, in which the armies of Great Britain are required to act a conspicuous part, but the newspapers are continually announcing some valourous action, or reviving our grateful recollections of past achievements. What then can be more desirable than a work whose exclusive object is to make known, as widely as possible, the military ser-

vices of a numerous class of British officers, which have remained, for the most part, unknown to the public, though often challenging comparison with the brightest deeds of ancient or modern warfare!

We should have thought that our Indian army would have regarded it as a duty and a privilege to contribute to such a work. It was not without surprise, therefore, that we received the information, that the editor's applications for assistance, which we know to have been extensively made in the most intelligent and proper quarters, were very partially replied to. He naturally expected from India the most valuable biographical memoirs; but most of his solicitations were strangely slighted. Our feeling on this head is by no means altered by the handsome acknowledgments of the Editor, in the preface to the work, for the favours he had actually received, nor by his delicate silence where he had no thanks to return. We know that he was chiefly abandoned to his own industry and resources; and although we have no personal acquaintance with him, and are influenced solely by public feelings, yet we think it is due to him thus briefly to acquaint his readers of the strange indifference of those whom common sense would suppose to be chiefly interested. We trust that no complaints will come from that quarter of incompleteness or discrepancy; and perhaps we may also be allowed to hope, that any dissatisfaction that may possibly be felt on that score will tend to excite some little energy, to assist the compiler in his future labours to complete a work which might thus so easily be rendered one of the most interesting military records in the language.

We shall now direct our attention to the more pleasing office of pointing out those portions of the work which are most valuable; and this is the more satisfactory to ourselves, from the circumstance that several of the longest and most interesting memoirs

appeared originally in our own Journal. There are several, however, of an equal or superior character, to which we can advance no previous claim.

The services of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Cosby, whose name stands first in the volume, are fully detailed in a very interesting sketch of his military life. At the time of his death, in 1822, he was one of the oldest officers of the Company's army. The repeated testimonials of his commanding officer, and the subsequent honours which awaited him in his native country, were richly earned by a long course of arduous and eventful service.

The subject of the second memoir is the late Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry White; but as the greater portion of this article appeared in a late number of the *Asiatic Journal*, we pass on.

Lieut.-Gen. Robert Mackay is the third officer who claims attention from the place he occupies in the volume before us. During the earlier period of his service in India, he was constantly attached to the field army commanded by Sir Eyre Coote, and subsequently to the death of that great and justly revered officer, alternately served in the Deccan and Ceded Districts.

It would far surpass the limits of a review to furnish an epitome of each memoir contained in this volume; neither would such an analysis be satisfactory to our readers. We must content ourselves, therefore, with pointing out to their attention those only which are chiefly deserving of their notice. Of these, the most remarkable for general interest are the sketches which are given of Major Gen. Sir John Malcolm, the late Lieut. Col. J. Kirkpatrick, Col. Patrick Walker,* A. Col. Barton Burr,* Major F. F. Staunton, and Sir David Ochterlony. In regard, however, to the latter officer, the editor must allow us to observe that we think he has scarcely allotted sufficient space for a due relation of his invaluable services.

The campaigns he conducted in Nepal, and which ultimately terminated so honourably to the British arms, were of no ordinary kind. It was the duty of General Ochterlony to contend in an uncultivated and pestilential climate for the mountain fastnesses of a bold and hardy race. To tell us simply that his military plans were ably contrived, and promptly and vigorously executed, is speaking tamely. The editor had abundant materials at his command to furnish a detailed account of a most interesting and singular campaign, and we certainly think that he would have acted wisely towards himself as a military historian, and have performed, likewise, a simple act of justice to the subject of his memoir, by availing himself more amply of so fair an opportunity. To revert, however, from the biographer to Sir David himself, we cannot omit to notice the following interesting passage in the address of the Marquess Hastings, when acting as the representative of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in investing this distinguished officer with the Order of the Bath. "You have obliterated," says the Noble Marquess, "a distinction painful for the officers of the Hon. Company; and you have opened the door for your brothers in arms to a reward, which their recent display of exalted spirit and invincible intrepidity proves, could not be more deservedly extended to the officers of any army on earth."

Perhaps we may here be allowed to digress for a few moments, to observe how gratifying it must be to all parties, that the invidious distinctions between King's and Company's officers are gradually wearing away. It was formerly too much the practice to give an undue precedence to the former, in every description of service, whether of honour or responsibility. In opposition to this system, it has been strongly and repeatedly urged, that it was literally inverting the order which common sense as well as justice most naturally dictated. The

* Vide *Asiatic Journal*.

long administration, however, of the Noble Marquess, has been marked from its commencement by more equitable views. Alive to the just pretensions of the Company's officers, founded on their long and intimate acquaintance with the habits and prejudices of the native troops, it has ever been his wish and aim to entrust them with duties of equal importance with such as were respectively committed to officers of the same rank belonging to His Majesty's army.—We hope that an equally just and liberal system will be pursued by his successors.

To return, however, to our military memoirs.—One of the most brilliant actions ever recorded in history was performed by a small detachment, consisting of a detail of Madras artillery, and two six-pounders, 1st batt. N.I., about 600, and about 300 auxiliary horse, under the command of Captain (now Major) Staunton. This small force was unexpectedly attacked by the whole of the Peishwa's army, estimated at 20,000 horse, and several thousand infantry. An official account of this affair was published in Divisional Orders, for the general information of the army, and is given in the volume before us, but as a late publication,* apparently from the pen of an individual who visited the spot immediately after the action, supplies us with a few additional particulars, we shall here extract it.

To retreat before such masses of cavalry was impossible. The officers with Captain Staunton were Lieutenant Chisholm and Assistant-Surgeon Wiley of the Madras Artillery, Lieutenant and Adjutant Pattinson, and Lieutenant Conlan second of 1st regiment, and Lieutenant Jones of the 10th Bombay N.I., doing duty with that corps, the Assistant-surgeon in charge of it Mr. Wingate, and Lieutenant Swanston in command of the auxiliary horse. These gentlemen formed a circle on the heights of Koragaum around their commander, and it was debated what course should be pursued for the preservation and honour of the detachment, in the perilous situation in which they found themselves. For such a handful of men to remain in the plain was certain destruction, to retreat was equally dangerous, and only two

alternatives presented the shadow of hope, for the idea of cutting their way to Poonah through the Peishwa's army was out of the question. The village of Koragaum, with several strong houses and inclosures, lay half a mile before them on the left bank of the Beema, while a strong height, difficult of approach for cavalry was a little way on their right, but without water or cover for the men. Captain Staunton moved therefore upon the village with the intention of occupying it, and had scarcely succeeded in reaching it with his detachment, when he was attacked in the most determined manner by three divisions of the Peishwa's best infantry, supported by immense bodies of horse, and the fire of two pieces of artillery. The enemy's troops were animated to the utmost exertions by the presence of the Peishwa on a distant height, attended by all the principal Mahratta chiefs, who flattered his highness with the prospect of witnessing the destruction of this gallant handful of British troops.

Impressed with terror at the intrepidity of the European character, the Peishwa, on seeing Captain Staunton advance down the heights of Koragaum, exclaimed to Gockla, who had offered to cross the river and attack the detachment, "They are coming to attack us!" But on perceiving that the advanced guard was making towards the village, he permitted the Arabs to plunge into the Beema, and endeavour to gain possession of it before the British, and they succeeded in posting themselves in the strongest parts of it, from which it was found impossible to dislodge them, and the contest for the remainder was obstinately continued from noon till nine p.m. During that time almost every pagoda and house had been repeatedly taken and retaken, and one of the guns for several minutes was in possession of the enemy. The detachment was placed in the most trying situation at this period; nearly the whole of the artillerymen and about one-third of the infantry and auxiliary horse were killed or wounded. From the exertions which the European officers had been called upon to make in leading their men to frequent charges with the bayonet, their numbers also were diminished. Lieutenant Chisholm was no more, having fallen under several wounds. Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Wingate was also killed. His right arm was broken in a charge on the Arabs, in which he and Lieutenant Conlan, who was also wounded, were made prisoners, and thrust into a pagoda, of which the enemy had possession. Mr. Wingate there dressed his own arm, but a few moments after Lieutenants Swanston and Pattinson charged the Arabs, and Mr. Wingate having evinced a desire to escape was stabbed in the breast and expired, but Conlan was rescued. The two brave officers who led the

* "Fifteen Years in India."

men on in this desperate attempt were wounded, but Pattinson could not remain inactive while able to wield his sword, and he joined in other charges which cost him his life. Only Captain Staunton, Lieutenant Jones, and Mr. Assistant-surgeon Wiley then remained, nearly exhausted, to direct the efforts of the remaining part of the force, who were almost frantic from the want of water, and the unparal- leled exertions they had made throughout the day without any sort of refreshment, after a fatiguing march of twenty-six miles. But under cover of the night they were enabled to procure a supply of water, and at nine P.M. the enemy was forced to abandon the village, after sustaining an immense loss in killed and wounded.

As the editor, if our information is correct, is collecting materials for a second volume, perhaps he will allow us to suggest an addition to what appears to have been his original plan.

We certainly think, as we have already observed, that the East-India Military Calendar ought to be rendered as complete as possible, by commencing with the earliest period of our Indian history. It seems to have been the opinion of the editor, that it would be superfluous to furnish memoirs of those early and celebrated officers, whose invaluable services had already been amply detailed in several admirable histories of our military transactions in India. We must confess, however, that we experienced disappointment on turning over the pages of his volume, that a Clive, a Lawrence, and a bright constellation of other worthies had been excluded from shining forth in this their proper hemisphere. In furnishing the histories of such

men the editor cannot be dependant on any additional intelligence to be received from India; we trust, therefore, that he will hasten to supply the deficiency, and ultimately present to the Indian and British public a series of biographical sketches as complete in number as interesting in character.

The editor of the work before us is likewise the editor of the Royal Military Calendar, and probably thought, that all biographical notices of officers belonging to His Majesty's army would appear in a more appropriate manner in the last-named publication, whatever might have been their services in India. Perhaps he was right in this opinion. Nevertheless, we cannot help regretting, that a work so peculiarly Indian as the East-India Military Calendar should be deprived, for this or any other reason, of the additional lustre it would otherwise have boasted. Sir Eyre Cootc, it is true, was an officer in His Majesty's army; but it was in India that he performed those splendid actions which have rendered his name immortal. By the talents and energy of this distinguished officer, India was saved to England at a most critical and eventful period. The services of such a man can scarcely be too strongly or too often eulogized.

It would give us real satisfaction to observe, in one comprehensive view, the whole assemblage of the military founders and supporters of our empire in the Eastern World.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

Abstract of a Report on the Cultivation of Spices at Bencoolen, by J. Lumsdaine, Esq.

In 1798, the first attempt was made to introduce the cultivation of cloves and nutmegs into the Island of Sumatra. The success of the experiment has been detailed, in a very able memoir, by Mr. Lumsdaine, which was published in 1821, in the Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Sumatra, and has since been

abridged by the Editor of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal. The commencement of the experiment was by no means favourable: out of 66 clove plants, landed in health and vigour in 1798, only four arrived at maturity, one of which flowered in 1803, and the most vigorous of them did not survive the thirteenth year.

The attempt, under the late celebrated botanist Dr. Roxburgh, was more fortunate. In 1803, this gentleman brought

a supply of no less than 22,000 vigorous nutmegs, and 6,000 or 7,000 clove plants, from Amboyna. The mode of culture is simple; and is much the same, however various the soil. It consists in keeping the plants clean with the hoe, and manuring with cow-dung and burnt earth once a year in the rainy season. Mr. Lumsdaine, however, remarks, that the preparation of suitable compost is as yet but imperfectly understood, and the pruning knife too sparingly used. In fixing the soil of a plantation, he gives a decided preference to the alluvial grounds, from their superior fertility, and capacity for retaining moisture. In such grounds the plants thrive healthily, under even a slender pittance of manure. In virgin forest-lands a greater proportion of dung is required: but they are next in rank to the alluvial. In all situations lofty shooting trees, to protect the plantation from the southerly and northerly winds, are indispensably necessary. When trees are not found on soil, otherwise adapted for the culture of the clove and nutmeg, Mr. Lumsdaine recommends belting the plantation with the *Cassuarina Littorea*, and *Cerbera Manghas*; large trees, however, must not be permitted to stand among the plants.

The nuts, selected as ripe as possible, are set at the distance of a foot apart, covering them very lightly with mould. In thirty or sixty days the seedlings appear; and when four feet high, the healthiest are removed, at the commencement of the rains, to the plantation previously prepared; and placed in holes thirty feet from each other. The soil must be as well pulverized as possible, to admit of the roots striking early and firmly. The plough is employed in clearing between the rows, and in sultry weather the plants are watered every other day. Until five years old, they are carefully protected against the sun; after that period, until their fifteenth year, they are liberally supplied with the compost manure. This manure is applied in a circular furrow, in immediate contact with the fibrous roots. Care must be taken to keep the roots covered with mould, as they naturally rise upwards. Suckers and dead branches are to be removed, and the lateral ones alone encouraged. The end of what is called the great annual harvest is the proper time for pruning.

The proportion between male and female plants is a matter of chance, but it is calculated that the number of productive trees may amount to about two-thirds. But the plant is both monœcious and diœcious; and where abundance of the former are found, the fewer the number of male plants to be retained.

The nutmeg begins to bear fruit about the seventh year, and in the fifteenth its productiveness is at the highest: it would

appear to continue prolific longer in some parts of the Eastern Archipelago than others. At the Moluccas, it is said to carry fruit for seventy or eighty years; at Sumatra experience only warrants Mr. L. to speak of twenty-two, but the plants are healthy and thriving. The fruit is ripe about seven months after the first appearance of blossom; and a good bearing tree, of fifteen years old, may produce five pounds of nutmegs, and a pound and a-quarter of mace. They bear all the year round; but the great harvest may be looked for in the months of September, October, November and December. The integuments burst on the ripening of the fruit; and at this period the tree exhibits a very rich and beautiful appearance. The mace is stripped off carefully, and dried in the sun, or in damp weather by the heat of a charcoal fire.

The process of drying the nuts is minutely described by Mr. Lumsdaine. The produce of different months is placed on different stages over the fire, and the temperature is never permitted to exceed 140° of Fah. The nuts are turned every second or third day, and undergo this smoking process for a complete period of two months. Such as rattle freely in the shell are then taken out, by breaking the kernel with a mallet: they are then rubbed over with well sifted dry lime. They are well packed for exportation in light casks, covered with a coating of fresh water and lime. Every means to exclude the air must be adopted. Mr. Lumsdaine is decidedly against the practice in common use, of dipping the nutmegs in salt-water and lime; and prefers rubbing them, as directed, simply with well-sifted dry lime.

The cultivation of cloves is not so well adapted to the soil of Sumatra as of other parts of world, where they are grown in greater abundance; Mr. Lumsdaine does not therefore appear to think their cultivation a matter of so much profit or importance.

In a plantation of 1,000 nutmegs or clove trees, our author estimates that seven Chinese, or active Bengalees, fifty head of cattle, and two ploughs, are sufficient for all the purposes of cultivation. The clove harvest, he says, is tedious, and requires an additional number of hands.

"I have very great satisfaction," he observes, "in affording my individual testimony to the energy and zeal which actuate the great body of the planters, and of the correspondent improvement of their respective plantations. Without mentioning the names of individuals who have been foremost in this race of emulation, suffice it to say, that the plantations generally exhibit tokens of progressive amelioration; and that such of the trees of the importation of 1798 as have been duly

cultured, are in the highest degree of health, vigour, and productiveness.

"It would be unreasonable to expect that such felicitous results could have been realized without proportionate sacrifices. In the first era of the speculation, the cultivators had to contend, on the one hand, with nature, in exploring and eliciting the latent properties of a soil, notable only for its supposed indomitable sterility; while, on the other hand, the problematical success of the undertaking, the extent of capital requisite to conduct it to a prosperous issue, involved considerations of no trivial importance. It is to their industry, spirit, and perseverance, that we owe the naturalization of these valuable exotics; the established reputation of their produce, both in Europe and India; the abolition of the monopoly and exclusive pretensions of the Dutch to this trade; and finally, the assured possession to Great Britain of this promised scene of national and colonial wealth. I consider that I am within bounds in estimating the total amount of European private capital sunk in this speculation at 436,000 dollars, and of native at 35,000 dollars, from the first commencement of the plantations until the trees respectively came into bearing; but of this a considerable portion has been redeemed in produce."

Abstract Statement of the Public and Private Spice Plantations at and in the vicinity of Fort Marlborough for 1819-20.

	Above 30 years of age.		Between 10-30 years of age.		Between 5-10 years of age.		Total under 30 years. Including nursery plants, not bearing.		Total No. in cultivation.
	Total Bearing.	No.	Total Bearing.	No.	Total Bearing.	No.	Total Bearing.	No.	
1819-20	130	113	19,045	12,582	31,024	31,554	43,712	101,911	
1818-19	132	135	16,938	10,360	43,418	13,728	48,921	109,429	
Increase.	—	—	2,107	1,022	—	—	—	—	
Decrease.	22	22	—	—	4,394	174	5,209	7,518	
1819-20	—	—	2,132	3,132	9,832	5,243	12,728	24,692	
1818-19	—	—	2,160	2,653	9,200	4,837	14,912	26,372	
Increase.	—	—	—	479	632	400	—	—	
Decrease.	—	—	28	—	—	—	2,184	1,680	

[Or. Mag.]

CALCUTTA MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of the medical profession in the King's and Company's services was held at the Asiatic Society's apartments in Chowringhee, on the evening of Saturday last, for the purpose of instituting a medical association, which was accordingly established under the designation of "The Calcutta Medical and Physical Society," the object of which is to collect from all parts of India theoretical and practical information on medical questions, and particularly on diseases incident to the climate. It is proposed that the transactions of the Society shall be published, when the contributions are sufficiently numerous to form a volume. Dr. James Hare was elected President; Dr. Mellis, Vice-President; and Dr. Adam, Secretary. The quarterly subscription to be 12 rupees to members residing in Calcutta, and 12 rupees half-yearly to members in the interior.

We conceive that an institution of this kind, zealously supported, is calculated to be of great advantage in the prosecution of those scientific researches, which tend to increase the boundaries of medical knowledge in a region generally so fatal to the European constitution. There must be unquestionably abundance of interesting and important facts, in the possession of professional men scattered over India, which only require a suitable channel of communication to the public. It is therefore hoped that the establishment of this society will have the effect of eliciting and concentrating a variety of curious and useful knowledge relative to the healing art in this country. — [Cal. Gov. Gaz., March 6.]

CALCUTTA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of this interesting and useful association took place at the house of the President Mr. Lyecester, in Chowringhee, on Wednesday evening last. Owing to a sudden attack of indisposition, we are sorry to have to notice the absence of Dr. Carey, to whose exertions the Society has hitherto been so greatly indebted. The Rev. Dr. Marshman, being senior member, was called to the chair, and some curious specimens of twine made from the fibres of different species of muse were presented to the meeting by the secretary, Dr. Wallich.

Dr. Tytler submitted specimens of the artificial wax, made into candles, which has lately been invented by Mr. John Tytler, garrison surgeon of Monghyr. This singular substance, already noticed in our paper, is formed from vegetable oils, particularly castor oil, and we are happy to learn is considered by the Agricultural Society as comprehending a very curious discovery, capable of application to several of the most useful domestic purposes.

The same gentleman also brought to the

notice of the meeting, specimens of the terrible disease affecting the barley of the last harvest, by which a very considerable quantity of that important grain was destroyed in the Upper Provinces, and by means of which we learn that a large quantity of barley is annually ruined, and rendered unfit for food. Dr. T. likewise submitted samples of vitiated rice, and of the poisonous *otto* made from mixtures of the *Kun* or inner rind of this grain with farinaceous substances. The observations of this gentleman, whose exertions in almost every branch of science are so well known to the Indian community, were, we understand, deemed of such importance to their interests, that the society, with a degree of liberality which confers upon them the highest credit, have requested Dr. T. to submit an account of the observations made by him upon the subject of the diseases and vitiation of grain, with the view of their being recorded in the volume of their transactions, which is expected to be laid in print before the world. We are gratified by also learning that this most useful institution is on the increase, and that Mr. Ainslie and several other gentlemen have lately been admitted members.—[*Beng. Hurk., May 17.*]

ROPE BRIDGE ERECTING AT CALCUTTA.

The ingenious fabric erecting on the Esplanade, immediately opposite the General Post-Office, seems to excite a good deal of speculation. It is however nothing more than a laudable attempt to introduce hempen, or coir rope bridges, on the principle of suspension, with the view of eventually throwing them over some of the mountain torrents, and rapids, which intersect the great north-west road to Benares, and which now check the progress of our public mails from ten to twenty hours during the height of the periodical rains, when no boat or raft can attempt to cross until the waters subside. We have seen the small working model constructed by the Postmaster General; and, as far as we are capable of judging, we believe the plan to be entirely new. If it succeeds, and we heartily wish it may, the advantages, in giving celerity to the public mails at a very inconsiderable expense, are too obvious to need any comment. The model is constructed on a scale of eighty feet only, but the experiment now making is, we are told, one hundred and sixty feet between the standards, which require no pier heads, being placed back at a safe distance from the banks of the nullah over which the bridge is intended to be thrown. It is a particularly dangerous torrent, about eighty miles from Calcutta, and within twenty of Bancoorah, on the Benares road. The treadway, constructed of split bamboo, is eight or nine feet wide, over which foot

passengers and light cattle may pass in safety; and perhaps the scheme may be improved for carriages, especially where the span is within one hundred feet. The whole machinery is so constructed, as to render it easily portable on carts, elephants, &c. It may also be taken down and housed during eight months in the year, while the rapids are dry, which will greatly tend to its durability.

We hope hereafter to give a more satisfactory description of this rope suspension bridge, when the experiment is completed. In the mean time we shall only add, that all the component parts have been prepared, fitted, and put together at the General Post-Office, under the personal direction and inspection of the Postmaster General, who is indefatigable in his exertions to improve the important department under his management and controul.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*]

EARTHQUAKE.

We learn that the earthquake [noticed in our last number] was very strongly felt on board the *Orpheus*, in lat. 1° north., long. 80° east; the boxes in the cabins were put in motion, and the first shock lasted near a minute: they experienced three shocks in all, the first about one, P. M., the second about five minutes after two, and the last and weakest, about five, P. M.—[*Ceylon Gaz., Feb. 22.*]

PRUSSIAN TRAVELLERS.

Drs. Ehrenberg and Hemprich, Prussian naturalists, now travelling in Egypt, are not expected, as some journals have stated, to return immediately to Europe. On the contrary, they were, according to the last accounts from them, about to avail themselves of the assistance afforded by his Majesty for a new expedition. Their plan, as described in a letter, dated Suez, June 8, is as follows: in the first place to proceed along the coast of the Red Sea, making their longest halt at Tor and Akaba. They will afterwards embark for Mecca, whence they will make excursions on the coast of Abyssinia, and in the islands situated near Rab and Nandeb. Hence they mean to proceed to Suakin, and, if circumstances permit, to penetrate again into Nubia and Sennar, to examine those fertile countries with which they had acquired a slight acquaintance on their former journey, but only by skimming the frontiers. They wish to return to Cairo by Cosseyr and Ginch. We have already received from them thirty large packing cases, containing valuable articles collected during their voyage in Nubia, and which furnish most interesting information on countries hitherto very little known. What curiosities they have since collected have been embarked for Trieste, and we expect to receive them before the end of the present year. From

the researches of these zealous and intelligent travellers, we expect important results for the study of natural history and geography.—[*Berlin Paper*.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Macquarie Island and its Inhabitants, the Sealing Gangs.—Captain Douglas, of the *Mariner*, has been good enough to favour us with a few particulars relative to Macquarie Island, and its present inhabitants, the sealing gangs. As to the island, this gentleman says it is the most wretched place of voluntary and slavish exilium that can possibly be conceived; nothing could warrant any civilized creature living on such a spot, were it not the certainty of industry being handsomely rewarded; thus far, therefore, the poor settler who bids farewell, probably for years, to the comforts of civilized life, enjoys the expectation of insuring an adequate recompense for all his dreary toils. As to the men employed in the gangs, the most appalling account is given. They appear to be the very refuse of the human species, so abandoned and lost to every sense of moral duty. Overseers are necessarily appointed by the merchants and captains of vessels, to superintend the various gangs; but their authority is too often if not invariably contemned, and hence arises the failure of many a well-projected and expensive speculation. The overseer is clothed with no other power than that of a mere command, a compliance with which is quite optional to those under him. We are happy, however, to bear testimony to one fact, which is indeed pretty proverbial, that the native youths of this colony still maintain their character for industry, and exemplary attention to their employers' interest. Some few of these young men are upon this island, and their unceasing industry, combined with their alacrity always to obey, so engaged the attention of Captain Douglas, that this gentleman actually declares he would not take a gang to any of the islands, unless they consisted of the native youths of New South Wales; because, from their assiduity, he should be able to calculate upon the most ample success to any reasonable undertaking. This is a character, we trust, that the Australasians, in every sphere in life, will endeavour to preserve from the very appearance of blemish.—[*Syd. Gaz.*, Dec. 13.]

The Culture of the Vine.—There is now growing in a garden, in the town of Parramatta, a vine, three years old, which carries 143 large bunches of grapes. The tree appears in a healthful state, and promises to ripen and bring the fruit to perfection. We record this as an inducement to the vineyard being properly had in regard. It is one of those objects recommended by the Society of Arts not to be lost sight of.—[*Syd. Gaz.*, Dec. 20.]

Floating Bridge.—A floating bridge, built by order of His Excellency the Governor, for the Nepean river, was sent from the Dock-yard on Wednesday the 4th instant. It is intended, we understand, for the more immediate purpose of transporting cattle across that river, but may be applied to all the uses of which bridges are capable. The construction is formed by two boats of 20 feet keel each, connected by one deck, surrounded by a balustrade; each boat has a rudder, but one tiller or helm is fitted so as to act on both rudders at the same time, and direct the whole machinery. We are also informed, that the bridge is to be stationed in the middle of the river, with an anchor and cable, to steer across with the helm as required.—[*Syd. Gaz.*, Dec. 6.]

Introduction of the Bee into the Settlement.—We congratulate our readers upon the complete establishment of that most valuable insect, the bee, in this territory. During the last three weeks, three swarms of young bees have been produced from two hives, the property of D. Wentworth, Esq. purchased by him from Captain Wallace of the *Isabella*, and placed at his estate at Homebush, near Parramatta. The fragrant shrubs and flowers of Australasia are thus proved to be peculiarly congenial to the increase of this insect; and we trust that, in a few years, we shall be able to add honey and wax to our other numerous productions.—[*Syd. Gaz.*, Oct. 18.]

VACCINATION IN CEYLON.

According to an official return published in the Ceylon Gazette, 14,542 persons were vaccinated on that island in the year 1822.

LENGTH OF THE PENDULUM AT THE EQUATOR.

The expedition sent by the Madras Government for the purpose of making the necessary experiments for ascertaining the length of the pendulum at the Equator, returned on the 4th of June last.

EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS.

M. Champollion, jun. has made further and most important discoveries in the Phonetic hieroglyphics of the Egyptians. Hitherto his discoveries have enabled him only to decypher inscriptions of the Greek and Roman epochs: but he is now able to ascend higher, to the age of the Pharaohs. The age of all inscriptions bearing royal names, has been determined by him; he has obtained more than forty names of Pharaohs, included between the thirtieth and the fortieth dynasty; and has also fixed the extreme limit of all known Egyptian monuments at the nineteenth century before the Christian era. The same alphabet is applicable to the hieroglyphical inscriptions on the temples of Nubia and Ethiopia, which, it is expected, will con-

firm the royal catalogues of Manetho. The King of France has directed the printing of M. Champollion's work at the royal press, and it will appear in about two months, accompanied by explanatory plates.—[*Revue Encycl.*, Sept. 1823.

M. CAILLIAUD'S COLLECTIONS IN AFRICA.

M. F. Cailliaud is about to send to Paris a well chosen collection of very curious articles, calculated to illustrate the history of the arts and customs of the ancients. They consist of about four hundred pieces in fine preservation, including articles carved in wood, used at the toilet, in manufactures, the arts, and domestic economy; vessels of earth and alabaster; bracelets, rings, and ornaments, from mummies, of very superior workmanship. There is also a collection of manuscript or papyrus, well preserved, some written in hieroglyphics, others in the characters termed hieratical, adorned with pictures, some of which are of such dimensions that one was found enclosed in a *steel étui*. Among the mummies are those of an unknown quadruped, and fishes with gold scales,

perfectly preserved. The human mummies include a negro's head, and also a Greek mummy, of which no specimen has hitherto been met with. This mummy is of extraordinary weight; the exterior wrapper bore, among other ornaments, a column of hieroglyphics; between the bandages was a hieroglyphic manuscript bearing on the border a name in cursive Greek, which is found again in a Greek description on the top of the chest; upon the head is placed a large crown of leaves of gilt copper, in imitation of olive. The case which covers the mummy is of wood, and painted on all sides; at the bottom is represented a zodiac. These antiquities came mostly from Thebes. M. Cailliaud has brought likewise from Upper Nubia many objects illustrative of the customs of the inhabitants of Sennegar, and the black idolaters inhabiting the mountains, such as arms, costumes, ornaments, furniture, &c. He has also made a collection of rocks to shew the mineralogical constitution of the countries he visited, from Alexander to the tenth degree of north latitude.—[*Revue Encycl.*, Sept. 1823

New Publications.

Preparing for Publication, to be handsomely printed in two volumes, quarto, and illustrated with a Map, dedicated, by permission, to Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., M.P., *A Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Description of the Empire of China and its Dependencies*: by Julius Klaproth, Member of the Asiatic Societies of London and Paris; of the Royal Society of Gottingen; of the Imperial Society of Naturalists in Moscow, &c. &c.

Prospectus. — The Geographical Descriptions of the Chinese Empire, which have been published in Europe, are all derived from one and the same source, for they are all copied from the work of Father Duhalde, which appeared in 1736. The geographical part of the work of the learned Jesuit was little more than a re-publication of the description of China, which Thevenot published in his Collection of Voyages, printed in 1696, and Thevenot's was but a translation from the *Atlas Sinensis* of Father M. Martini, published in Latin, at Amsterdam, in 1649. The original Chinese work, which formed the basis of this last, is still older, having been printed at Peking in 1580.

This statement will shew that our knowledge of the geography of China is very antiquated, and that our information as to the present state of that vast empire is exceedingly imperfect.

Although, since the appearance of Du-

halde's Work, the Missionaries have transmitted to Europe a greater number of Memoirs upon China, these Memoirs have added very little to the stock of geographical information, as they are almost entirely confined to the history, antiquities, manners and customs, and philosophy of the Chinese.

The English travellers who visited China, in the suite of Lord Macartney, and subsequently, have, it is true, published several valuable works upon the country; but none of them have devoted exclusive attention to its geography and statistics.

Mr. Klaproth, whose acquaintance with the language and literature of China is very extensive, having made the study of them his principal occupation for the last twenty-three years, accompanied the Russian embassy destined for Peking, in 1805 and 1806. At that time he collected a mass of interesting materials relative to China, including a considerable collection of Chinese books, among which was the general description of the Empire, in 280 sections, published by order of the predecessor of the reigning Emperor of the Manchoo dynasty. Besides this work, which consists of 108 volumes, he is in possession of several other treatises relative to the geography, statistics, and general administration of the empire.

With the aid of these important documents, Mr. K. proposes to publish in English, a Geographical, Statistical, and

Historical Description of China and its Dependencies, following as a model the excellent description of India, published by Walter Hamilton, which, though he can scarcely flatter himself to equal, he will endeavour to imitate as closely as possible, in the care taken to admit nothing which is not derived from an authentic source.

Without wishing to give a complete History of China, the Author conceives it necessary to prefix to his Work an Historical Introduction, in which the origin and successive aggrandizement of the empire will be developed. His object in this will be, not so much to give a narrative of events during the peaceable sway of the different dynasties, as to exhibit the revolutions which precipitated them from the throne, and to trace these events to their real causes. The invasions of the barbarous nations, bordering on the west and north of China, deserve particular attention; for besides the remarkable influence which these movements in the interior of Asia produced on the more western parts, and such as bordered on Europe and the Roman Empire, it will appear that as long as China was well governed by her own princes, the attempts made by foreigners to subjugate or dismember her provinces altogether failed. It is only to the weakness and want of regular administration in her government that their final success is to be attributed.

This historical sketch of the principal events which have taken place, from the establishment of the empire to the present time, will be followed by a history of the principal inventions made by the Chinese, in which the origin of writing, the compass, gunpowder, printing, paper, and paper-money, the ancient distant voyages of the Chinese, &c. will be discussed anew, from original Chinese documents.

The body of the Work will be divided as follows:—

- Chap. 1. Physical Geography of China, Principal chains of Mountains, Seas, Lakes, Rivers, and Canals—High Roads—Posts.
2. General View of the Chinese Administration, Civil and Military.
3. Description of Peking, the capital, and residence of the Emperor.
4. Province of Pih-che-le.
5. ————— K'ang-soo.
6. ————— Gan-hwuy.
7. ————— Shan-se.
8. ————— Shan-tung.
9. ————— Ho-nan.
10. ————— Shen-se.
11. ————— Kan-soo.
12. ————— Che-k'ang.
13. ————— K'ang-se.

Chap. 14. Province of Hoo-pih.

15. ————— Hoo-nan.
16. ————— Sze-chuen.
17. ————— Fuh-k'een.
18. ————— Kwang-tung.
19. ————— Kwang-se.
20. ————— Yun-nan.
21. ————— Kwei-chow.
22. Independent Mountaineers in China Proper.
23. Provinces of Hing-king, and Shin-king, or the L'ao-tung, and the Manchoo Country.
24. Mongols subject to China.
25. New Provinces situated on the North-West boundary of the Empire, established in Little Bukharia, and the country of the Eleutho-Dsoongars, extending to the sources of the Oxus and the Jaxartes.
26. Description of Tibet.
27. ————— Corea.
28. ————— the kingdom of Tonquin or Annam.
29. Internal Commerce of China.
30. Foreign Commerce at Canton.
31. Commerce, and Treaty of Commerce between China and Russia.
32. Trade between China and Japan.

The Author's object in this work, is to furnish the public with more accurate information, with respect to the present state of China, than has hitherto appeared. It is gratifying to him to announce that the most distinguished Chinese scholar in this country, Sir George Staunton, has kindly allowed the work to be dedicated to him; he has also liberally permitted him the use of several Chinese works, which have been of the greatest service to him in his undertaking.

The Map which will accompany the work is drawn from the most recent observations, and will exhibit the present division of the empire, which has not been given in any map hitherto published.

A Narrative of a Voyage from India, in the Free Trader Arab, detailing the Behaviour of the Captain and certain Passengers to the Author; with Remarks on the Trial of the Captain for Assault, by C. Jones, Esq., of the Madras Medical Establishment, has just been published, price 2s.

Mr. J. Phipps, of the Master Attendant's Office, Calcutta, has published, in one volume, quarto, *A Guide to the Commerce of Bengal*, for the use of Merchants, Ship-Owners, Commanders, Officers, Purser, and others, resorting to the principal Ports in the East-Indies; but particularly of those connected with the Shipping and Commerce of Calcutta.

Asiatic Intelligence.

BRITISH INDIA.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 24, 1823.

Until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

20th Foot. Captain E. R. Burrowes, from 65th regt., to be Captain, vice James Goldfrap, who exchanges, 1 March 1823.

65th Foot. Capt. James Goldfrap, from 20th regt., to be Captain, vice R. E. Burrowes, who exchanges, 1 March 1823.

April 1, 1823.

Lieut. Towers Smith, 24th regt., to act as Aid-de-Camp to Major General Smith.

April 4, 1823.

Supern. Assist. Surg. B. Campbell, to do duty with 59th regt. at Cawnpore.

April 8, 1823.

Until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

30th Regt. Ens. H. H. Lewis, to be Lieut., vice Kennedy, deceased, 19 March 1823.

41st Regt. Ens. Wm. Gossip to be Lieut., vice Alex. Major, deceased, 3 March 1823.

April 9, 1823.

Resignation. Ens. A. Donald, 14th Foot, from 3 March 1823.

April 15, 1823.

Until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

20th Foot. Lieut. Congreve having been previously promoted, Lieut. Eyre succeeds to the Lieutenancy vacant by Lieut. Gilberts, deceased : and S. W. Wybrants, gent., succeeds to Lieut. Eyre's Ensigncy.

38th Foot. Ensign Thos. A. Trant to be Lieut. vice Huston, Lieut. Moore having been previously promoted by His Majesty.

Mem. Assist. Surg. Gibson, 13th Lt. Drags., will continue in medical charge of 69th Foot until further orders.

April 24, 1823.

Until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

41st Foot. Lieut. F. Dickson, from 69th regt., to be Lieut. vice Norman, who exchanges, 3 April 1823.

69th Foot. Lieut. Wm. Norman, from 41st regt., to be Lieut. vice Dickson, who exchanges, 3 April, 1823.

April 25, 1823.

The undermentioned subaltern of fifteen years' standing and upwards, is promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet,

in the East-Indies only, from 10th April 1823.

69th Foot. Lieut. W. B. Bernard.

May 3, 1823.

Lieut. Towers Smith, H.M.'s 24th Foot, appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, from 1st instant inclusive.

May 12, 1823.

Captain Campbell, 49th regt., to take charge of office of Brigade Major to King's Troops at Fort St. George during absence of Captain Carroll.

May 15, 1823.

Until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

4th Light Drags. Capt. G. Moore, from 65th regt., to be Capt., vice Kirby, who exchanges, 19 April 1823.

65th Foot. Capt. M. Kirby, from 4th Light Drags., to be Capt., vice Moore, who exchanges, ditto.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.

March 29. Cornet A. W. Bishop, 11th Dragoons, for two years, for recovery of his health.

Ens. Rumley, 30th regt, ditto ditto.

April 12. Lieut. Vincent, 41st Foot, for one year, on his private affairs.

Lieut. Wilson, 44th Foot, for two years, for the recovery of his health.

Major MacCoy, 41st Foot, ditto ditto.

Lieut. Bagshawe, 89th Foot, for one year, ditto.

Brev. Maj. Tall, 20th Foot, for two years, ditto.

19. Lieut. Thomas, Royal Regt., and Paymaster Pillow, 54th, for two years, for recovery of their health.

May 3. Ensign Sutherland, 46th regt., for two years, on his private affairs.

12. Brevet Capt. Morrison, 46th regt., ditto ditto.

To Bombay.

April 5. Lieut. Langworth, 46th regt. from 1st April to 30th June, on his private affairs.

To New South Wales.

April 26. Assist. Surg. Bush, 46t regt., for twelve months, on medical certificate.

To Sea.

April 26. Capt. Cannon, 87th regt. from 29th March to 3d May, on medical certificate.

May 12. Capt. Carroll, Brigade Ma to King's Troops at Fort St. George, ten months, on sick certificate.

CALCUTTA. CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

March 29. Mr. H. Newnham, Collector of Furruckabad.

Mr. H. J. Middleton, Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces.

Mr. S. M. Boulderson, Collector of Bareilly.

Mr. J. Fraser, ditto of Agra.

April 10. Mr. Richard Udny, Assist. to the Accountant General.

17. Mr. George Bacon, Assist. to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces.

Mr. Thomas Richardson, Assist. to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

23. Mr. T. T. Metcalfe, Head Assistant in the Centre Division of the Delice Territory.

Mr. W. H. Valpy, ditto in the Northern Division of ditto.

Mr. Hugh Fraser Sub-Secretary and Accountant to the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces.

Mr. T. P. B. Biscoe, Head Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces.

Judicial Department.

March 29. Mr. John Hayes, Judge and Magistrate of the zillah of Tipperah.

Mr. E. C. Lawrence, Fourth Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Dacca.

Mr. S. Bird, Fourth Judge of ditto of Moorshedabad.

Mr. C. Dawes, Judge and Magistrate of the City of Dacca.

April 10. Mr. J. F. Ellerton, Register of the Civil Court of the Suburbs of Calcutta.

Mr. A. C. Floyer, Register of the Zillah Court at Burdwan.

General Department.

May 1. Mr. Fred. Nepean, Assistant to the Sub-Treasurer.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, March 29, 1823.

Surg. John Crawford, nominated to relieve Lieut. Col. Farquhar as Resident at Singapore.

Surg. Geo. Proctor, appointed Secretary to the Medical Board, vice Crawford.

Lieut. M. Ramsay, 8th regt. N.I., appointed Assistant to Capt. Colvin, Superintendent of Feroze Shawe's Canal in the Delhi territory, with an additional salary of Sonat Rupees 250 per mensem.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 25, 1823.

Assist. Surg. Chas. Steuart, doing duty with Fourth Troop Horse Art. at Neemuch, directed to relieve Assist. Surg.

Patorson from medical charge of Dinage-poor Local Battalion.

Assist. Surg. Dalrymple, directed to afford medical aid to wing of 2d bat. 6th N.I., stationed at Delhi.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Pringle, Pioneer Corps, appointed to act as Field Engineer to detachment of Rajpootana Field Force proceeding on service.

The following officers, 10th Ensigns in their present corps, are removed to be 8th Ensigns in the regts. specified opposite to their names.

Ensign W. J. B. Knyvett, from 5th to 21st regt. N.I. and 2d bat.

Ensign O. B. Thomas, from 12th to 20th regt. N.I. and 2d bat.

Ensign W. Hunter, from 2d to 17th regt. N.I. and 2d bat.

The undermentioned Cornet and Ensigns are permanently posted to regiments and battalions as follows, and directed to join:

Cornet G. J. Fraser, to 7th regt. Light Cav., at Neemuch.

Ensign Wm. Mitchell, to Europ. regt.

Ensign F. Bennett, 2d regt. N.I. and 2d bat., at Lucknow.

• Ensign J. Stephen, 3d ditto and 2d bat., at Agra.

Ensign A. Jackson, 3d ditto, and 1st bat., at Asseergurh.

Ensign H. W. J. Wilkinson, 4th ditto and 1st bat., at Jubbulpore.

Ensign Wm. Souter, 5th ditto, and 1st bat., at Agra.

Ensign H. Beatty, 8th ditto, and 2d bat., at Hansi.

Ensign W. S. Menteth, 9th ditto, and 2d bat., at Lucknow.

Ensign Wm. Biddulph, 12th ditto, and 2d bat., at Etawah.

Ens. R. S. Bagshawe, 14th ditto, and 1st bat., at Pertab Gurh, Oude.

Ens. K. B. Hamilton, 17th ditto, and 1st bat. at Loodiana.

Ens. R. Macmurdo, 19th ditto, and 2d bat. at Jaunpore.

Ens. M. W. Gilmore, 20th ditto, and 1st bat. at Barrackpore.

Ens. P. P. Turner, 20th ditto, and 2d bat., at ditto.

Ens. G. D. Cullen, 21st ditto, and 1st bat., at Nagpore.

Ens. J. Ross, 21st ditto, and 2d bat., at Saugor.

Ens. John Bracken, 22d ditto, and 2d bat., at Nagpore.

Ens. J. H. Craigie, 24th ditto, and 1st bat., at Muttra.

Ens. F. W. Anson, 24th ditto, and 2d bat., at Almorah.

Ens. T. Seaton, 25th ditto, and 1st bat., at Nusseerabad.

Ens. C. S. Barberie, 28th ditto, and 1st bat., at Mhow.

Ens. Geo. Cox, 30th ditto, and 1st bat., at Baitool.

Ens. F. W. Hardwick, 30th Native Infantry and 2d bat., at Bhopalsore.

March 27, 1823.

1st-Lieut. Sanders to act as Adj. and Quart.-Mast. to 1st bat. of Artill., vice Wood, on general leave.

Ens. H. Beaty, posted to 8th regt. N.I. and 2d bat., to continue to do duty with 1st bat. of regt. until further orders.

Capt. B. Roope removed from 2d to 1st bat. 23d N.I., and Capt. Gough from latter to former bat.

Ens. H. W. J. Wilkinson, 1st bat. 4th N.I., to continue to do duty with 1st bat. 10th N.I. at Barrackpore, until further orders.

March 29, 1823.

Assist.Surg. J. C. Patterson, 1st bat. 17th N.I., to assume medical charge of 2d bat. 28th N.I. at Dehlee, on the departure of Surg. J. Paterson on sick certificate.

Assist.Surg. John Allan, posted to 2d bat. 28th N.I., and will join it on being relieved from his present duty by the arrival of Assist.Surg. Royle from Selahurpore.

Ens. S. R. Bagshawe, 1st bat. 14th N.I., permitted to continue to do duty with 2d bat. 11th N.I., at Barrackpore, until 1st of July.

March 31, 1823.

Deputy Superintend. Surg. J. Brown, posted to the Cawnpore division of the army, and directed to join.

Surg. Geo. Baillie, posted to 2d bat. of Art. Regt.

Ens. W. A. Ludlow to act as Adjut. to Grenadier and Light Infantry companies of 1st bat. 25th regt. N.I., and 2d bat. 29th regt. N.I. detached on service, under command of Capt. Skene, of latter corps.

Ens. F. W. Anson, 2d bat. 24th regt. N.I., permitted to do duty with 1st bat. 19th regt. N.I. at Benares, until further orders.

Lieut. C. Whinfield, Horse Brigade, to act as Brigade Major to Meerut Division, during absence of Brigade Major Showers, on leave.

April 1, 1823.

Lieut. Wintle, 1st bat. 21st regt. N.I., permitted to do duty with 1st bat. 23d regt. N.I.

Lieut. Ponsonby to act as Interp. and Quart.Mast. to 2d regt. Light Cavalry, in room of Lieut. Hay, Extra Aid-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief.

April 2, 1823.

Ens. M. T. West, 1st bat. 4th regt. N.I., appointed to do duty with 2d bat. 10th regt. at Berhampore, until 1st July.

The undermentioned officers, posted to corps in G. O. of 25th ult., are permitted to remain and do duty with the bats. specified opposite to their names, until 1st July.

Ensigns G. D. Oulian, K. B. Hamilton, A. Jackson, and T. Sexton, with 1st bat. 10th regt. N.I.

Ensigns H. Craigie, J. Stephens, and Wm. Souter, with 2d bat. 11th regt. N.I.
En. F. W. Hardwicke, with left wing 2d bat. 13th regt. N.I.

Ensigns Geo. Cox and Robt. Macmurdock, with 1st bat. 23d regt. N.I.

April 4, 1823.

The following removals are made in the regiment of Artillery:

2d-Lieut. T. Ackers from 7th comp. 3d bat., to 1st comp. 2d bat.

2d-Lieut. E. Blake, from 8th comp. 3d bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat.

2d-Lieut. P. Burlton, from 1st comp. 2d bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat.

2d-Lieut. E. Hughes, from 1st comp. 2d bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat.

2d-Lieut. H. N. Pepper, from 2d comp. 2d bat., to 7th comp. 3d bat.

2d-Lieut. E. Madden, from 3d comp. 2d bat. to 8th comp. 3d bat.

Fort William, April 11, 1823.

Surg. R. Tytler, M. D., to perform the medical duties of the settlement of Fort Marlborough and its dependencies, vice Lumsdaine proceeded to Europe.

Surg. Geo. King to perform the medical duties of the Civil Station of Patna, vice Surg. Proctor, appointed Secretary to the Medical Board.

Lieut. J. A. Schalach, 14th regt. N.I., to be Superintendent of Canals in Bengal, and Agent for the preparation of Suspension Bridges.

Mr. A. Scott Farie, cadet, admitted and promoted to the rank of Ensign.

Mr. Geo. Smith, and Mr. Julius Jeffreys admitted as Assistant Surgeons.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, April 9, 1823.

Brev. Capt. J. Wilson, 2d bat. 11th regt. N.I., appointed to the Hill Bildars during the absence on medical certificate of Capt. Lomas.

April 10, 1823.

Brev. Capt. Smith, Quart.Mast. 2d bat. 25th N.I., to perform the duties of Station Staff at Nusseerabad, during the absence of Brigade Maj. Taylor, proceeding with a detachment on Field Service.

April 12, 1823.

Ens. E. Brackan, 7th bat. 22d regt., permitted to do duty with 1st bat. 19th regt. N.I. till 15th Oct. next.

Lieut. A. Hodges, posted to 2d bat. 21st regt. N.I. in the room of Lieut. J. Steel, removed to 1st bat.

Brev. Capt. Munro, 2d bat. of 7th regt., directed to do duty with 1st bat. 7th N.I.

April 14, 1823.

Assist.Surg. Smith appointed to do duty in the Artil. Hospital at Dum Dum.

Assist. Surg. Julius Jeffreys attached to the General Hospital at the Presidency.

Fort William, April 18, 1823.

Assist. Surg. John Row, to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Nuddeah, and **Assist. Surg. E. T. Harpur** permitted to return to the military branch of the service.

Mr. Edm. Aug. Blundell, now a writer in the Hon. Comp.'s Civil Service at Prince of Wales' Island, directed to be struck off the list of the Bengal Army.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alterations of rank.

Infantry. **Brev.-Col. and Lieut.-Col. Jacob Vanrenen** to be Colonel of a regt., from 7 November 1822, in succession to **White**, deceased.—**Major Edm. Cartwright** to be **Lieut.-Col. vice Vanrenen**, promoted with rank from 1 Jan. 1823, in succession to **Hunter**, invalided.

24th Regt. N.I. **Capt. W. C. Baddely** to be Major, from 18 Jan. 1823, in succession to **Cartwright**, promoted.—**Brev. Capt. and Lieut. R. A. Thomas** to be **Capt. of a company, ditto ditto**.—**Ens. Philip Deare**, to be **Lieut., ditto, ditto**.

Infantry. **Lieut.-Col. Patrick Byres** to rank from 7 Nov. 1822, vice **Vanrenen** promoted.—**Lieut.-Col. Wm. Burgh** to rank from 13 Jan. 1823, vice **Griffiths**, invalided.

11th Regt. N.I. **Major Wm. Short**, to rank from 7 Nov. 1822, in succession to **Byres**, promoted.—**Capt. John Oliver**, to rank from 7 Nov. 1822, ditto.—**Lieut. G. E. Cary**, to rank from 5 Nov. 1822, ditto.

15th Regt. N.I. **Major H. E. G. Cooper**, to rank from 13 Jan. 1823, in succession to **Burgh**, promoted.—**Capt. Arthur Shuldham**, to rank from 13 Jan. 1823, ditto.—**Lieut. Edw. Nelson Townsend**, to rank from 13 Jan. 1823, ditto.

Brevet Rank. The undermentioned officers, cadets of 1807, are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from 9th inst.

Lieut. S. L. Thornton, 7th regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. Dick, 28th ditto.

Lieut. D. Hepburn, 5th ditto.

Lieut. Wm. Simonds, 9th ditto.

Lieut. J. T. Lewis, 14th ditto.

Lieut. W. J. Gairdner, 10th ditto.

Lieut. Adam White, 30th ditto.

Lieut. F. Smallpage, 8th regt. L.C.

Lieut. F. Palmer, ditto.

Mr. Thomas Dickson, admitted as a Cadet of Infantry, and **Mr. Arthur Wyatt** as an **Assist. Surg.**

Mr. Cadet Dickson, promoted to the rank of **Ensign**.

Lieut. W. J. Farley, 23d regt. N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign the service.

Assist. Surg. J. N. Rind, appointed Superintendent of the Government Lithographic Press.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, April 15, 1823.

Ens. C. S. Barberie, 1st bat. 28th N.I., directed to do duty with **Lieut.-Col. Boyd's** detachment till 1st of Oct., when he will join his proper corps.

Assist. Surg. Tooke, appointed to the **Mhairwarrah Local Corps**.

April 16, 1823.

Surg. Geo. Skipton posted to 1st bat. of Artil., and directed to assume medical charge of Artillery details at Cawnpore, in room of **Surg. Geo. King**, appointed to Civil Station of Patna.

Lieut. H. Templer, 2d bat. 4th N.I., doing duty with **Lieut.-Col. Boyd's** detachment at Dinapore, directed to join his own corps.

April 17, 1823.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Holland appointed to act as Adjut. to left wing of 2d bat. 6th N.I., on its separation from headquarters.

Lieut. Wintour, 2d bat. 27th N.I., appointed to perform the duties of officiating Fort Adjutant of Allahabad, in the room of **Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Hayes**, resigned.

April 18, 1823.

Capt. Buckley, 2d bat. 18th regt. N.I., appointed to do duty with wing, of 2d bat. 19th regt. at Mirzapore, until 1st October.

April 19, 1823.

Assist. Surg. E. T. Harpur posted to 2d bat. 29th regt. N.I. in room of **Assist. Surgeon J. Row**, appointed to a civil station.

Lieuts. J. B. Fenton and **Wm. Forbes**, 23d regt., directed to do duty with 1st bat. at Barrackpore until 15th July.

Capt. C. C. Smyth, 3d regt. L.C., appointed to act as Major of Brigade to the Meywaur Field Force, and to the charge of the Treasury and Post-Office at Neemutah, during the absence on duty of **Brigade Major Speirs**.

Fort William, April 18, 1823.

Lieut. Geo. Walter, Corps of Engineers, to be Surveyor of Embankments in Bengal, vice **Ensign Fitzgerald**, proceeded to Europe.

April 24, 1823.

24th Regt. N.I. **Ens. Edw. Brace** to be **Lieut.** from 21 April 1823, in succession to **Hadaway**, deceased.

Quart. Mast. Gen.'s Department. **Capt. John Smith**, from 2d class, to be a **Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen.** of 1st class, vice **Schalch**, appointed Superintendent of Canals in Bengal, and Agent for the preparation of Suspension Bridges.—**Lieut. F. C. Robb**, from 3d class, to be a **Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen.** of 2d class, vice **Smith** promoted in 1st class.—**Lieut. J.**

Drummond, 3d regt. N.I. to be a *Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen.* of 3d class, vice Robb, promoted in 2d class.

Assist. Surg. H. P. Sanders, permitted to accept employment as a medical officer in the service of His Highness the Nizam.

Assist. Surg. Alex. Menzies, appointed to perform the medical duties of the Civil Station of Ramghur, vice Assist. Surg. H. P. Saunders.

Ordnance Commiss. Department. Assist. Commissary Henry Babonau to be *Dep. Commissary* from 8 April 1823, in succession to Allan, deceased.—*Dep. Assist. Com.* Christ. Bowman to be *Assist. Commissary*, ditto.—*Conductor* Arthur Walker to be *Dep. Assist. Commissary*, ditto.

Lieut. Welland, *Adjut.* to Cawnpore Provincial Bat., to command the corps during the absence (for three months) of Lieut. Col. John Gibbs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, April 21, 1823.

Assist. Surg. Lindesay, appointed to receive medical charge of Cawnpore Infantry Levy as a temporary arrangement.

Assist. Surg. MacGregor, appointed to medical charge of Lieut. Col. Boyd's detachment of Europ. Regt., and Assist. Surg. Forrest to that of Artil. detachment at Dinapore, as a temporary arrangement.

April 23, 1823.

Ens. Thos. Dixon (lately admitted) appointed to do duty with 1st bat. 10th regt. N. I. at Barrackpore.

Assist. Surg. Arthur Wyatt, attached to General Hospital at the Presidency.

April 25, 1823.

Colonel J. Vanrenen, posted to 11th regt. N. I.

Lieut.-Col. C. Fagan, posted to 2d bat. 22d regt. N. I.

Lieut.-Col. E. Cartwright, posted to 1st bat. 24th regt. N. I.

Major W. C. Baddeley, Capt. R. A. Thomas, and Lieut. E. Brace, posted to 1st., and Lieut. P. Deare posted to 2d bat. 24th regt.

Ensign A. Jackson, removed at his own request from 3d to 15th regt. N. I., and posted to 2d bat.

Ensign G. D. Cullen, removed at his own request from 21st to 11th regt. N. I., and posted to 2d bat.

Lieut. Cornish, appointed *Adjut.* to 4th regt. L. C., vice Barclay, promoted.

April 26, 1823.

Cornet G. J. Fraser, lately posted to 7th Regt., L. C. removed to 4th regt. L. C., at his own request.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Irwin appointed *Adjut.* to Europ. regt., vice Carleton, proceeded to Europe.

regt. N. I., permitted, at his own request, to resign the service.

Brevet Rank. The undermentioned officers, cadets of the season 1807, are promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet, from 30 April 1823 :

Lieut. S. P. C. Humfrays, 18th regt. N. I.

Lieut. J. H. Simmonds, 28th ditto.

Lieut. J. Milne Sim, 11th ditto.

Lieut. W. C. Oniel, 16th ditto.

Lieut. M. Alex. Bunbury, 20th ditto.

Lieut. Jas. Marshall, H. C. Europ. Regt.

Lieut. John Dunlop, 4th regt. N. I.

Lieut. H. F. Salters, 2d regt. L. C.

Lieut. John Angelo, 3d ditto.

Assist. Surg. John Allan, appointed to perform the medical duties of the Northern Division of Moradabad, and to be attached to Mr. N. I. Hallid, Collector and Joint Magistrate of that portion of the District, vice Assist. Surg. A. Davidson permitted to return to the military branch of the service.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, May 2, 1823.

Lieut. J. S. Rotton, removed from 3d to 2d comp. of 3d bat. of Artil., vice Lieut. J. H. Jarvis, from latter to former.

Lieuts. Lowis and Schalch, 14th regt. N. I., removed to 2d bat., and Lieuts. Satchwell and Aitchison to 1st bat.

May 3, 1823.

Ensign Wilton, appointed to act as *Adjutant* to detached wing of 2d bat. 15th regt.

Fort William, May 2, 1823.

22d Regt. N. I. Ens. Wm. Shortreed to be Lieut. from 1 May 1823, in succession to Beckett, resigned the service.

Lieut. J. R. Ouseley, 30th regt. N. I., to be a Junior Assist. to the Agent to the Gov. General in Saugor and the Nerbudda territory.

May 9, 1823.

Cavalry. Major Arch. Watson to be Lieut.-Col. from 4 May 1823, in succession to Elliott, deceased.

1st Regt. L. C. Brev. Major and Capt. Thos. Shubrick to be Major, Brev. Capt. and Lieut. P. Y. Waugh to be Capt. of a troop, and Cornet H. L. Worrell to be Lieut., from 4 May 1823, in succession to Watson, promoted.

Brev. Capt. F. Smalpage, 8th regt. L. C., to be a Major of Brigade on the establishment from 1st prox., to supply a vacancy.

Mr. T. Hare Scott, cadet of Infantry, admitted on the establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign.

Mr. Thos. Mooney, Riding Mast. of 8th regt. L. C., transferred to Invalid Pension Establishment.

Surg. Geo. Proctor to be a Presidency Surgeon, vice Crawford, nominated to relieve Lieut. Col. Farquhar as Resident at Singapore.

Fort William, May 2, 1823.

Brev. Capt. John Osliffe Beckett, 23d

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, May 5, 1823.

—Lieut. Birkett, appointed to act as Adj.

to a Treasure Escort of five companies of 2d bat. 3d N.I.

Lieut. Garatin, appointed to act as Interp. and Quart.Mast. to 6th L.C. at Mhow, during absence of Lieut. Interp. and Quart.Mast. Smith, on medical certificate.

May 7, 1823.

Lieut. J. Nash, removed from 1st to 2d bat. 22d regt. N.I., and Lieut. W. Shortreed, posted to former bat.

May 9, 1823.

Assist. Surg. Lindesay directed to afford medical aid to Capt. White's detachment proceeding from Cawnpore to join H.M. 11th drags.

May 10, 1823.

Cavalry. Lieut. Col. R. Clarke removed from 1st to 4th regt., vice Elliott, deceased. —Lieut. Col. W. D. H. Knox, removed from 7th to 1st regt. —Lieut. Col. A. Watson (new prom.) posted to 7th regt. vice Knox, removed to 1st.

Brev. Capt. S. Moody, 4th regt. N.I., to act as Interp. and Quart.Mast. to 1st bat. vice Hapworth, resigned.

May 12, 1823.

Eng. T. H. Scott (lately admitted), appointed to do duty with detachment of recruits for Europ. Regt.

Fort William, May 12, 1823.

H. C. Europ. Regt. Lieut. Geo. Griffiths (now of 7th regt. N.I.) to rank from 1 Jan. 1821, in succession to Coles, struck off. —Lieut. Charles Wilson to rank from 18 Jan. 1822, in succession to Wray, struck off. —Ens. J. P. Riply to be Lieut., vice Coles, with rank from 7 May 1822, in succession to Foster, deceased. —Ens. Geo. Aug. Chichester Stewart to be Lieut. vice Wray, with rank from 11 June 1822, in succession to Ledlie, promoted. —The promotion of Lieut. Geo. Wray to the rank of Capt. by Brevet, as stated in G.O. of 16 April 1823, has not taken effect.

Capt. John McDowell, Commissary of Ordnance, posted to Magazine at Saugor; and Lieut. L. Burrough, Dep. Com. of Ordnance, to that of Mhow.

May 16, 1823.

Cadets of Infantry, Messrs. Edw. Darwall, Wm. Little, Thomas Box, Wm. Anderson, and John Villiers Forbes, admitted, and promoted to the rank of Ensign.

Mr. Geo. Paxton, admitted as an Assist. Surgeon.

Assist. Surg. B. W. MacLeod, M.D., attached to the Residency at Lucknow, placed at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

17th Regt. N.I. Ens. Charles Vincent Wylde to be Lieut. from 16th May 1823, in succession to Clough, deceased.

Mr. John Christie, Cadet of Cavalry,

admitted and promoted to the rank of Cornet.

May 20, 1823.

Mr. Arch. Bogle, Cadet of Infantry, admitted and promoted to rank of Ensign.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, May 14, 1823.

Assist. Commissary of Ordnance C. Bowman, posted to the Magazine at Cuttack, vice Allen, deceased.

Dep. Assist. Commissary A. Cameron, attached to the Magazine at Allahabad, to have charge of the Saugor Magazine until the arrival of Capt. McDowell.

Riding Master J. Stephens posted to the 8th regt. L.C. vice Mooney, invalid.

May 19, 1823.

Lieut. G. H. Robinson, removed from 1st to 2d bat. N.I.; and Lieut. C. V. Wylde, posted to former bat.

Lieut. J. R. Browne, 2d bat. 13th N.I., directed to join and do duty with 1st bat. 23d N.I.

FURLOUGHIS.

To Europe.

April 3. Lieut. Col. Wm. Elliott, C.B., on account of his health.

• 11. Lieut. G. B. B. Hetzler, 28th N.I., for one year, without pay, on his private affairs.

May 12. Assist. Surg. E. J. Yeatman, on account of his health.

To Bombay.

March 29. Assist. Surg. Jas. Gordon, for six months, for his health. (Eventually to Europe.)

April 24. Lieut. Bruce Roxburgh, 6th regt. L.C., for six months, on his private affairs.

May 2. Brev. Capt. G. W. A. Lloyd, Interp. and Quart. Mast. 1st bat. 28th N.I., on account of his private affairs.

To Singapore and N.S. Wales.

May 12. Lieut. J. W. H. Turnor, 30th regt. N.I., for twelve months, for the recovery of his health.

To Penang.

May 16. Lieut. J. R. Talbot, 25th regt. N.I., for five months, on his private affairs.

To Penang and Singapore.

March 29. Assist. Surg. Robt. Grahame, Ranghur bat, for four months, for his health.

To the Cape of Good Hope.

April 24. Capt. John Pester, 30th regt. N.I., for his health. (Eventually to Europe.)

To New South Wales.

May 2. Lieut. Wm. Mactier, Interp. and Quart. Mast. 4th regt. L.C., for ten months, for his health.

9. Capt. Edw. Browne, 30th regt. N.I., for twelve months, for ditto, (via Singapore.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

REFRACTORY CHIEF IN JYPOOR.

Extract of a Letter, dated Ajmere, March 15, 1823.

"The 8th Cavalry 1st bat. 18th N.I., the Flank Companies of the 1st bat. 25th, and 2d bat. 29th regt. N.I., with a large train of Artillery and four companies of Pioneers, all under the command of Brigadier Knox, are encamped before Lamba (a fort about thirty or forty miles from Nusseerabad), and ready to commence operations.

"Rumour says that the Governor of the Fort (brother to the prime minister of Jeypoor) took every opportunity of thwarting the measures of Sir David Ochterlony in the durbar, where he has great influence, and that on being remonstrated with, he sent a defiance.

"I do not know how far this report may be relied on, but think it bears a probability of being true.

"The man will not, it is supposed, stand a storm; however, you shall hear the result. If he did not "give in" by this morning, the breaching was to have commenced: but as I have not heard the guns, I conclude the business is settled. The man will, I presume, have to pay the whole of the expenses attending the expedition."

Division Order, Camp Lamba, March 17, 1823.

Brigadier Knox takes the earliest opportunity to offer his cordial thanks to the whole of the troops he has had the honour to command before Lamba.

The fatiguing service so alertly and perseveringly performed by the 3d regt. of Light Cavalry, in closely and successfully patrolling round the place, night and day, reflects high credit upon Capt. Smith, and the whole of the officers and men of that efficient corps.

To Major Baines and the 1st bat. 18th N.I., Capt. Skene, with the flank and Light Companies of the 1st bat. 25th and 2d bat. 29th regt., the Brigadier feels much indebted for the cheerfulness with which so small a body carried on the extensive trench and town duties; but to Capt. Bell and the Artillery, the commanding officer's highest praise is due. To the quickness and precision of its fire, the Brigadier feels well assured the service owes the almost unexampled and unconditional evacuation of so strong a fortification, by a numerous and boasting garrison, in the short space of four hours' open batteries. In thus recording such happy results, the commanding officer conceives he does the merits of Capt. Bell and his detachment no more than justice, by the most unqualified expression of his approbation.

Capt. Pringle and the pioneers have

performed their arduous and fatiguing duties with their wonted indefatigable zeal, and claim that high applause which have ever distinguished that corps. Capt. Pringle is further entitled to the Brigadier's best thanks, for the skill and activity with which he discharged the important duty of engineer to the detachment during the siege.

It would be a dereliction of duty to omit the exertions of Capt. Wilkie, who escorted four mortars from Ajmere to camp, a distance of forty-three miles, in the almost incredible time of seventeen hours.

The zeal and activity of Capt. Sandys, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, has been conspicuous, and is entitled to the Brigadier's highest approbation; and his best thanks are also due to Capt. Taylor, M.B., and Lieut. Burns, commissariat officer.

The commanding officer is so deeply indebted to the zeal and able advice of Capt. Hall, political agent, that he is at a loss to express in appropriate terms his acknowledgments of that valuable officer's eminent services: he must therefore trust to Capt. Hall to do justice to the Brigadier's feelings on this occasion, when he offers him only his sincere thanks.

The above is a copy of Brigadier Knox's Division Order on the occasion of the evacuation of the fort of Lamba, by the garrison, at one p.m. of the 17th March. At eight a.m. the batteries opened; at eleven the garrison expressed a desire to surrender, if the batteries were stopped. The Brigadier answered, "No: you have deceived once, and shall not have an opportunity of doing so again; so far from the batteries ceasing, more will be constructed; but if you choose, you may withdraw through the town unmolested by our men on duty there, within the next half hour, after which, should you have neglected to do so, no further opening for escape will be allowed." At twelve they unconditionally surrendered, in number 400, having comparatively suffered severely, but deservedly, for their obstinate vapouring. The artillery under Capt. Bell was admirably served, and with great and decided effect. In short, nothing of the kind could have been better managed, and it will no doubt have a general good effect throughout the whole of Rajpootana. Bisson Sing, the kelladar, was obliged to pad the hoof, when he went off for about three koss to a village, where he picked up a horse, which however soon threw him, and broke his collar bone; but considering his treacherous conduct, he no doubt thinks himself fortunate in escaping with his life. The force, it is said, will have to proceed against some other forts; but it is expected that the lesson read to the garrison of Lamba, on the 17th, will ensure their

acquisition without much, if any, trouble. The detachment is animated with the best spirit; and every one, from seeing and experiencing his consideration and kindness, is highly pleased with his respectable and excellent commander.—[*Cal. Jour.*, Apr. 3.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court, Calcutta, Monday, 7th April 1823.

[We have extracted the following report *verbatim* from the India Gazette.]

Prosecution for Libel.

James Silk Buckingham, Esq., *versus* John Pascal Larkins, Esq., John Trotter, Esq., Richard Chichely Plowden, Esq., Thomas Lewin, Esq., and Charles Becket Greenlaw, Esq.

Counsel for the Plaintiff, R. C. Fergusson, Esq., T. E. M. Turton, Esq.; *Attorney*, B. Comberbach, Esq.

Counsel for the Defendants, L. Clarke, Esq., J. J. Pemberton, Esq.; *Attorney*, W. H. Abbot, Esq.

Mr. Turton said, that this case arose out of several libels which appeared in the John Bull newspaper; *viz.* in a letter signed "Nigel," on the 30th November 1822; in another letter signed "Nigel," on the 2d December 1822; in a letter signed "Sempronius," on the 13th December 1822; in a letter signed "Civilis," on the 29th December 1822; in a pamphlet called a "New Year's Gift from a Friend to Banks," on the 1st January 1823; and in a "Catechism" on the 4th January 1823. There were ten counts, to all of which the defendants pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr. Fergusson rose and addressed the bench.

The crowded state of the court evinced the deep and general interest created by this trial. He feared that he could not satisfy the expectations excited by it, and hoped for his lordship's indulgence, since, owing to an indisposition he laboured under, he felt that he could not acquit himself as he otherwise might. Above all, he had to regret this indisposition on account of his client; but his case, he trusted, was so clear, that that would be of little consequence.

He sought damages for a series of the most atrocious libels ever heard of. The character of his client, Mr. Buckingham, had been before the public for five years. Opinions were divided respecting him, but nothing that he had yet read, none of the calumnious publications he had seen, had made him change his opinion of that person. The defendants were gentlemen of the best character, well known, and highly respected. In private life no persons could be more beloved and esteemed; they had, however, he was sorry to say, permitted the libels complained of to appear, and they must abide the consequences. A letter

was sent, requiring the names of the anonymous libellers to be disclosed; this they had refused to do. He blamed them not for this, but it was not for them now to say that they were harshly treated, when called upon to answer with damages for their conduct. Proprietors and editors were liable, and justly so, in damages for libels, that appeared in their publications. He recollected a case mentioned by Lord Erskine. A person had been convicted of publishing a libel: and although a physician's affidavit had been put in, proving that on the day of publication the man was in a state of delirium, and otherwise ill, yet was he condemned to the pillory.

The learned counsel did not approve of the principle being carried to such an extent as this, but he thought that proprietors and publishers should be criminally and civilly liable for libels knowingly published by them, or published through their gross negligence. The first letter of Nigel was not published in consequence of haste or carelessness; the editor did it deliberately, for he kept it by him two whole days for consideration. The letter was dated the 26th of November, and appeared on the 30th, while a notice to correspondents on the 28th and 29th mentioned that it was deferred. If gentlemen chose to embark their property in a newspaper, they were bound to see that the characters of individuals and the Government were not injured in it. It appears that even the editor of the John Bull thought that this letter was not fit for publication in its original state. By altering it, the editor made the production his own: for in his second letter, Nigel accuses the editor of having emasculated his letter. But the first letter of Nigel was nothing to the second by the same writer, which the editor of the John Bull had the audacity to insert!

If these two letters, signed Nigel, were libellous, the proprietors of John Bull were wholly without excuse, and his client was entitled to damages. The first letter had been under the consideration of the editor for several days, and it was the duty of the proprietors to see that on being published it should contain no libel. It was not for them to say that they had no concern with the publications of the editor, since through their negligence he published libels—the work became their own, and they were fully responsible.

The learned counsel then proceeded to shew what the libels he alluded to were, and quoted this passage from the first letter of Nigel.

"If a stranger was to declare in a large party of gentlemen in Calcutta, that the society of this settlement was indifferent who may be admitted a member of it, and that impostors are tolerated in circles where persons of the first honour and cha-

factor meet, he should incur the hazard of being kicked out of the room"—[A very good exordium truly!]"—"I will not venture to assert that the stranger would speak the truth: but I affirm that he might say, with no small degree of justice, that the indulgence of part of this community to unworthy objects, has at times been carried to an improper length. Let me ask, whether in any other society in the world, when a man who has betrayed the trust of his employers, falsified letters, &c. &c. is admitted into the company of gentlemen, until he has satisfactorily cleared up his character. I apprehend, however, that the society will have to submit to such an imputation, unless its leading members step forward and rescue it from the stigma, which will infallibly attach to it, if it supinely submits to the intrusion of any man placed in such a situation."

Here (exclaimed the learned gentleman) is a man held up and pointed out by the finger of this writer, not merely as an object of scorn and detestation, but for the purpose of being branded with infamy! He would not have recommended this plaint to be filed, had it not been for that spirit of persecution and proscription which distinguished the libels. He proceeded to read from the letter of Nigel:

"Let the public feeling be honestly and spiritedly displayed on some public occasion, and its scorn be so manifestly marked, that no further doubt may remain as to the relation in which such a character should stand towards them in future. It will be said, no one likes to be the first to do so harsh, though so just an act: I will admit this unmanly plea to gratify the weakness or indolence of those who may be inclined to urge it. I ask no individual to come forward; I claim only the general voice of an insulted body of gentlemen, and call upon them to express unanimously the disgust which they must entertain. I expect to join in the approaching national festival, and possibly go to the next public ball; am I, and those who think like myself, to be exposed to the intrusion of a man in such a situation? No: it belongs to those who preside at such meetings to admit no persons of exceptionable character; and if, actuated by a sense of false lenity, they forbear to use their power of expulsion, they will neglect the duty which they have engaged to perform.

"If the late discussions in the newspapers have excited such great interest among the established inhabitants of Calcutta, what impression will they not have made on the numerous high-minded strangers who have lately joined us? They will doubtless express their astonishment at the felicity of the good people of this metropolis; and think that a tropical sun has melted away all those lofty sentiments

of honour, which are imbibed in the mother country, and destroyed all our faculties of discrimination.

Some decisive step should at once be taken, to remove the heavy imputation which at present presses upon the character of this society. If the opportunity be lost now, we must henceforth submit meekly to the charge, that we are too supine to select our company, or too weak-spirited to purify it from contamination."—Nov. 26th.

In this letter the writer seemed cautious not to point out the individual directly;—but the second letter is quite sufficient to do so: charges are made in it of breach of trust and falsifying letters. It is impossible to doubt to whom the second one alludes. All doubt is removed. The first letter called for some interference on the part of the proprietors of the *John Bull*, to deliberate whether their property and character should be entrusted longer to such an editor. If they did not do this, they were neglectful, and answerable through their negligence, for the libels. In the second letter, the quotation itself from Juvenal deserved notice—

"Quid sentire putas omnes, Calvine, recenti De scelestis et fidei violatæ crimine?"

This alone went to shew that his client was the most nefarious villain upon earth. The learned gentleman then proceeded to read:—

"In my last letter, which you have, I confess, amply emasculated, not to mention typical errors, I called upon those parts of the community which assumed the title of gentlemen to discard from their society an intruder into it, who has been convicted of deliberate falsehood, and who has been branded in a public newspaper with the most ignominious epithets, without his being able to repel such unqualified and degrading insinuations. I would fain hope that his appeal will have made the desired impression generally, though if any assertion of the journalist can now be credited, there are some persons who still resist the conviction which has been urged with such close and forcible reasoning confirmed by proofs so fatal to the delinquent."

Nigel (resumed the learned counsel) talks of forcible reasoning. Whether he means his own or not, I cannot tell; but certainly I have not as yet found reasoning in any of his productions. The letter went on:—

"I am compelled therefore to declare, that according to the usages of society, whoever in the rank of a gentleman extends the hand of fellowship to one who has forfeited his title to that appellation, will do well to consider whether he does not incur a risk of contracting a portion of his disgrace."

Here (indignantly exclaimed Mr. Fer-

gusson) is an anonymous writer who affects to point out to the gentlemen of this society what they are to do, and with whom they are to associate! Take care, says he, such a man is a villain—I denounce him, and if you associate with him, you share in his disgrace!

He then quoted this passage:—

“Let me ask, would any king’s officer venture to introduce the disgraced individual alluded to to the mess of his regiment? I answer, in defiance of contradiction, no. I am satisfied the Company’s army would be equally jealous of their character, and I would ask whether this person will ever dare to boast of the socialities and festivities of Dum-dum? It would be rash to set bounds to the presumption of which we have had such abundant proof, as to answer no, positively, to the last query; but we may easily predict the consequences of a reply in the affirmative. I shall not pursue this branch of my observations further, because the example of those honourable bodies would, it is supposed, be followed by the bulk of the other classes of the community, who stand on the footing of gentlemen.”

Is it possible (continued Mr. F.) to conceive that this writer can be actuated by a public spirit? No: his is a spirit of black malignity. In the worst productions of the worst English journals, I recollect nothing like this. Not content with calling on the king’s officers and those of the Honourable Company’s service to scorn associating with his client, he says the other classes of the community will follow their example. Knowing that Mr. Buckingham was on friendly terms with some gentlemen in the civil service, he also calls specifically upon them to drop the acquaintance. Here is the passage:—

“Supposing, however, that some of the gentlemen of the civil service should profess not to be convinced, or (what is more likely, after what is passed) should, in disregard of conviction, continue their countenance to the unworthy object of their predilection, it would be worth while to consider, whether they would preserve the esteem of their more judicious brethren, or whether the confidence of the Government in their discretion would not be somewhat impaired.”

Said the learned gentleman—A more malicious, detestable, and damnable libel never appeared than this. Not contented, however, with libelling him, the writer says, a proscribed list will be hung up of those who extend the hand of fellowship to my unfortunate client! He (Mr. F.) knew the person who was at the head of the government of this country, and that he would spurn with disdain such an informant.

He did not mean to enter into the Banks and Buckhardt controversies. He

should have found fault with no man for entering eagerly, and even warmly, into these controversies: but no one had a right to dictate to another, and say, you shall discard this or that individual, though you know him to be innocent, and have a regard for him, or you shall be yourself discarded. The letter next, in a manner not to be mistaken, fixes on a respected individual:—

“The noble character of the British merchant is so universally acknowledged and established, that no slight error can effect its excellency; yet we should grieve to see generosity confounded with perverseness, and party spirit usurp a blind dominion over long venerated worth.”

It next proceeds:—

“If, then, it is clear that none of these classes, singly, would tolerate the company of the individual in question, how then, in the name of consistency, can they admit of his presence in their collected society?”

“Nullane perjuri capitis, fraudisque nefandae Parna erit?”

Why, inquired the learned Counsel, did he not proceed with the quotation—

“Abreptum crede hunc graviore catenâ Protinus, et nostro (quid plus velit iræ?) necan Arbitrio.”

Had his client been even to blame, he had, he thought, been punished sufficiently to satisfy this Nigel. But was it possible that such language could be endured? Put it even to the question, that his client had loitered on his way, was it possible that the court would allow him to be treated in the manner he had been by the defendants? His client required, and craved protection, for the law had never touched him. Continues the writer:—

“Let the editor indulge his licentiousness during the short period he is permitted to do so with impunity—(“Oh prophetic spirit!” exclaimed Mr. F. which caused a laugh)—“my business is not with that; all I desire is, that I may not be compelled to associate with the journalist of Jerash. As I may be accused of pressing too hard upon one already so miserably discomfited, I must anticipate the charge by saying I do not strike my fallen adversary. I only strive to cast away the carcass.—(Signed)—NIGEL.”—Oh brave Nigel!!

These were the letters of Nigel; the others are nearly as bad, though not so very malignant. Up to the day he had the honour of addressing his Lordship, the other party had gone on publishing libels. The learned Counsel next read from the letter of Civilis:

The total disregard to *truth, honesty, and fair dealing*, which now distinguishes and disgraces the Calcutta Journal, might render it necessary and becoming to pass unnoticed any remarks that may come from it. But where the conduct of a

public meeting, like that of Monday last, is concerned, it may be allowed to descend at once to the level of a writer, on whom the vile stigma of *calumny*, *falsehood*, and *ingratitude* has been fixed with a depth of impression which no time can erase."

Towards the conclusion, the same diabolical spirit appears :

"Again I call on the public to judge of a public *journalist*, who can so *grossly*, and *wilfully*, and *maliciously* misrepresent the proceedings of a public meeting. On this man, public attention is at this moment intensely fixed. At this moment, "*falsehood* and *iniquity*," and dark ingratitude, have been brought home to him with tremendous effect. Enough has been already published and proved to stamp those who countenance the *Calcutta Journal*, as lost to a just sense of honourable conduct, and I trust the powerful pen of the *Friend to Bankes*, which has already covered the 'principal' with disgrace, will not spare those who, by countenancing, should participate in his disgrace.

"Yours, &c. CIVILIS."

"28th Nov. 1822."

Again, my Lord, the same spirit as was displayed in the letters of Nigel. Indeed, he believed these, and the one he had just read, to be written by the same person. No man on earth, let him put his name to it or not, is justified in writing in such a manner. He would next read another libel, another direct attack on personal character. It was a passage from the letter of Sempronius, published in the *John Bull* of the 13th December :

"Your able correspondents have claimed the journalist to be one who, to breach of trust to his employers, has added unworthy deception of the society in which he moves; unfeeling attacks on public and private characters; base ingratitude for kindness shewn to him in circumstances of extreme distress, and the vilest and basest slander of his benefactors, now unable to speak for themselves."

He came now to the libel of the most famed of these writers—*The Friend to Bankes*. It hardly stood lower in the scale of calumny to Nigel, but, in the scale of ability and talent, he certainly was superior. Mr. Buckingham had published a defence, which was followed up by the *New Year's Gift* from the *Friend to Bankes*. He did not deny any one's right to discuss the subject in dispute fairly and openly, but he denied the right of any person calling upon the public to expel an individual from society. This discussion had not originated with Mr. Buckingham; it began with the *Quarterly Review*. Mr. Buckingham replied in defence to this, and out came a rejoinder in the *John Bull*, consisting of "*The New Year's Gift from the Friend to Bankes*," and certainly it was the most

ungracious and scurrilous gift he had ever heard of! Says the writer of the gift :

"The stewards of our assemblies have been publicly called upon to decide whether Mr. Buckingham is to be permitted any longer to appear at them. They owe it, I think, to the Noble Marquis about to leave us; they owe it to society and themselves, to come to a speedy decision."

It seems, however, that he did not find the public, nor the stewards of the balls, so zealous in the persecution of Mr. Buckingham as he could have wished. His client, by this writer, had been accused of calling on the army to support him. If Mr. Buckingham had appealed to the army, he deserved the most condign punishment. Such a call would be the most flagitious sedition. But he totally denied that Mr. Buckingham had ever been guilty of any thing that could be construed into such a charge. Yet the friend to Bankes continues :

"The language of this man is not merely presumptuous, ualing (?), unmanly, but it is absolutely criminal. If he calls on the civil service and the Bengal army to stand by him, as an injured individual, his call is seditious; if he is injured in character, the laws of his country are open to him, and he tells us he is going to them! If he is beaten in argument, the call, if it were even attended to, would avail him nothing. If he make his call, and he does make it in behalf of a *glorious Act*! which not even the hands that first performed it ought to be permitted to undo, he is the man whom I have always taken him to be—wielding the energies of the press for the destruction of our power. He is the public enemy I have denounced him, and I close my notice of him by reasserting, that every lover of his country is bound to withstand and reprobate him—the government of India most signally to punish him."

My Lord (continued Mr. F.), he has been most signally punished, and I hope the friend to Bankes is satisfied. The friend thinks he has done his duty: the learned counsel thought he had not done his duty. Were this person unmasked, his powers would be better appreciated. Unmeaning admiration may often mistake the venom of the shaft for the vigour of the bow. Whoever the person was, he had the advantage of being clouded in mystery. Less talent might have done as much mischief. He wished that it were incumbent upon every person to sign his name to whatever he wrote: had that been the case, the persons who libelled his client must have avowed themselves, nor would he have to stand naked and exposed to the shafts of men in masks.

The matter published in the *John Bull* respecting his client, he considered had done much harm. It had worked upon

the fears of the timid, and was calculated to make men forsake his client. He did not believe that the John Bull was patronized by Government: yet if an idea had obtained that it was, the effect must have been obviously injurious to Mr. Buckingham, the opponent of that paper. But he knew that timidity had gone far with some. Men had been afraid to seem to know his client, though they had an esteem for him, for fear of the consequences. These, he hoped were few, for the generality of society were independent and fearless. The public character of his client was open to fair and temperate discussion, but the manner of an argument may be as offensive as the matter. It was inconsistent with the integrity of justice, that Government only should be safe from attack, and private character have no protection.

To conclude: he would call his Lordship's attention to a libel contained in a letter which appeared in the John Bull, as late as the 11th of January 1823, signed "Verus," although the proprietors were informed that this plaint would be filed on the 7th. It was a sort of catechism.

Q. "Who is Mr. Buckingham?"

A. "An artful adventurer, whom the Quarterly Review first exposed to the world, and whom the 'Friend to Bankes' has since more completely developed; a vain and impudent puffer up of his own travels, which after all are not his own, but, as the Reviewer and the Friend have clearly shewn, stolen from his fellow traveller; a man who boasts of honesty and fidelity, in the same breath in which he admits breach of trust and fraudulent concealment of character. The eulogist of his own talents and virtues; the base traducer of the good name of others, one who practised the most unworthy piece of deceit on our society, on his arrival here in 1818; and who, only two days ago, held up the late worthy Bishop of Calcutta as sanctioning infidelity and indecency—one who repays kindness with calumny; and, to establish false accusations against his dead benefactors, falsifies documents, and then brings them forward as proof. A man who can assert that he could never obtain a sight of even a copy of a paper, of which he possessed the original; and when obliged to admit that he had the original, gravely wrote that his former assertion as to the copy, was only a 'confused mode of expression, written at night,' which every candid man would see and excuse! A man who replied to a letter styling him 'a villain,' that he was 'notwithstanding' the very sincere friend of the writer; a man who deceived all the English gentlemen settled in Egypt, and by all of whom he has been held up as 'rascal,' 'fool,' 'villain,' 'scoundrel,' as appears by the evidence to his

character." In that part of the world, which he challenged the Friend to Bankes to produce; a man whose conduct and principles have procured him the honour of being excluded from the first society of Calcutta."

Into which society (said the learned gentleman) it is impossible this *verus* could ever have found admittance.

These were the libels. Was it possible, he would ask, for the most unblanched character to stand such attack? The defendants might set up that they, as proprietors, were innocent of these libels. On the 9th of November it was a fact that Mr. Buckingham, in a most temperate manner, remonstrated with them. This produced no change. At length, on the 7th of January, his client filed his plaint. The defendants had had an opportunity to plead if they chose, but they wanted twenty days more. The libeller ought always to be prepared with his proof. The defendants had been treated with the utmost fairness and respect. They had nothing to complain of whatever. They stood there in the situation of libellers. It was not merely for damages he applied, but it was absolutely necessary to shew an example to the public. Perhaps the libels might have produced an involuntary bias in a high and respectable quarter, and so have been conducive to the detriment of his client. He did not mean positively to assert this, but perhaps it might have been the case. His Lordship would recollect that the libels had obtained the widest circulation, not only in this country but in Europe. He therefore concluded by expressing his confident hope, that his Lordship would grant the only reparation that remained for the injuries done his client, and fix the stamp of his opinion by the extent of damages.

The examination of witnesses now commenced by Mr. Turton.

Mr. H. Abbot sworn.—Is acquainted with Mr. Larkins' hand-writing. The letter shewn is Mr. Larkins's. Is not particularly acquainted with Mr. Plowden's hand-writing. Received one or two letters from him. Cannot tell whether a letter handed to him is Mr. Plowden's hand-writing or not. Would act upon a letter if brought to him as from Mr. Plowden. Knows Mr. Trotter's hand-writing; the paper handed to him is Mr. Trotter's writing. Knew Mr. Greenlaw before he (Mr. Abbot) was retained for this case; knew the other defendants personally. Had professional conversations about the John Bull paper previously to being retained. Communicated with the proprietors only professionally. Knew who the proprietors were before he was retained. They were all the defendants excepting Mr. Greenlaw. Some of them have subsequently ceased to be proprietors; was

retained some time in December; cannot be particular as to the day. Does not know who was the editor on the 30th of November. Does not know it from any person since he was retained. Received a letter from Mr. Comberbach; [the reply to this letter was here put in.] Wrote that letter (in reply to Mr. Comberbach's) by desire of his clients. Does not know when Mr. Greenlaw became editor; does not know whether he was editor in the beginning of December or not. [In answer to Mr. Clarke.] If he received a letter from a person in Calcutta, whose hand-writing he did not know, would transact business for him. Knew who the proprietors were, not only by report, but by writing, because he drew up the deed! — (*A laugh.*)

Mr. W. Thacker, sworn and examined by Mr. Turton.—Received the Travels in Palestine, of which he understood Mr. Buckingham to be the author, from Messrs. Black, Parbury and Co. in Leadenhall-street.—(a copy produced.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke.—Has been about four years in Calcutta; arrived in the country after Mr. Buckingham. So far knew Mr. Buckingham that he transacted business with him. Was a subscriber for two or three copies of the Calcutta Journal. Believed Mr. Buckingham to have been the editor of the Journal.

Peter Paul, sworn and examined by Mr. Turton.—Is a clerk to Mr. Comberbach. Obtained the John Bull newspaper of the 22d, 23d, 28th and 30th November, of the 2d and 13th December 1822, and of the 1st and 4th January 1823, from the John Bull office, the usual place of their publication. The New Year's Gift from the Friend to Bankes, was published in the same manner as any other number of the John Bull. Knows his copy of the gift, having a private mark upon it.

George Chinnery, Esq., sworn and examined by Mr. Turton.—Thinks there are two or three letters under the signature of Nigel. Remembers (after glancing it over at the desire of the learned counsel) having seen the letter of Nigel, published on the 30th of November, particularly; was acquainted generally with what passed in the Calcutta Journal at that time. Mr. Buckingham he conceived to be the object of these letters. The letter signed Civilis being shown to witness, remembers to have seen it before; considers it to refer to Mr. Buckingham. Remembers the letter of Sempronius (shown) of 13th December, generally; considered it pointed at Mr. Buckingham; had no doubt of it. Saw the Catechism of the 4th of January; considered it to refer to Mr. Buckingham. Remembers the New Year's Gift well; had the same opinion of it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke.—Was

intimately acquainted with Mr. Buckingham; knows he was the editor of the Calcutta Journal. Remembers generally when that paper was established; was always a subscriber to it. The paper handed to witness, (the paper of the 13th of August, 1822,) is as like the Journal as possible.

Mr. Fergusson. "A good likeness!" — (*A laugh.*)

Never heard any reports in circulation before the publication of the libels respecting fraud, and breach of trust on the part of Mr. Buckingham. Attended a meeting where certain documents were produced by Mr. Buckingham to prove his right to papers made use of in his book of travels. Saw an extract from the Quarterly Review before the publication of these libels. Does not recollect any charge disadvantageous to Mr. Buckingham, except the accusation of Mr. Bankes, that Mr. Buckingham used his (Mr. Bankes's) notes in his book. The meeting was in consequence of this. The documents at the meeting were attested by a notary, and the originals produced appeared to Mr. Palmer and the rest of the gentlemen quite true; believes the account of that meeting was published; believes the charges brought by Mr. Bankes against Mr. Buckingham were only known to the particular friends of the latter. Does not remember that they were at that time published in the Journal. Quite sure that he first heard of them from Mr. Buckingham himself at the meeting. Mr. Clarke ended by putting this question: "If the charges were published in the Journal, must they not have become generally known?"

Mr. Chinnery. — "I cannot tell, sir, how many persons read the journal!" (*a laugh.*)

Re-examined by Mr. Turton.—The publication of the charges and other documents before the meeting was not immediately after the meeting, and did not occur, he believed, till some time last year, when the Quarterly Review came out. Mr. Buckingham did most completely satisfy him that his own documents were true, and the charges false. This conviction was from an examination of original documents. The other gentlemen present appeared to hold the same good opinion of Mr. Buckingham that he did; believes they all signed their names to the documents. The parties present besides himself, were Sir Charles Doyley, Mr. Palmer, Mr. James Young, Mr. J. Melville, Mr. Calder, Mr. Chastenay, and Mr. Wynch. Can only be positive as to his own signature; believes the others signed; believes they held all the same opinion respecting the documents and Mr. B. Any reports prejudicial to Mr. Buckingham, with the exception of Mr. Bankes's charges, he believes sprung from the "John Bull."

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarke.—Can only answer and swear to his own signa-

ture; believes the other gentlemen signed; believes they all agreed in good opinion of Mr. Buckingham. The object of the notarial document was to prove Mr. Buckingham's right to certain papers, to prove the truth of what he had asserted, and to falsify the charges of Mr. Banks.

Peter Stone De Rozario sworn: examined by Mr. Turton.—Is printer of the Calcutta Journal. A paper handed, was published distinct from the Journal, out of the ordinary course (on a Sunday). Certified various papers put in, to be Calcutta Journals.

Mr. Clarke then rose, and entered on the defence. He had the honour, in this case, to be counsel for the defendants. If his learned friend had claimed the indulgence of the Court, how much more did he stand in need of indulgence, but lately arrived in the country, and not so well acquainted with the general discussions out of which the present case arose, as the people in Court. There was not, perhaps, an individual in the country who was not better acquainted with them than himself. He felt that he was pitted against the strength and talent of the Calcutta bar, and was fearful lest his own inability should be ascribed to the weakness of his clients' cause. He threw himself, therefore, on the well-known indulgence of his Lordship, which he knew was never claimed in vain.

He could not do better in beginning his defence, than by quoting a beautiful passage in scripture, applicable, he hoped, to his case. "I will liken him unto a wise man who built his house upon a rock, and the rains descended, and the floods came, and the wind blew upon that house, and it fell not; for it was founded upon a rock." He considered the *prima facie* case of his clients strong. Whom was he defending? His clients were gentlemen of the highest character and conduct, and to whom no blame had ever attached. Three of them were gentlemen high in the civil service; two of them were officers of that Court. Is it possible that such persons could be guilty of what is charged against them in the plaint? I am willing to admit that my clients are legally liable for what appears in their paper; and that it was their duty and business to take care that nothing objectionable was published in it. Must there not, then, be some other circumstance than mere malice on the part of the defendants? Who is the plaintiff in this case? The editor of the Journal, who was turned out of the country by Government, as a disturber of the public peace. We know him as a traveller. He has admitted that Burckhardt stamped him a villain! he has admitted that Briggs and Co., of Bombay, threatened him with a prosecution if he did not restore their money. Such was his character in Egypt. What that of the Journalist has been, we shall see by and

bye. Such then is the plaintiff,—such the defendants. He had a right to examine the causes that had led to the discussion—the *quo animo* of his clients—in which he knew there was no malice. But before Mr. Buckingham can be entitled to compensation for injury, he must be proved to have sustained injury. It may be said that he was himself the cause of the discussion, and its consequences; if so, that Court would not grant damages. Mr. Buckingham courted discussion. If a man were to invite persons to commit a trespass upon his ground, it would be no trespass; and he could not sue for compensation for any damage done in consequence of his own invitation.

He would shew his Lordship, that Mr. Buckingham invited scrutiny into his own conduct, and that he was, therefore, himself the author of what happened in the course of that scrutiny. Mr. Clarke here, as well as we can recollect, read an extract from the Journal of the 13th August 1822, we believe, derogatory to the character of Mr. Banks; expressed himself in laudatory terms of Mr. Banks, who, he said, was of a most respectable and ancient family, and was descended from the PLANTAGENETS. In the Journal of the 14th August, continued the learned counsel, was this passage: "The Editor's attention being fully occupied, as the reader will perceive, with defending himself from accusations which, if unanswered, would prove him to be both a blockhead and a rogue." Mr. Buckingham drew public opinion towards himself by publishing the documents in his dispute with the Quarterly. He dreaded no scrutiny, he said; and even admitted, that if he could not satisfactorily reply to all the charges brought against him, that he should be a blockhead and a rogue! Mr. Buckingham challenged discussion, and it was to be proved that he suffered injury in consequence; at any rate, he had no right to remove his cause from before that tribunal of the public to which he had appealed, into that Court. He had been found guilty by the Court.

Sir F. Macnaghten.—"Have you the record of his conviction?"

Mr. Clarke,—"I have, my Lord, before that Court on whose judgment he had thrown himself—the Public." The learned Gentleman did not mean to enter into justification of all that had been written on the side of his clients, but he would shew that there were good grounds for coming to the conclusions they had arrived at. The charge of breach of trust related to Mr. Buckingham's engagement with the Egyptian-house, in consequence of which he was enabled to visit Palestine.

Mr. Fergusson objected to having evidence that could not be proved; his learned friend must confine himself to the issue.

Sir Francis Macnaghten, we believe,

said, that a defendant could not go to prove the truth of a libel unless he pleaded.

Mr. Clarke would only go into plaintiff's own admissions. Mr. Buckingham admitted that he was the bearer of papers to Bombay, *via* Palestine. He arrives at Soor, goes from thence to Aleppo, where he was so late of arriving, that Mr. Barber suspected him to be an adventurer; that difference, however, had eventually been made up. From Aleppo he set out for Bombay, where, upon his arrival, Messrs. Briggs and Co. charged him with a breach of trust, and obliged him to pay back to them £200 of the £400 he had received for carrying the letter from Alexandria to Bombay. These were all facts laid by the plaintiff himself before the public. What right had he then to complain, and to come into that court to demand damages? He would now refer to the paper by Burckhardt, entitled "On Buckingham."

Mr. Fergusson protested against the line of defence pursued by the learned Counsel. He would rather sleep in another room, than sit there to hear the Calcutta Journal read from beginning to end.

Sir Francis Macnaghten said it was going further than he had expected. But he did not like to interfere.

Mr. Clarke continued: If a man appeals to the public, and meets a disagreeable result, he has only himself to blame. Mr. Buckingham had no right whatever to carry his cause into that Court, after commencing it in another. He had courted scrutiny.

Sir Francis Macnaghten. "Did he court to be turned out of society and disgraced?"

Mr. Clarke. "If he acknowledged himself a rogue and a fool, my lord, and if the charges against him are proved, it looks very like it."

Mr. Fergusson. "Pray give us now some libels from the Bull."

Mr. Clarke. "I am astonished how a man publishing papers like these—(*the learned counsel had read several extracts from the journal, which are not in our notes*)—a man courting the severest scrutiny of the press, can complain of harshness and come into this court."

Mr. Clarke now turned up the Journal of 6th March 1822, and read the following passages, as far as we remember, from a letter signed "Lex Talionis."

"Every one who has resided in Calcutta during the last few months, must know to what the author of this paragraph alluded. I say author, and not the editor, for every one is well aware that that miserable and subservient person was only the retainer of the choice and secret information furnished to him from more unexceptionable sources of information, &c."

Shortly after the commencement of the

new year, the talented and authoritative supporters of the decent, religious and sincere John Bull appear to have discovered that the system of filth and personal scurrility which they had supported and patronized, however well calculated for the John Bulls, the Blackwoods, and Beacons of the West, would not suit the honest meridian of Bengal. Their newspaper had dwindled down to the very zero of the circulating scale. Accordingly the scheme was abandoned. The ancient and respectable editor became Emeritus, and retired on his well-earned reward; and a new system was adopted, under which the world was given to understand that a fair and liberal opposition would be maintained, under an accomplished, gentlemanly editor, &c.

The allusions in all this are sufficiently intelligible to every man. How far the meanness and despicable triumph which they evince will be acceptable to those of John Bull's patrons and supporters, whom we may honestly acquit of having instigated the insertion of such offensive and slanderous insinuations, time will show. But if it shall be found that the *well known* coadjutors of John Bull are supported and encouraged in reviving a system of odious personality, and improving even on the old and disgusting plan, by safely insulting their political opponents with the persecutions or injuries to which these may be exposed from the violence of party and power; in that case, resort must be had in self-defence to the only retaliatory means in the hands of those who are thus subjected to double attack. So long, therefore, as the press is suffered to enjoy any degree of freedom, so long as it is open to the insolent assaults of contemptible underlings, its advantages shall be claimed and freely made use of, by the suffering and weaker party. Let the blame rest where it must rest, with those who commenced this attack with venomous weapons. Let the editor of the John Bull therefore beware how he ventures on the subject again, and how he tempts forbearance to pass its limits. If he compel the aggrieved to speak out in their defence, after this fair warning, and to keep to themselves no longer all that they do know, touching those of whatever class or sex who employ their honourable leisure in catering for the abusive columns, or in pandering for the subscription list of an abusive print, to gratify *their* private or public malignity, the evil be on his and on their heads." &c.

"And these, my lord," exclaimed the learned counsel, "are no libels!"

Sir Francis Macnaghten. "Bring a cross action."

Mr. Clarke resumed. He maintained that as the journalist had libelled the editor, proprietors, and subscribers of John

Bull, he was not entitled to damages. That the journal had teemed with libels. That it had attacked the church, and the government. (Mr. C. quoted a passage from Lord Kenyon.) He maintained that his clients, in bringing forward and exposing such a character, had done a public benefit; he is not entitled to any damages whatsoever. (*The learned gentleman read remarks which appeared in the journal respecting a sermon and a reverend gentleman. We did not hear distinctly what he alluded to, but after quoting the passage, he exclaimed with warmth*)—"I consider this writer a nuisance to public morals, and it is a happy thing for this society that he has been turned out of the country." The learned counsel submitted whether his clients were liable when the plaintiff had courted public scrutiny—had avowed that infamy attached somewhere, whereupon issue had been joined. Why had not the plaintiff brought an action also against Captain Boog, who it was well known was the friend to Burckhardt, and had in that character reflected severely upon Mr. Buckingham's conduct? Was a man like the plaintiff to enjoy an immunity of slandering persons? As the question stood, was he entitled to damages, and if so, to what amount? He conceived he was not entitled to damages—he had suffered no injury. There were persons to whom the law would not afford protection: such are turbulent and factious writers, who gain a certain celebrity. The public are ever too ready to side with factious writers. The only alternative was to put them down by appealing to their character. (Here the learned counsel quoted Lord Byron at considerable length.)

No laws could have put this man down but those laws of discussion, whose scrutiny he first courted, but from which he had appealed, and come puling to that Court for damages. The learned counsel said that, in the defence he had made, he laboured under the greatest disadvantages. He was perfectly ready to allow that that defence would have been better in any other hands than his own; but no person could enter more sincerely into the case than he had. He had waded through a voluminous heap of papers, from which he had to make the selections he had read that day. They had seen that Mr. Buckingham was a pestilent fellow, and a disturber of the public peace. In order that the real character of this individual should be understood, and his writings appreciated as they deserved, the articles that had appeared in the *John Bull* were written. This was the *quo animo* and not any malice on the part of his clients; and he considered that they were entitled to the thanks of the community for what they had done. If his clients should be cast,

he feared the circumstances would hurt the community much more than them; it would act as a triumph, and a fatal triumph, to the violators of the law and the disturbers of society.

Mr. Clarke concluded by asserting again, that as the plaintiff had brought all the discussions upon himself, and had said that they had not injured his property, he was not entitled to damages. He then sat down. The last portion of Mr. Clarke's speech was delivered with the utmost energy and fluency.

It is impossible for us to do any thing like justice to Mr. Fergusson's reply. It was an unpremeditated and indignant burst of manly eloquence.

So long a speech, and so little to the purpose (without meaning any offence to his learned friend) he had never heard. He meant to have waived his right of reply: but he could not sit silent after the mode of defence pursued by the learned counsel, which he considered an aggravation of the original charge. He thought it should have been for government, after transmitting his unfortunate client, to declare whether the act was right or wrong. But it was too much that his learned friend should have told his Lordship that the government was right in doing so, and that his client was a pestilent fellow, and a public nuisance. This was a mode of defence he was little accustomed to; it was merely repeating over again in that Court, the libels that had already appeared in the Bull. His Lordship was told that the punishment of the libellers would deter the publication of more such infamous productions. That there will be no persons daring enough to publish libels again if they got a verdict! This was the great calamity deplored by his learned friend.

"Instead of addressing your Lordship in mitigation of damages, he justifies the libels! He makes them deliberate acts of 'these high and respectable gentlemen,' that they had tried to hunt down and exterminate his client! That was a mode of defence to which he was quite unaccustomed, and he confidently left it to make that impression upon the mind of his Lordship, which he knew it would not fail to produce.

"I shall not (continued Mr. Fergusson) follow my learned Friend through the long journey made at the expense of Briggs and Co., nor will I take up your Lordship's time with comments on the passages of the book he read with so much pathos, to the great edification, as he no doubt thought, of his hearers. But this I will undertake to say, that it was such a journey as my learned friend would not like to perform for four hundred pounds; for according to all accounts, it was one of great personal peril." The result was that his client had performed his engagement,

for he reached Bombay, and the papers entrusted to him reached Messrs. Briggs and Co. safe, and much sooner than he could have carried them; and Briggs and Co. had no dissatisfaction on that account, since the dispatches answered every purpose for which they were intended. But the fact was, that the Pasha of Egypt levied too heavy duties on their trade, so that it would not yield them sufficient profit; and thus finding the speculation turn out so unfavourably, and hearing that Mr. Buckingham had prepared materials for a book of travels, they wished to take from him half the profits. And was that, then, a transaction for which an individual should be crushed?

With regard to Mr. Bankes—Plantagenet Bankes! the illustrious scion of a famous line of ancestors! he would only recall to his Lordship's recollection the defendant's own evidence, elicited by his learned friend in his felicitous course of cross-examination. His learned friend had taken care to prove to that Court, by the cross-examination of Mr. Chinnery, that nine honourable men were satisfied, after due deliberation, that Mr. Buckingham's statements were true, and that Mr. Plantagenet Bankes had stated falsehoods! So much for the famous Bankes controversy.

With respect to Burckhardt, his client spoke of him greatly too well. He believed Shaick Ibrahim to have been a man of a good heart, to whom Mr. Buckingham had been misrepresented. But if ever there was a calumniator in the world, it was Shaick Ibrahim to his client. Mr. Burckhardt had accused Mr. Buckingham of deserting his wife and family, and leaving them to starve in England; which is known to be an atrocious calumny, no man being more attached to his family: and from all he ever could learn, most deservedly so, no man being more beloved. Had his learned friend, in all the numerous extracts he had read from the Calcutta Journal, read one having *private* calumny for its subject? Not a word—nothing of the kind! But his friend Mr. Clarke, for the solitary expression of "*subservient*," which was applicable to public conduct, thought it justifiable for a few powerful men (if they be so) to unite and combine for the purpose of hunting down Mr. Buckingham, and proscribing all who would countenance him, than which nothing is so repugnant to English law, and abhorrent to the spirit of Englishmen. Nothing that had been advanced could go in mitigation of the offence. He did not believe that the proprietors of the John Bull would have themselves given circulation to the libels, though their counsel had deemed proper to dwell so much upon them. He left his client's case entirely in his Lordship's hands, and trusted that, for

the most arduous libel ever heard of, his Lordship would grant such damages as would mark the sense of the Court, and teach the people of this country that the doctrines of his learned friend were not to be practically illustrated with impunity.

Sir Francis Macnaghten then briefly delivered his opinion. He would not enter far into the subject. It did not appear that there was malice on the part of the proprietors of John Bull, but they were answerable for the malice of others. That the plaintiff was entitled to just damages was undeniable. That he had suffered no special damage, was avowed—and special damages accordingly were not claimed. To his Lordship's mind there was no question of the malice of the writers in the John Bull towards Mr. Buckingham. It was true Mr. Buckingham had appealed to the public: but he did not apply to be expelled from society, and his friends to be proscribed. Really, to his Lordship's mind, they were most malicious libels; he could not speak of them without horror. If he considered Mr. Buckingham had suffered in his newspaper, or in his mind, his Lordship would award him the most ample and exemplary damages; but as special damage was not pleaded, he did not consider heavy damages necessary. Concluded his Lordship—Let the plaintiff have a thousand rupees damages, and costs.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE BISHOP.

In pursuance of an intention of the late Archdeacon Loring, partly indeed carried into effect a very short time previous to his own lamented decease, it has been proposed to shew some mark of respect to the memory of the late Right Rev. Dr. Middleton, the first Protestant Bishop in India. To this effect, the clergy were invited to subscribe towards the cost of a monument, to be erected in the cathedral church of St. John, Calcutta. The sum collected will be remitted to the Lord Bishop of London, or of Llandaff, to be applied to that purpose; a similar remittance having been made by the Venerable Archdeacon of Bombay.

It was further proposed, that subscriptions be respectfully received from such of the laity as may be disposed to concur in this mark of respect to the memory of our late diocesan. The Rev. J. Hawtayne will receive names and subscriptions.—[*Cal. John Bull*, March 19.]

A subscription has been opened at Calcutta for a monument to the memory of the late Bishop. It was at first confined to the clergy, but is now submitted to the laity at that Presidency. A liberal collection for the same object has been made at Bombay, and remitted to the Bishops of London and Llandaff, to be applied to the

expressions of sorrow abundant which they and the other friends of the deceased may approve of placing in the cathedral church of St. John's at Calcutta.

The eminent qualities of the late Bishop could not but be known and appreciated by the inhabitants of the Madras provinces as well as in the sister Presidencies. Here also his piety and eloquence have awakened the devotion and gained the hearts of numerous congregations; here too his liberal charities have gladdened the distressed, and have extended the means of instruction to the poor and the destitute. The memory of such a man, the first Protestant Bishop of India, will not, it is hoped, remain unhonoured, where it has not been found difficult to perpetuate, by costly testimonies of public approbation, the remembrance of many persons in various walks of life.

If a sufficient sum were subscribed, an appropriate monument of sculptured marble might record, in the principal church at this Presidency, the grateful remembrance which we cherished of our late diocesan, or it might be appropriated to the endowment of such a number of scholarships as the amount would provide for: the children to be boarded, clothed, and taught at the school of the Mission of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge at Vepery. If the sums subscribed should be too small to provide for either of these objects, it might then be remitted to England, as a contribution in aid of the purpose before stated of erecting a monument at Calcutta.

Subscriptions will be received by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, and by the house of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., and a meeting of subscribers will be hereafter convened to determine on the appropriation of the money to some one of the purposes above suggested.

Communications of the sentiments of subscribers in the interior, as to the most eligible of the plans stated, will be gladly received, and taken into consideration at the meeting.

Subscribers.

The Hon. G. Stratton, Esq.....	Rup. 100
The Hon. Sir C. E. Grey	100
The Hon. Sir W. Franklin	100
The Venerable the Archdeacon	200
R. Clarke, Esq.....	100
J. M. Strachan, Esq.....	80
J. Gwatkin, Esq.	70
R. J. Hunter, Esq.....	50
J. Goldingham, sen., Esq.....	70

[*Mad. Gov. Gaz., March 27.*]

We understand that the amount subscribed towards the expense of the monument in memory of the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta, is 2,500 sicca rupees, though the number of subscribers is not so great

as might reasonably have been expected. The money is about to be remitted to the Lord Bishop of London, to be applied to this purpose. We doubt not that the inscription will render ample justice to the character of one of the most distinguished prelates of the English hierarchy. — [*Cal. John Bull, April 23.*]

CALCUTTA DIOCESAN COMMITTEE FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

On Monday last (April 10) the Calcutta Diocesan Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge held a Quarterly General Meeting, the Rev. T. Thomason in the Chair; when, after the transaction of the other business, the following gentlemen were elected subscribing members of the Society:

E. A. Newton, Esq.,
E. Brightman, Esq.,
Hon. James Elphinstone,
Rev. W. Parish,
Mordaunt Ricketts, Esq.,
R. W. Poe, Esq.

In their school department, the Committee resolved to open immediately the new school, adjoining to St James's Church, to be called "St. James's School." This school was founded by the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta out of a sum of money bequeathed to his Lordship by the late Capt. Oakes for charitable purposes; and the site, consisting of two beegahs, was liberally granted by the Supreme Government, and settled by a deed of gift on the Bishop of Calcutta and his successors. The Diocesan School Committee have voted a sum of 2,000 sicca rupees for the completion of the school and premises; the ground will be surrounded by a balustrade similar to that of the church, and the salary of the master will be temporarily defrayed from the funds of the committee; it is intended for the instruction of the poor children without distinction, who may wish to avail themselves of its benefits.

The Diocesan Committee have just published their sixth annual Report, in which a deserved and just tribute is paid to the memory of the late Bishop and Archdeacon of Calcutta; and as the nature and objects of the Parent Society, by far the most ancient of the kind existing, are not so generally and fully known in this country as they deserve to be, we shall take some notice of the Committee's Report, as well as of the Society's general proceedings. — [*Cal. Gov. Gaz., April 10.*]

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

Among the very many and very great improvements which have been rapidly, though silently, in progress in this famed city, there is not one which reflects more credit on its projectors, than the strand which is forming on the banks of

the river. There is now an open clear space of about fifty feet from the bank to the walls of the adjacent houses. This extends, we imagine, perfectly uninterrupted for a mile and a half. At certain distances large puckah drains communicate with the river. The sameness of appearance is relieved, not only by the occasional intervention of the Ghauts, but also from the spaces between them being in some places plotted with grass, and in others having a strong wall erected. The former has a most pleasing aspect from the river; while the latter, we imagine, is the more secure method of preventing the encroachments of this rapid stream. We believe these walls are built in a perpendicular line, or at all events with a very small inclination towards the bank. We would suggest, on any such future occasion, the wall to be built concave, as is the case with the beautiful new stone wharf at the Custom-House in London; and which is considered the best means of overcoming the pressure of the earth against it.

The completion of this useful and ornamental work is in rapid progress; we need hardly say that previous to the commencement of it, nothing could possibly be more offensive than the banks of the river: this nuisance is now removed, and if the immediate inhabitants are more indebted to the instigators of this improvement, still the whole body of Calcutta owe them gratitude for their exertions.

The erection of wharfs on this strand we hope yet to see, and refer our readers to a letter in the paper of this day on the subject. A few wharfs of the kind there recommended would indeed render the strand complete; and when we take into consideration what has been done, we have no doubt but that, for the future, every thing which is proved likely to produce public benefit will at least meet attention. —[*Cal. John Bull*, May 7.]

Gas Lights.—The warehouse of Mr. Bathgate, the ingenious chymist and druggist in Old Court House Street, was on Tuesday night brilliantly and beautifully illuminated with gas light, almost the first display, we believe, of this ingenious and valuable invention in India. Crowds of the better description of natives flocked round the place, expressing their admiration at the beautiful contrivance. Englishmen cannot see such a spectacle in these remote parts of the world, without indulging for a moment an honest feeling of pride and exultation, on reflecting that they are both the discoverers and propagators of all those inventions of unquestionable utility, which in our own times have exhibited palpable conviction of the value of art and science, to tribes of nations who scarce knew the names of our sires and grandsires. We hope to see the use of the gas lights become soon very

general. Several experiments have already been brought from England, and as coal and oil are abundant in Calcutta, there can be no difficulty in their application. Independent of the illumination of the streets, gas lights are peculiarly suited for large manufactories, warehouses, and churches. In adverting to this subject, we might take the liberty of suggesting to our compatriots the Hindus, that as the great body of the inhabitants of this province are worshippers of Siwa and Durga, one of whose most distinguished emblems is flame, gas lights might be applied with equal taste and advantage in the illumination and decoration of their temples. In the same manner, had we been conducting our labours at the sister Presidency of Bombay, we should by all means have recommended the extinction of the sacred fire of the Parsees, and the immediate substitution of the gas lights, and we should not despair in a very short time of bringing that very sensible and calculating people to our way of thinking.—[*Beng. Hurk.*, March 20.]

KING OF OUDE'S MUSICAL PARTY.

We learn from Lucknow, that on Friday the 28th Feb. his majesty the King of Oude gave a magnificent musical party to the Resident, and his family and suite, to the officer commanding the military at the cantonments, and all the European gentlemen and ladies of Lucknow and its neighbourhood. On this occasion, for the first time, his majesty and some branches of the royal family, his prime minister, &c., were entertained with European vocal music, in a style of excellence which his majesty appeared to appreciate very highly, as appeared by his warm expressions of gratification and satisfaction.

The patronage which his majesty has of late extended to music, as well as other branches of the fine arts, demonstrate the liberality of his heart and the refinement of his taste.—[*India Gazette*.]

THEATRE ON BOARD THE ROYAL GEORGE.

Royal George.—By permission of the commander, and under the patronage of the ladies on board the Royal George, the gentlemen amateurs of the sock and buskin will perform Goldsmith's celebrated comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer*.

Dramatis Personæ.

<i>Sir Charles Marlowe</i> ,...	Mr. Wyatt.
<i>Hardcastle</i> ,	Mr. Treherne.
<i>Young Marlowe</i> ,	Mr. Buttivant.
<i>Hastings</i> ,	Mr. Baillie.
<i>Tony Lumpkin</i> ,	Mr. Mellesse.
<i>Digory</i> ,	Mr. Baker.
<i>Mrs. Hardcastle</i> ,	Mr. Carr.
<i>Miss Hardcastle</i> ,	Mr. Hawkes.
<i>Miss Neville</i> ,	Mr. Thorald.

Sings, Rogers, Ralph, Gregory, Tom Tidd, Jack Sings, Tom Tickle, Jeremy, and Mat Miggins, by Soldiers.

The Opening Address written by Mr. Gibson, and spoken by Mr. Buttvant; the Scenery and Decorations by Messrs. Barton and assistants; Machinery by Messrs. Attwater and Seymour; the Dresses by Madame Zimmerman from Paris; the Music expressly selected for the occasion by Signor Stuardini and Cranelogochi.

The Doors to open at half past six, and to commence at seven.

Carriages to set down at Larboard-street, and take up at Larboard-square.

Children in arms and dogs not admitted.

Box-Office open from ten till four.

Address.

While tost and buffeted by waves and winds,
We often cast a lingering look behind,
Our thoughts still wander and our wishes roam
To that dear spot, we joy to call our home;
But borne far off by destiny's decree,
Our wished-for friends we cannot hope to see;
And our vex'd souls, by disappointment riven,
And from all bright and pleasing prospects driven,
Turn here and there down-weighted by their clay,
And know not how to drive the hours away.
Here in a wooden pent-house we're confined,
The sport alike of stormy waves and wind;
The jarring elements around us shew
That, even in nature, joy is mixed with woe.
Since, then, without no pleasure can we find,
Unto each other let us still be kind;
Like one great family together live,
And from each other happiness receive.
One in our pleasures, one in all our cares,
One in our hopes, and one in all our years;
In pleasing harmony we'll spend the day,
And thus we'll while the weary hours away;
But most amusements by long use get stale,
And ennui at last must still prevail.
Variety is charming, says the poet,
And so say I, and we I think will shew it:
But how to do this, let me know, I pray!
Nothing so easy—why get up a play.
A play! a play! why now I'm sure you're raving,
Who thus would think of Neptune's fury braving?
The very monsters of the vasty deep
In vengeful ire, up from their beds would leap,
At such invasion of their territory.
As ne'er before was heard of, even in story.
No! keep the Drama for its proper place,
By no means thus the sacred art disgrace,
And tire the audience by your declamation
Of tedious rant, and such like boisteration.
Pardon me, Sir; nay, now you're too severe,
Think of the end for which we here appear.
'Tis to amuse ourselves and audience too,
Not to be quizz'd by critics such as you;
Remember that we're young upon the stage,
Not like the veterans of a riper age;
But diffident, alive to praise or blame,
Even tho' we seek amusement more than fame;
So let our errors in good-will be drown'd,
And thus our wishes with success are crown'd.
But what if gentlemen find much to blame,
Why there's the ladies, we make sure of them;
'Tis woman's part to soothe man's anxious mind,
To cheer his drooping spirits and be kind;
'Tis lovely woman props up virtue's cause,
Assists the weak, and gives to honour laws.
As when the sun, the clouds asunder riven,
Sheds his bright rays o'er earth, and sea, and heav'n,
All nature seems to wear a golden hue,
And prospects bright on all sides meet the view;
But when again the envious clouds do rise,
And hide his rays from our admiring eyes,
All nature seems in sombre garb arrayed,
And what was bright before appears to fade:
So 'tis with woman, when she smiles we see
All objects bright and link'd in harmony;
Our heaviest cares she into mirth bequiles,
And cheers our spirits by her winking smiles.
Where'er we look new pleasures we can find,
And sweet tranquillity reigns in the mind:

Her smiles withdrawn, we lose our glimpse of day,
And short-lived joy now withering dies away.
Since, then, our joys from woman's smiles arise,
We'll read our doom, fair ladies, from your eyes.
Like beacon lights they'll lead us on our way,
And be our guides in all we do or say.
Ye sons of Mars whose hearts beat high for fame,
And in war's field who seek to earn a name,
Blest may ye live in India's burning clime,
May British valour live to latest time.
Britannia's soldiers have great glory won,
Led by the genius of a Wellington.
Let this example ever be your guide,
Who oft by want and adverse fortune tried,
Shew yourselves Britons in your deeds of arms,
In courage cool, unmov'd in war's alarms.
And you, brave tars, Old England's richest gem,
The brightest glory in her diadem,
Who oft have taught our foreign foes to yield,
And long have been our bulwark and our shield;
Though Nelson now no longer braves below,
The ocean's rage and England's ancient foe;
What thought he now to regions bright has gone,
Covered with laurels which he nobly won,
Still let his spirit guide you o'er the wave,
In peace be gentle, and in war be brave;
Smile on our efforts, dispathe our fears,
For England and the Royal George three hearty
cheers!

[Cal. Gov. Gaz.]

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The following intelligence, extracted from a letter dated Fyzabad, March 27, 1823, may be interesting to our sporting readers:

• "I have just returned from the Terrai, where I was engaged in a party for thirteen days, looking after tigers. The return of killed and wounded were seventeen tigers, fourteen bears, and three buffaloes, besides deer, hogs, floriken, and partridges without number.

"My elephant behaved very well, and gained so much credit, that she was esteemed the best of the party. A large male tiger charged her, and left the mark of three paws upon her; he would, probably, have injured her very materially, had not a well-timed ball from P.'s gun taken effect in the shoulder of the infuriated assailant, just as he was springing upon her, and thus prevented the use of his teeth. She was not in the least dismayed, but faced her antagonist immediately, and seemed pleased to see him laid prostrate at her feet. One pat must have been very hard, for the place is still much swollen and very painful."—[Cal. Jour.]

FATAL EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

Two natives, a man and a woman, fell sacrifices to the severity of the lightning on Sunday afternoon last, about five o'clock. The former was the grandson of the proprietor of the house in which the accident happened. He was sitting in a room looking towards the east, when he received a violent shock, which threw him down, and rendered him senseless, till he died; which did not take place for three hours after. The woman was walking across the area, which usually obtains inside the houses of respectable natives. This area was covered with mats in a co-

nical shape. The lightning entered at the top, and burnt a bamboo for about eight inches, it had then run along the bamboo for about four feet, splitting it to that point; when being immediately over an iron rod, which was fastened to a cross bamboo, about three feet beneath the former one for the purpose of hanging a lamp on, it left the bamboo for the iron, and the unfortunate woman happening to be just passing under the rod at the time, it struck her, and killed her on the spot. Another person who was sitting in a room immediately over that in which the man was killed, felt a severe shock, and has a small mark on his left breast, resembling that of a blister occasioned by heat, after it has burst.—[*Cal. John Bull*, May 6.]

Further particulars of the state of the bodies of the Individuals killed by Lightning on Sunday evening.—On a view of the bodies, that of the woman presented the following appearances. The clothes were burnt from head to foot, with the exception of here and there an entire patch which had not even the appearance of being singed. The body was much swollen about the thorax and abdomen, and was becoming rapidly putrid; the eyes and tongue shewed the like tendency; and upon the whole the body appeared more advanced towards that state than in common instances. The lightning seems to have struck the head on the left side, from the crown downwards. The concussion must have been great, as there had been a considerable discharge of blood from the ear; the hair was singed, and in some parts peeled off; the skin on the body generally was much burnt, and some parts so much so, as to leave the flesh bare. The whole body was straight, and stiff in a high degree, as if a person had been, when in the erect posture, struck instantaneously stiff as well as dead, and had in this state fallen like a felled tree or post. On attempting to bend the limbs, they were so stiff as to resist a much greater force than would have bent those of a subject dying of the more common diseases. The young man who was killed at the same time suffered much less externally as the lightning seemed only to have injured his neck, left shoulder, breast, and arm. A black mark or discoloration of the skin was all that could be perceived. The corpse, however, like that of his fellow sufferer, was rapidly going "the way of all flesh," and presented an awful and melancholy spectacle of the shortness and uncertainty of human life. How very applicable, therefore, to our situation in this climate, and necessary is the repetition of that part of the litany, "from lightning and tempest, &c." The limbs in this case were as rigid and inflexible as in the other subject, although less swelled. The latter, indeed, looked as if the body had been half-roasted in a fire, and the skin ready to burst.

On going to the house of the accident occurred, a female slave, who had been very angrily and violently struck on the left arm and breast. No further injury was done, however, than the skin being a little scorched or torn, and the patient's feeling was, as if all his flesh had been dried up. Three circumstances are remarkable on the present occasion, and worthy the notice of medical men and philosophers.

1. Instead of the limbs and body being flexible and supple, as is said to be invariably the case after death by lightning, the reverse was their condition.

2. Instead of bodies keeping for days without any tendency to putrefaction, these were rapidly approaching to it; in fact, it was far advanced.

3. From the father's account, as well as that of others, it would appear, that several persons, who were lying in the same place, and nearly in a line, and in contact with the man who was killed, were not hurt; but that the lightning attacked them alternately; or, as has been proved when a portion of the fluid strikes a man,—a second portion of the same will not strike the man who stands immediately close to him; because there is always a repulsion between bodies electrified the same way.

Thus a person may be interposed between two bodies of electricity or lightning, or two bodies thus electrified, and escape unhurt.—*Ibid*. May 7.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A NATIVE.

Yesterday morning, the Curwan attached to the premises of Messrs. Toulmin and Co., the respectable chymists in the Durrantollah, was found dead, on the spot where he usually slept. When called, he had the appearance of being asleep; but the efforts of his fellow servants to rouse him being ineffectual; Mr. Toulmin was called, who instantly bled him in his arm. The blood flowed rather freely at first, but soon ceased. Mr. Toulmin then endeavoured to apply electricity; but from some unknown cause not a spark could be obtained. It is imagined that some peculiar state of the atmosphere was the cause, as the machine had been in use the evening before, when it had produced all the effect expected from it.

It appears that the man was seen alive at four o'clock in the morning; but tipsy; at six he was found dead. The body was opened and thoroughly examined by a medical gentleman; but we have not yet heard the result. When seen by the coroner he had still all the appearance of being in a calm sound sleep.

This description of death is by no means an infrequent one among the natives, nor have we ever been enabled to obtain any satisfactory account of the immediate

cases. The stomach is generally found empty, or containing alone a viscid fluid. It has been frequently in evidence, that when death has ensued in this way, that the unfortunate individual has been no further intoxicated than what is usually termed tipsy. We imagine there must be some particularly noxious property in the spirit; although how it acts we never could learn. The coats of the stomach never appear injured, nor has there ever been any evident local affection immediately arising from the spirit.

Apoplexy has been usually considered the immediate cause; and on the above occasion the head has been opened, to endeavour, if possible, to ascertain it. From the circumstance happening on the premises of a chymist, it might be supposed that the unfortunate man had taken some deleterious drug unknown to any one: but there is not the slightest reason to suppose any such thing; moreover, the circumstance of his having been seen tipsy, combined with the frequency of these casualties, entirely removes all suspicion of such a thing having occurred.

An inquest is, however, summoned to be held on the body.—[*Cal. John Bull*, May 17.]

MORTALITY ON BOARD THE CARMO.

An alarming report was transmitted to Government some days ago, stating that a dreadful mortality had occurred on board the Portuguese ship *Carmo*, just arrived from Macao, twenty-two lascars and six sepoys having died between Malacca and the Sand-Heads. Under the impression that this mortality arose from contagion, Mr. Grant, the assistant marine surgeon, was deputed by Government to proceed down the river to the ship to investigate the causes of so many deaths, within so short a period. It appears that the disease was not of an infectious nature; the men who died had been attacked suddenly with universal languor, and great debility in the joints, and expired in a few days. The medical report of the officer on deputation will no doubt contain a full and explicit account of the circumstances of the case. [*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, April 24.]

WEATHER, CROPS, &c.

Nagpore.—By a letter from Nagpore, dated the 27th Feb., we learn that the H. C. E. Regt., has enjoyed excellent health, since its arrival at that station. There are only thirty-five men in the hospital, and the regiment is now nearly 1,000 strong.

The weather here has been cold for the last few days, without rain. The station continues healthy.—[*Cal. John Bull*, March 10.]

Rungpore, 2d April, 1823.—“I am sorry to say that our prospects (in indigo) bear a

sorry face for...high inland particular, and all for want of rain, as hardly any has felt this year, and what has, has scarcely laid the dust. We have had of late, and still continue to have dreadful hot weather, and constant dry gales from the south and west, and in fact every kind of vegetation is completely parched. The indigo season is so far broke in upon us, I am sadly afraid we cannot expect to do much, as all must depend on slight showers in July and August; and a slight inundation in those months, particularly for those whose factories are situated on the banks of rivers.—[*Ibid.* April 29.]

Calcutta.—About eight o'clock on Thursday night we had a most delightful north-wester. Neither the wind, thunder, nor lightning were so strong as is generally the case, after so long an interval as has lately occurred; but the rain fell in torrents, and has had the effect of cooling the air very considerably; and what is at least equally pleasing and grateful, it has effectually laid the dust for a day. On this latter subject we shortly purpose making some observations, with the view of calling public attention to the ill effects, as to health, comfort, and expense, of the roads not being regularly watered, on some public and systematic plan. For the present we shall only say, that the clouds of dust which during the S. W. Monsoon sometimes almost obscure Calcutta, are not exactly consistent with the character for luxurious enjoyment, which, with how much truth we will not venture to say, the inhabitants of this city are charged withal.—[*Ibid.* May 5.]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

April 5. *Marquis of Hastings*, Barclay, from Portsmouth 32 Oct. and Madras.—7. *Circassian*, Wasse, from London 15 Oct.—12. *Royal George*, Biden, from England 11 Dec.—27. *Carron*, MacCarthy, from Bombay 14 March.—May 1. *Bombay Merchant*, Hill, from the Persian Gulph, Bombay, and Madras.—2. *Woodford*, Chapman, from London 6 Nov., Cape, and Madras.—10. *Kent*, Cobb, from London 8 Jan.—11. *General Kyd*, Nairne, from London 9 Jan.—15. *Westmoreland*, Coulter, from Liverpool 10 Dec.; and *Timandra*, Wray, from London 16 Dec.—17. *Ogle Castle*, Pearson, from London 11 Dec.

Departures.

April 10. *Resource*, Fenn, for London.—22. *Exmouth*, Evans, to complete her cargo for London.—23. *Clydesdale*, Mackellar, for Liverpool.—May 11. *Bombay*, Parker, for Madras and Bombay.

Loss of the *Brig Caldez*.—The *Amboyne*, from Port Jackson, brings ac-

counts of the loss of the brig *Colder*, Capt. P. Dillon, late of Calcutta, at the Coal River of that colony in the early part of February last, no lives lost: the vessel had proceeded under charge of the chief officer, in ballast, from Port Jackson, to bring timber from the Coal River.—[*Cal. Paper*, April 23.]

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 1. At Aurungabad, the lady of Capt. Fred. Patterson, of the Aurungabad Division, of a daughter.

5. At Hansi, at the house of Lieut. Col. Skinner, the lady of John Stephen Boldero, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

12. At Muttra, the wife of Qr. Master Serj. Phillby, of the 5th Lt. Cav., of a daughter.

15. At Mhow in Malwa, the lady of Capt. G. Casement, of a son.

16. On board her budgerow, near Dinapore, the lady of Dr. Campbell, H.M. 87th regt., of a daughter.

20. At Agra, Mrs. Wm. Campbell, of a daughter,

21. At Cawnpore, the lady of H. G. Christian, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

— At Bankipore, Patna, Mrs. Jessy Gray, wife of Mr. Wm. Jas. Gray, of a son and heir.

25. The lady of Capt. E. Wilkinson, of a daughter.

27. Mrs. C. Doucett, of a son.

28. Mrs. A. Heberlet, of a son.

— At Ghazepore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Shawe, C.B., 87th regt., of a son.

— The lady of C. Smith, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

29. The lady of E. S. Ellis, Esq., of a daughter.

31. At the Presidency, the lady of W. J. Turquand, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

— Mrs. G. H. Poole, of a son.

April 1. At Chowringhee, at the house of the Hon. Mr. Fendall, the wife of Capt. Fendall, of a son.

2. The wife of Mr. John Rebeiro, of the Judicial Department, of a son.

4. At Mullye, the lady of Lieut. T. B. P. Festings, of a son.

— At Bamandee, the lady of E. Thompson, Esq., of a daughter.

6. At the Presidency, the lady of Lieut. H. B. Henderson, of a daughter.

— At the house of her mother, Mrs. Gonsalves, in the Durrumtollah, Mrs. G. Scott, of a daughter.

8. Mrs. T. Rutledge, of a daughter:

9. Mrs. R. Sansum, of a daughter.

10. The lady of J. W. Carrol, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

11. Mrs. Dow, of a son.

— Mrs. J. Vallante, of a son.

13. The lady of Hugo Fargasson, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Futtighur, the lady of Capt. Fagan, Dep. Paym. Rajpootannah Force, of a son.

16. Mrs. E. Barret, of a daughter.

17. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. Col. Baldock, commanding the 1st bat. 29th regt., of a daughter.

18. At Goruckpore, the lady of F. Currie, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

— At Agra, the lady of Lieut. J. L. Jones, 2d bat. 2d regt. N.I., of a son.

19. In Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. J. A. Hodgson, of a daughter.

— At Birjytollah, the lady of Rich. Turner, Esq., of a daughter.

— The wife of Mr. Bowser, Assistant Master, Military Orphan School, Alipore, of a son.

— At Saharunpore, the lady of G. B. Francis, Esq., Assist. Surg., of a daughter.

21. At Cawnpore, the lady of George Reddie, Esq., Superint. Surg., of a son.

22. Mrs. Simon D'Cruz, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Urquhart, of a son.

23. At Barrackpore, Mrs. Major G. H. Gall, of a son.

25. At Cawnpore, Mrs. Wm. Gee, of a daughter

26. Mrs. B. D'Cruz, of a daughter.

— At Dacca, the lady of John Drew, Esq., of the H. C. Civil Service, of a daughter.

— At Arrah, the lady of Wm. Lambert, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

28. On the Government Hill, at Singapore, the lady of Capt. Flint, R.N., of a daughter.

29. The wife of Mr. R. Locken, of the Hon. Comp. Marine Service, of a son.

30. Mrs. N. L. Briant, of a son.

May 3. The lady of Jas. Weir Hogg, Esq., of a son.

9. At the house of Lieut. Col. Paton, Chowringhee, the lady of John Crawford, Esq., Resident at Singapore, of a daughter.

12. Sarah, the wife of Mr. Thomas Churcher, of a daughter.

— Mrs. F. Boczalt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 7. At the house of Henry Wm. Droz, Esq., Commercial Resident at Cosimbazar, Major George Swiney, of the Bengal Artillery, to Maria Arabella, eldest daughter of Alex. Haig, Esq., of Marlbro' Buildings, Bath.

19. At Patna, Mr. J. J. Auger, jun., to Mrs. Josephine F. Arnold.

27. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, J. B. Gardner, Esq., to Miss, Eliz. Wright.

April 5. At the Cathedral, F. P. Strong, Esq., to Miss O'Brien.

5. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. J.

Parson, Henry P. Lovelace, Esq., H.M. 16th regt. Drags. (Lancers), to Louisa Cleveland, eldest daughter of the late Thos. Garnett, M.D., of Great Marlborough-str.

9. At Bareilly, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Lieut. and Adjutant I. C. Maclean, of Gardner's Horse, son of Alex. Maclean and Lady Margaret Maclean, of Keith House, Haddington, Scotland, to Miss Jane M. Hall, second daughter of Major Thos. Hall, commanding Bareilly bat.

10. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Wellby B. Jackson, Esq., to Miss Catherine Hungerford.

12. At St. John's Cathedral, Simon Fraser, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Isabella Sarah, eldest daughter, and on the same day, Joseph Alex. Dorin, Esq., of the same service, to Anna, youngest daughter of the late Jas. Paton, Esq., Senior Merchant on this establishment.

15. At Berhampore, by the Rev. Mr. Henderson, Mr. Rich. Hutton, of Narcolberah Factory, to Miss Eliz. Bartlett.

16. At the Cathedral, Lieut. C. J. Lewes, 25th regt. N.I., to Miss Harriet Ann Hodges.

— Mr. John Hodges, of the Hon. C.'s Marine to Miss Ann Walker.

19. At the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Chas. Read, to Miss Mary Williams.

21. Mr. John Hardliss, to Miss Mary D'Costa.

22. First at the Roman Catholic Church, by the Rev. F. St. Antonio de Maria, and from thence at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Thos. Gibson, Esq., Merchant and Agent, to Miss Isabella Piaggio, daughter of the late Lieut. J. Piaggio, of the Mahratta service.

23. At the old Roman Catholic Church, by the Rev. Mr. Mosquitae, Wm. Vincent, Esq., to Miss Louise Augier, daughter of P. Augier, Esq., Calcutta.

26. At the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. H. C. Cavendish to Miss D'Santo.

— At Cuttack, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Stuart Paxton, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Mary, youngest daughter of Col. Carpenter.

28. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. W. Eales, Mr. George Cate, to Miss Anna Harriet Francis, eldest daughter of the late C. C. Francis, Esq.

— At the Cathedral, by the Rev. W. Eales, Capt. J. D. Herbert, to Miss Mary Mason.

25. Mrs. Elizabeth Black, wife of Mr. Jas. Black, jun., of the Hon. Comp.'s Marine, aged 24 years.

27. On the river, Mrs. M. A. Hodgkinson, deeply and sincerely lamented.

29. Of the cholera morbus, Mrs. Maria Race, the widow of Mr. Race, aged 60.

— Eliza, the infant daughter of Lieut. Penrose, 27th Native Infantry.

April 3. At his late residence in Entally, Wm. Eaton, Esq., barrister at law, aged 42.

— At Barrackpore, Henry, the infant son of William Thomas, Esq., surgeon, 20th regt. Native Infantry, aged 6 weeks.

10. At Dinapore, the infant son of Capt. Foster Walker, of the Hon. Company's European regt.

11. At Hoogly, the infant daughter of Mr. H. C. Broeager.

12. At Mullye, John Edward, the son of Lieut. T. B. Festing.

19. Peter Watson, Esq., late Accountant in the Accountant General's Office, aged 19.

20. At Dacca, sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, Arratoon Michael, Esq., a very rich and opulent Zemindar.

21. The infant son of Mr. D. Carbry, aged 3 months and 17 days.

— In Chowringhee, Lieut. John Hada-way, 24th regt. Native Infantry, Surveyor in Rohildund.

23. Charles Scott Robertson, Esq., of Bowsing factory, aged 25 years.

24. At Mhow, in Malwa, George, the infant son of Capt. Casement, N. B.

26. Mr. T. Botelho, aged 30, Assistant in the office of Messrs. Alexander and Co.

27. At her residence in the Mint, Mrs. Rose Moffat, aged 56.

28. J. L. Blaney, Esq., deservedly lamented.

30. At the Presidency, the infant son of Lieut. J. R. Talbot, 1st bat. 25th regt. Native Infantry, aged 9 months and 20 days.

May 2. Christ. Moade, Esq., aged 22.

3. To the deep sorrow of her parents and friends, the second infant daughter of C. A. Cavorke, Esq.

4. At Diamond Harbour, on board the Exmouth, Lieut.-Col. W. Elliot, C. B., of the 4th regt. Light Cavalry.

5. At Rada Bazar, David, the infant son of David Staig, Esq., aged 6 months.

9. In the Calcutta Great Gaol, Mr. John Mahon, aged 31 years.

DEATHS.

March 9. At Muttra, Thos. Charles, youngest son of Capt. Robt. A. Thomas, 1st bat. 24th regt. N.I.

24. At the house of her sister, Mrs. Da Costa, at the early age of 35 years, Mrs. Anne Waller, the lady of Capt. Joseph C. Waller, formerly of the Country Service, and sixth daughter of the late Gabriel Vignon, Esq.

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MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

April 10. Mr. P. Grant, Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura.

24. Mr. H. M. Blair, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput.

Mr. P. Grant, Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate in the Southern Division of Arcot.

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May 8. Mr. John Vaughan, Sub-Collector in Malabar.

Mr. Malcolm Lewin, Assistant to the Judge and Criminal Judge of Malabar.

15. Mr. G. J. Casamaijor, Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government.

22. Mr. James Monro, Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely.

Mr. George Phillips, Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate in Coimbatore.

June 5. Mr. W. Ashton, Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore.

April 24. The Rev. M. Thompson, M.A., Junior Chaplain at St. George's Church.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, March 21, 1823.

6th Reg. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) John Fulton to be Captain, and Sen. Ens. Chas. MacEvers to be Lieut., vice Oldnall, deceased; date of com. 17 March 1823.

9th Reg. N.I. Sen. Capt. John Bell, to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) William Preston to be Captain, and Sen. Ens. Henry Lee to be Lieut., vice Hicks, invalided; date of com. 12 March 1823.

Assist. Surg. Jas. Aitken, M.D., to be Assay-Master.

Surg. John Macleod, to have medical charge of the Black Town Gaols and Native Infirmary, vice Aitken.

March 25, 1823.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Crokat, 25th N.I., to be Adjut. to 1st. bat., vice Hughes.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) S. Hughes, 25th N.I., to be Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 2d bat., vice Crokat.

Lieut. F. W. Hands, 19th regt. N.I., permitted to place his services at the disposal of the Resident at Nagpore, with a view to his employment with the troops of his Highness the Rajah of Nagpore.

April 1, 1823.

3d Regt. L. C. Sen. Cornet J. Laing to be Lieut., vice Simons, deceased; date of com. 9 Sept. 1823.

Mr. Wm. Thornton Bradley, admitted as a Cadet of Infantry, and promoted to the rank of Ensign.

April 8, 1823.

Capt. G. K. Babington, 18th regt. N.I., to be Quart. Mast. of Brigade in the Ceded Districts, vice Dinwiddie, deceased.

17th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. G. H. Sotheby to be Lieut., vice Dinwiddie, deceased; date of com. 29 March 1823.

19th Regt. N.I. Ens. David Gray to be Lieut. vice Maitland, deceased; date of com. 31 May 1821. — Lieut. Charlton Hall to take rank from 14 March 1822, vice Gray, deceased.

April 11, 1823.

18th Regt. N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.)

W. Macleod, to be Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 1st. bat., vice Whitlock, and Lieut. G. C. Whitlock to be Adjut. to the bat., vice Macleod.

Assist. Surg. Jas. Stevenson, appointed to afford medical aid to the Provincial Court of the Northern Division.

Assist. Surgs. G. Lockhart and J. Lawder permitted to enter on the general duties of the army.

Major Francke, to act as Paymaster at Trichinopoly during the absence of Capt. Elderton.

Brevet Rank. — The undermentioned officers, who are Subalterns of 15 years standing, are promoted to the rank of Brevet Captain from the 9th instant.

2d Class, Season 1807.

Lieut. P. Corbett, 8th regt. N.I.

Lieut. T. Howell, 5th ditto.

Lieut. W. Low, 8th ditto.

Lieut. N. McNeill, 25th ditto.

Lieut. M. Lawler, 10th ditto.

Lieut. E. J. Ellaway, M. Europ. Regt.

Lieut. C. O. Aveline, 8th regt. L. C.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 25, 1823.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Crokat, 25th regt., removed from 2d to 1st bat.; and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) S. Hughes, from 1st to 2d bat. same regt.

Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) H. Frazer, removed from 19th to 12th regt. and 1st bat.

Lieut. Col. E. W. Snow, removed from 12th to 19th regt., and 2d bat.

Lieut. Col. R. Podmore, removed from 22d to 9th regt., and 1st bat.

Lieut. Col. H. F. Smith, removed from 9th to 22d regt., and 1st. bat.

April 12, 1823.

Lieut. Col. T. Stewart, removed from 18th to 23d regt., and 1st bat.

Lieut. Col. J. Marshall, removed from 23d to 18th regt., and 1st bat.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. J. Hammond, 11th regt., removed from 1st to 2d bat.

Lieut. L. B. Disney, 14th regt., removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Lieut. G. Waymouth, from 2d to 1st bat., same regt.

Ens. R. T. Cox, 2d bat. 8th regt., removed from doing duty with 2d bat. 22d regt., to join his corps at Arnee.

Ens. C. Pickering, 1st bat. 16th regt., removed at his own request to 25th regt., in which he will rank next below Ens. Henry Neale, and posted to 2d bat.

April 19, 1823.

Assist. Surg. F. Godfrey, removed from 23d to 2d regt., and 1st bat.

Assist. Surg. R. Rolland, removed from 3d regt. L. C. to 4th regt., and 1st bat.

Assist. Surg. G. Wilson, removed from 21st to 9th regt., and 1st bat.

April 2, 1823.

Ens. W. Bradley, recently promoted, appointed to do duty with 2d bat. 6th regt.

April 2, 1823.

Cornet E. B. Gould, posted to 3d regt. L.C.

April 9, 1823.

Cornet H. Fuller, 7th regt., appointed to do duty with 8th regt. L.C.

Ens. L. B. Wilford, 1st bat. 23d regt., to do duty with 2d bat. 6th regt. until the arrival of his corps at Vellore.

April 12, 1823.

Capt. A. Cooke, 19th regt., posted to Rifle Corps.

2d-Lieut. T. E. Geils, of Artillery, posted to 1st. bat.

Ens. S. Carr, 2d bat. 9th regt., appointed to duty with 1st bat.

Assist. Surg. G. Lockhast, M.A., posted to 7th regt. L.C.

Assist. Surg. J. Lawder, posted to 1st bat. 6th regt.

April 19, 1823.

Assist. Surg. S. W. Lister, posted to 2d bat. 23d regt.

Fort St. George, May 6, 1823.

Lieut. Col. Chas. Deacon, 3d regt. N.I., appointed to command Light Field Division of Hyderabad Subsidiary Force stationed at Julna.

Lieut. Col. James Welsh, 18th regt. N.I., to command Vellore, vice Lieut. Col. Deacon.

Fort St. George, April 15, 1823.

Mr. John Ricks, admitted on the establishment as an Assistant Surgeon.

Assist. Surg. Geo. Wilson, returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank; arrived 12th inst.

April 18, 1823.

Messrs. Charles James Cole and John Hayne, admitted as Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to the rank of Ensign.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, viz. Capt. W. Fenwick, Madras Europ. regt., and Capt. H. Walpole, 20th regt. N.I.; arrived 12th inst.

Lieut. R. B. Fitzgibbon, 5th regt. L.C., permitted to resign the situation of Cantonment Adjutant at Arcot, in compliance with his request.

Lieut. W. J. Wynter, 11th regt. N.I., and Lieut. W. Flemyng, 20th regt. N.I., permitted to resign the service at their own request.

Capt. Leonard Cooper, 24th regt. N.I., appointed Adjutant to Presidency Cantonment.

First Dresser Charles Trotter, promoted to be a Sub-Assist. Surg., vice Lucas, deceased, and appointed to Paulghauntcherry.

Sub-Assist. Surg. Prendergast permitted to resume his duties on this establishment.

Sub-Assist. Surgs. Mellican and Prendergast appointed to medical charge of

details at Aska, and of Garrison at On-gole respectively.

April 23, 1823.

Assist. Surg. John Ricks, M.D., appointed to do duty under Surgeon of Horse Brigade of Artillery.

Assist. Surgeon George Hyne to be Assistant to the Assay Master.

April 25, 1823.

11th Regt. N.I. Senior Ensign W. D. Lys to be Lieut., vice Wymer, resigned; date of com. 19 April 1823.

20th Regt. N.I. Senior Ensign G. S. Wilkinson to be Lieut., vice Flemyng, resigned; date of com. 19 April 1823.

May 2, 1823.

18th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. J. Bradford to be Captain, and Sen. Ens. F. S. Senior to be Lieut., vice Norton, deceased; date of commissions, 24 April 1823.

22d Regt. N.I. Sen. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) Charles Ferrior to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Iltyd Gwynne to be Captain, and Sen. Ens. Hugh Warrant to be Lieut., vice Dymock, deceased; date of commissions, 19 April 1823.

Brevet-Rank. — The undermentioned officers, subalterns of fifteen years' standing, are promoted to the rank of Brevet-Captain from the 30th ult.

3d Class, Season 1807.

Lieut. R. Cuxton, 7th regt.

Lieut. S. A. Rehe, 13th do.

Lieut. F. Mountford, 6th do.

Lieut. J. Wright, 20th do.

Lieut. H. Bevan, 14th do.

Lieut. C. E. Dukinfield, 7th Cav.

Lieut. A. Watkins, 7th do.

Fort St. George, May 2, 1823.

Major D. C. Smith, 19th regt. N.I., re-admitted on the establishment from 3d Jan last.

Assist. Surg. Lawder and Cadet Begbie, of Artillery, admitted from ditto.

Lieut. Henry Harkness, 13th regt. N.I., has been re-admitted on the establishment from 19th Dec. 1819.

May 6, 1823.

Lieut. W. C. Bruntton, 2d regt. L.C., removed from situation of Quart. Mast. and Interp. to that corps.

Capt. D. Allan, 2d regt. L.C., appointed to act as Quart. Mast. and Interp. to that corps.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) George Hutchinson, 12th regt. N.I., to be Cantonment Adjutant at Kalladgee.

17th Regt. N.I. Sen. Capt. James Wahab to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Henry Wm. Hodges to be Captain, and Sen. Ens. G. H. Sotheby to be Lieut., vice Preston, deceased; date of commissions, 24 Jan. 1823. — Sen. Ens. John Hutchings to be Lieut., vice Dinwiddie, deceased; date of com. 19 March 1823.

Lieut. James Briggs, 3d regt. N.I., returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank; arrived 2d inst.

Mr. Richard Samuel Mare Sprye, and Mr. James Sinclair, admitted as Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to the rank of Ensign.

May 9, 1823.

Lieut. A. M. Campbell, 7th regt. L.C., to be Cantonment Adjutant at Arcot.

Capt. A. Walker, Brigade Major in Ceded Districts, permitted to act as Paymaster during absence of Capt. Boles, on sick certificate.

Ensign G. F. Smith, Engineers, to be an Assistant under Civil Engineer in Southern Division.

May 13, 1823.

Capt. F. Mountford, Assist. Surveyor-General, directed to be designated Deputy Surveyor-General.

The undermentioned Cadets for the Artillery and Infantry admitted, and promoted to the rank of 2d-Lieut. and Ensign respectively, *viz.* *Artillery.* Mr. George Watton Ouslow, and Mr. Charles Henry Best.—*Infantry.* Mr. Albertus Thomas Bridge, Mr. Francis Hirtzel, and Mr. Mathew White.

May 16, 1823.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alterations of rank:

Artillery. Lieut. Col. John Noble, C.B., to take rank from 16 Aug. 1821, vice Crossdill, retired.—Major S. Cleaveland to take rank from 16 Aug. 1821, in succession to Noble, promoted.—Capt. Thos. Bennet to take rank from 16 Aug. 1821, in succession to Cleaveland, promoted.—Lieut. Col. A. Weldon to take rank from 17 Oct. 1821, vice Taynton, invalided.—Major J. J. Mackintosh to take rank from 17 Oct. 1821, in succession to Weldon, promoted.—Capt. N. Hunter to take rank from 17 Oct. 1821, in succession to Mackintosh, promoted.—Sen. Major Robert Taylor to be Lieut. Col., in succession to Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. J. G. Scott, promoted to Major-General, and returned supernumerary; date of commission 26 Jan. 1822.—Sen. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) W. M. Burton to be Major, and Sen. Lieut. J. J. Gamage to be Capt., in succession to Taylor promoted; date of commission 26 Jan. 1822.—Sen. 1st-Lieut. T. Y. B. Kennan to be Capt., vice Mackintosh, deceased; date of commission 1 Feb. 1822.

15th Regt. N.I. Sen. Capt. John Briggs to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Chas. Snell to be Captain, and Sen. Ens. G. A. Baillie to be Lieut., vice Wren, retired; date of commissions, 17 March 1822.—Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. T. Hibgame to be Captain, and Sen. Ens. A. D. Cameron to be Lieut., vice Bond, de-

ceased; date of commissions, 22 Dec. 1822.

10th Regt. N.I. Lieut. P. Steinson to take rank from 20 June 1822, vice Crossdill, retired; Sen. Ens. W. R. Foskett to be Lieut., vice Crichton, deceased; date of commissions, 19 Feb. 1823.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.

April 1. Lieut. C. Lane, 5th regt. N.I., on sick certificate, *via* Bombay.

Lieut. G. Gray, 11th regt. N.I., on sick certificate.

Ens. W. H. Short, 3d regt. N.I., ditto.

4. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Cozens, 25th regt. N.I., ditto, *via* Bombay.

15. Lieut. Col. M. L. Pereira, 6th regt. N.I.

Surg. Hen. Atkinson, on sick certificate.

22. Lieut. Chas. Turner, 18th regt. N.I., ditto.

Cornet Geo. Arbuthnot, 3d regt. L.C., ditto (permitted by the Government of Bombay).

May 2. Lieut. Thomas Swaine, 25th regt. N.I.

13. Surg. John Norris.

To Sea.

April 11. Lieut. F. G. Delannoy, 18th regt. N.I., for six months, on sick certificate.

Cancelled.

April 15. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Chas. Poulton, 5th regt. N.I., to Europe.

25. Lieut. J. Cecil, Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., to Europe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUPREME COURT.

Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery.

The Court met on Friday last pursuant to adjournment, when the prisoners convicted at the session were brought up, and the Hon. the Chief Justice, Sir Edmond Stanley, passed the following sentence:

Veerasawmy.—Found guilty of stealing the property of Arnachellam, but acquitted of the burglary. "To be transported to Fort Marlborough for the term of seven years."

Baulannah.—Found guilty of feloniously receiving the goods, knowing them to be stolen. "To be transported to Fort Marlborough for the term of seven years."

Sabaputty.—Found guilty of stealing out of a dwelling house above the value of forty shillings. "Sentence of death passed on the prisoner, which was afterwards commuted to transportation to Fort Marlborough for the term of his natural life."

Varpon.—Found guilty of grand larceny. "To be transported to Fort Marlborough for the term of seven years."

Moonitchee.—Pleaded guilty of grand larceny. "To be imprisoned and to be

kept to hard labour for the term of one year."

Lutehoomunon.—Found guilty of grand larceny. "To be transported to Fort Marlborough for the term of seven years."

Aroonachellom and Kempah.—Found guilty of grand larceny and stealing jewels to a considerable amount, the property of Kundapah Moodelly. "Kempah to be transported to Fort Marlborough for the term of seven years. Aroonachellom, the son of the prosecutor, on account of some favourable circumstances in his case, to be imprisoned in the common gaol for one year."

Nynan and Kurrekistnen.—Found guilty of burglary. "Sentence of death was passed on the prisoners, which was afterwards commuted to transportation to Fort Marlborough for the term of their natural life."

Narsoo.—Found guilty of grand larceny and stealing bank-notes and other property of his master the late Mr. Stodge. "To be transported to Fort Marlborough for the term of seven years."

Soobee.—Found guilty of kidnapping and stealing a child from its parents in order to sell it. "Imprisoned in the common gaol of Madras for the space of two years."

His Lordship then proceeded to pass sentence upon R. T. Moore and Cypriano Rodrigues, convicted of forgery; and addressed them in a very impressive manner, to the following effect:

"Robert Thomas Moore and Cypriano Rodrigues: You have been both convicted of the offence of forging and uttering a forged and counterfeited promissory note for two thousand one hundred rupees, knowing it to be forged and counterfeited; and you have had the advantage which the laws of this place afford to all men in your situation,—a fair, an impartial, and attentive trial; the very respectable and intelligent Jury impanelled upon that trial, and to whose justice you appealed, have found you guilty; their verdict has undergone the consideration of the learned Judges; they can find no ground to impeach the justice of that verdict, and now the duty which the law imposes on me to pronounce sentence upon you, remains only to be performed.

"I hope you entertain a proper sense of the enormity of the offence which you have committed; one of the most dangerous to society in the catalogue of human crimes, and one which I regret to observe has of late become very common here, which tends to destroy all confidence between man and man, and the credit and circulation of paper currency, which is so necessary to be maintained inviolate in a commercial country; a crime of which, if you had been found guilty in England,

your lives would most certainly have paid the forfeit of your offence.

"No man who heard the evidence on your trial can entertain the least doubt of your guilt, or that you, Robert Thomas Moore had engaged with your colleague Cypriano Rodrigues, who appears by the records of the Court to have been heretofore convicted and pillored for forgery, in an extensive traffic of fabricating and negotiating forged notes, in order to supply your necessities or extravagance by defrauding the public; and the fact of your having lent part of your clothes in order to dress up your colleague Rodrigues, and give him a false appearance of respectability, the day he went to the Government Bank with the forged letter in the name of Mr. Bruce (the body of which you admitted was written by yourself), in hopes of receiving money for the forged note, and the false instructions he gave to his native messenger proved your guilty knowledge and the conspiracy you had both formed to defraud the public, more strongly than the testimony of fifty witnesses to that fact; and indeed, if there could have remained the least doubt of your criminal connexion and close intercourse with the other prisoner Rodrigues in the business of drawing bills and raising money, your own defence in writing put in at your trial, and your recriminations of each other, strongly corroborated the other testimony of that fact, and the several other forged notes and letters found in your writing-box and desk after you were apprehended, rose up in judgment against you, and were so many unerring witnesses of the guilty traffic in which you were engaged.

"As to you, Robert Thomas Moore, you have fallen from character which ought to have made you cautious; and from the comfortable means of support, which ought to have made you content. You have forfeited the confidence of your employer, who bore such willing and honourable testimony to your former good character, though his duty compelled him to become the efficient instrument in bringing you to justice. You are sunk at once into poverty, discredit and disgrace; your name and your crime fill the mouths of all around you, and it is evident that you can no longer remain in this settlement with safety or security to the public.

"Although the sentence of the law, as it exists in this country, does not affect your lives, you must pass a considerable part of the remainder of it in exile. At your age, Robert Thomas Moore, in a new society, where you may not be followed or surrounded by the remembrance of your crimes, you may yet, in some degree, atone for them, and perhaps by conducting yourself more correctly and changing your habits and course of life, you may in

time regain some portion of that character which you once possessed, but which you have foolishly forfeited here. The road which leads back to character and reputation is, and ought to be, steep, but ought not to be, and is not inaccessible; and at events, I hope, it will produce in your case the only object of all human punishment, reformation and example; and if any of the comrades of your vices be now present, any of those who (having been tempted to deviate from the paths of honest industry and to engage in the same criminal course of life) have been arrested on the brink of destruction by their penitence or their timely fears, or by other fortunate accidents, I most earnestly conjure them to take warning by your example, and never to forget the situation in which they this day see you. Let those who stand take heed lest they fall; the declivity and precipice is slippery from the place where they stand to that where you now lie prostrate.

"The judgment of the Court is, that you, Robert Thomas Moore and Cypriano Rodrigues, for the crime aforesaid, be transported to Fort Marlborough, in the island of Sumatra, for the term of fourteen years." —[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, May 6.]

Since the conviction of the prisoners tried at the sessions for forgery, another case has been discovered, the subjoined account of which we republish from the *Madras Gazette Supplement* of yesterday.

"The forgery was committed in the name of Messrs. Parry, Dare, and Co., by a young man styling himself George Collins; we say styling himself, because we have reason to doubt his assertion. However, a receipt was passed upon the cash-keeper of Messrs. Gordon and Lys, trustees of the late firm of Hunter, Hay, and Co., purporting to be signed by one of the members of the firm of Messrs. Parry, Dare, and Co., agents for Messrs. Bazett and Co. of London, wherein the amount of dividend due to the last mentioned firm was particularized, the receipt bearing the signature of Messrs. Parry, Dare, and Co., who, upon reference, denied all knowledge of the transaction; whereupon the dissident George Collins was taken to the usual tribunal, and, upon information committed for trial at the next sessions. It becomes necessary to add that the cash-keeper, although not in any way implicated in the transaction, honoured the receipt of Collins in the name of Messrs. Parry, Dare, and Co., under a supposition that it was the actual signature of that firm, without the authority or knowledge of his employers." —[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, May 8.]

WEATHER.

The land winds have at length commenced at the Presidency, and the heat on

Tuesday was greater than has been known for many years, the thermometer within having risen to 104 degrees; while the average greatest heat of the last six years was little more than 100. In 1818, about the same time in May, the thermometer rose above 103 degrees, which was then considered an extraordinary rise for Madras; since, however, until this year it has rarely exceeded 100. We require the customary rains both at the Presidency and to the westward, to keep the heat within the usual limits. — *Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, May 8.

The hot land winds broke off again at the Presidency about the middle of last week, since when the weather has been comparatively cool and pleasant for the season, the southerly wind setting in early in the day, and at times blowing rather fresh. —[*Ibid.* June 5.]

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Wednesday, 4th June 1823.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan, premium 38½.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

May 10. *Eliza*, Ward, from London 4th Dec.

Departures.

April 26. Woodford, Chapman, for Calcutta. — May 7. Agincourt, Mahon, for London. — 9. *Ogle Castle*, Pearson, for Calcutta. — June 2. *Eliza*, Ward, for Calcutta.

Letters from Tranquebar of the 8th inst. inform us of the arrival, on the 6th, of a Danish ship, having on board a new Governor, Secretary, and suite for that Possession! —[*Mad. Cour.*, May 13.]

We understand the *Ogle Castle* was boarded on the way out by one of the South American privateers, which however offered no molestation. —[*Ibid.*]

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 4. At Nattal, on the west coast of Sumatra, the lady of Capt. Crisp, Madras Establishment, of a son.

April 16. At Vizagapatam, Mrs. Leslie, sister to the late Mrs. Cecil, of a daughter.

19. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. W. Taylor, 20th regt., of a daughter.

21. At Dindigul, the lady of Capt. Smith, of a daughter.

26. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. John Fulton, Major of Brigade in Malabar and Canara, of a daughter.

28. At Mangalore, the lady of J. Hazelwood, Esq., of a son.

May 2. At Secunderabad, the lady of Edward Auber Langley, Esq., 3d regt. Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

3. At Palamcottah, the lady of Capt. Thos. Crichton, 1st bat. 20th N.I., of a daughter.

9. Mrs. R. Franck, of a daughter.

11. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. J. A. Willows, 16th regt., of a daughter.

16. At Pondicherry, the lady of Capt. N. J. De Bergeon, half-pay of H.M. De Meuron regiment, of a daughter.

19. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Dun, Quarter-master of Brigade, Southern Division, of a daughter.

20. At Ryepoor, the lady of Lieut. Col. Vans Agnew, C.B., of a son.

21. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Osborn, 2d regt. N.I., of a son.

June 2. The lady of Capt. Chase, of the Hon. the Governor's Body Guard, of a daughter.

3. The lady of A. Aganoor, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 12. Mr. Jacob Thompson to Miss Delphina de Rozario.

14. By the Rev. Vicenti de Esparanca, Mr. P. Buckland to Miss Mary Magdalene Borgonna, youngest sister of Mr. J. L. Borgonna, Serjeant Major of the 1st bat. 19th regt. N.I.

15. At Secunderabad, by the Rev. Mr. Bankes, Capt. Alexander Grant, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, to Maria, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Yates, commanding 1st bat. 15th regt. N.I.

June 4. At the Black Town Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Roy, Mr. G. R. Mayers to Miss Jane Eason.

DEATHS.

Feb. 25. At Ryacottah, aged 19, Lieut. O'Lloyd, 25th regt. N.I., much regretted by his brother officers and friends.

March 2. Lieut. Alexander Major, his Majesty's 41st regt., greatly regretted by his brother officers.

28. At Bellary, of a bilious fever, greatly lamented by his family and numerous friends, by all of whom he was truly and justly beloved, Capt. Laurence Dinwiddie, 17th Mad. N.I., and Quart. Mast. of Brigade Ceded Districts, eldest son of Wm. Dinwiddie, Esq., of Burton Crescent.

April 1. At Cuddalore, Wm. French, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service.

4. At Pondicherry, aged 78, the Chevalier De Bausset, of the Royal Military Order of St. Louis, principal Superintendent of the Roads, and Member of the Royal Court at Pondicherry, and brother to the Cardinal De Bausset, Duke and Peer of France.

4. At Arcot, E. B. Harington, Esq., third son of the late W. Harington, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, aged 22.

12. At Tranquebar, a few hours after childbirth, Mrs. S. M. Wodschow, aged 38.

16. At Vizagapatam, three hours after a safe delivery, the infant daughter of Mrs. Leslie.

22. In the Neilgerry Mountains, Cornet Henry Harington, of the 7th Light Cav., youngest son of the late Wm. Harington, Esq.

— At Royapooram, Mrs. Maria de Silva, the wife of Mr. Leonard De Silva, aged 55.

24. At the house of John Goldie, Esq., Royahpettah, Miss Emma Poole, fifth surviving daughter of the late John Poole, Esq., of Cornbrook near Manchester, aged 24.

— A fortnight after childbirth, Mary, wife of Mr. Richard Taylor.

25. At Negapatam, the lady of John Hindes, Esq., Master Attendant at Nagore, aged 24 years and nine months, of a long illness, which she bore with exemplary fortitude.

28. William, the infant son of George Stratton, Esq., aged 15 months and 20 days.

May 1. At St. Thomé, after a short but severe illness of a few hours, Grace Edwina, youngest daughter of Mr. G. E. Askin, aged sixteen months and twelve days.

4. In child-bed, Mrs. Mary Ann Atkinson, aged 35 years, wife of Mr. Edward Atkinson, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance at the Presidency.

5. At Cannanore, the infant daughter of Captain John Fulton, Major of Brigade.

— At Negapatam, in the 60th year of his age, Mr. John Wright, many years an inhabitant of this place.

8. At Vizagapatam, Mary Jane, third daughter of Edward Smalley, Esq.

9. At the Lunatic Hospital, Mary, the widow of the late Mr. John Barrow.

10. At Wallajahbad, aged 47, Capt. George Lane, of the 69th regiment.

— In camp at Kulladghee, Lieut. Warrant, 2d bat. 22d regt. N. I.

12. At Bangalore, Mrs. Paterson, the lady of Major John Floyd Paterson, of H.M.'s 13th Light Dragoons.

14. At Tellicherry, C. Von Guyer, a native of Hanover, aged about 60.

16. At Bangalore, of the scarlet fever, Wm. Bosc, Esq., aged 19 years, youngest son of the late Maj. Paul Bosc, 14th N.I.

20. At Gunarum, Lieut. Brevet Capt. and Quart. Mast. H. R. King, sincerely lamented by his brother officers and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; and at Ellore, on the 27th, his widow, Emily King, leaving a family of children by her former husband (Maj. Harvey) to lament her untimely fate.

21. At the Presidency, of a lingering illness of three years, Miss Catherine Elizabeth Top, daughter of the late Casper Top, Esq., of Serampore, aged 34 years.

24. At Vepery, of the cholera, Miss Kezia Boxley, aged six years and nine months, after an illness of seven hours.

25. Suddenly, in his 46th year, Mr. John Edmond Papell, deeply regretted by his disconsolate wife and family.

— At sea, on the passage from Bencoolen to Madras, after three days' illness, William Burrish, the infant son of Capt. Crisp.

26. At the Presidency, Capt. James Boles, Paymaster of the Ceded Districts.

— At Egmore, Mrs. Frances Faulkner, wife of Mr. W. Faulkner, in the 34th year of her age, much regretted.

27. At St. Thomas's Mount, James Graham, Esq., late Sheriff of Madras.

30. At the age of 26, Lieut. George Johnson, of H.M.'s 41st regt.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

May 23. Mr. W. J. Graham, Third Assistant to the Collector of Candeish.

Mr. J. Seaton, Fourth Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednuggur.

Political Department.

May 23. Mr. A. N. Shaw, to act as Third Assistant to the Resident at Sattara.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

General Department, May 17, 1823.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has received from the Committee appointed to examine the Junior Civil Servants in their proficiency in the country languages, a report pronouncing the undermentioned gentlemen qualified for the discharge of the duties of the public service:

Mr. R. Mills, who arrived in India 13th May 1817.

Mr. W. J. Graham, ditto 27th Nov. 1822.

Mr. A. N. Shaw, ditto, 11th June 1822.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, April 14, 1823.

Lieut. Ennis, 2d bat. 11th regt. N.I., to act as Adj. to wing of that bat. stationed at Broach.

Lieut. Parr, 4th regt. N.I., to be Interp. and Quart. Mast.; and Lieut. Siordet, 10th regt. N.I., to be Adj. to Field Detachment in Candeish, under Capt. Brown.

April 19, 1823.

Assist. Surg. Frazer, to be Vaccinator in the Northern Districts of Guzerat, in the room of Mr. Pinkey.

April 22, 1823.

Capt. Noble, commanding the Resident's Escort at Bhooj, to act as Assistant to the Resident, during the absence of Lieut. Walter, on sick certificate.

Assist. Surg. A. Tawse is relieved from the charge of the medical duties of the H.C. cruiser Ternate.

Lieut.-Col. Hunter Blair, H.M.'s 87th regt., is appointed Acting Aide-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief from date of his resignation of Aide-de-Camp, 22d Sept. 1821.

April 26, 1823.

Medical Establishment. Surg. James M'Adam, to take rank vice Daw, deceased; dated 12th Dec. 1822.—Surg. R. H. Kennedy, M.D., to take rank vice Panton, deceased; dated 22d Dec. 1822. Sen. Assist. Surg. John Warner to be full Surg. vice Maxwell, promoted; date of rank 13 Feb. 1823.

Commissariat Department. Capt. Ellis, to be Assist. Commissary General, vice Capt. Keith, and to take charge of Commissariat duties of Surat.—Capt. Long, 5th regt., to be a Sub-Assist. in the room of Capt. Ellis, and to relieve Capt. Molesworth, who will proceed from Sholapore to the Presidency.—Capt. Waite, 12th regt. N.I., to act as Sub-Assist. Com. Gen., and to be stationed at Bhooj.

April 28, 1823.

Capt. Crozier, Major of Brigade at Kairi, to assume charge of Commissariat Department, during absence of Capt. Stamper from Northern districts of Guzerat.

Lieut. Bulkley, 1st bat. 10th regt. N.I., to conduct the duties of Quart. Mast. to that bat. during absence of Lieut. Hancock.

May 1, 1823.

Assist. Surg. Ducat, to succeed Mr. Warner as Civil Surg. at Poonah.

Artillery. Lieut. Col. Bellasis ordered to be transferred from 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. Col. Hodson from 1st to 2d bat.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, May 3, 1823.

The Committee assembled on the 1st and 2d inst. has reported the following officers sufficiently qualified by their knowledge of Hindoostance, for the situation of interpreter in that language.

Lieut. Burrows, 2d bat. 7th regt. N.I.

Lieut. Oakes, do. do.

Ensign Earle, 1st bat. 12th do.

Ensign Hunter, 1st bat. 8th do.

Bombay Castle, May 5, 1823.

Assist. Surg. Bradley appointed to the charge of the Medical duties of the H. C. cruiser Ternate, and Assist. Surg. Griffiths relieved from the medical charge of the H. C. cruiser Vestal.

May 6, 1823.

Lieut. Mant, 2d bat. 10th regt. N.I., to command the corps of Sebundies in the Northern Concan.

May 7, 1823.

Lieut. Tate, Revenue Surveyor of Salsette, to do the duties of Executive Engineer in the Northern Concan, during the absence of Capt. Frederick.

May 9, 1823.

Lieut. W. Wyllie, 2d bat. 11th regt. N.I., to be Interpreter in Hindoostanee, and Quart.Mast. to that bat., in succession to Lieut. V. F. Kennett, returned to Europe.

May 16, 1823.

7th Regt. N.I. Lieut. Wm. Burrows, Adj. of 2d bat., to be Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Quart.Mast. to that bat., relinquishing the situation of Adjutant, 7 May 1823.—Lieut. H. G. Robert, to be Adj. to 2d bat. vice Burrows, ditto.—Lieut. S. C. Spence, to be Interpreter in Mahratta and Quart.Mast. to 1st bat., do.

May 20, 1823.

Assist. Surg. Downey, who was temporarily appointed Garrison Assist. Surg. at Broach, on 27 Feb. last, is confirmed in that situation, vice Frazer.

Messrs. Edward Marsh and David Davidson are admitted as Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to the rank of Ensigns.

May 21, 1823.

Capt. Geo. Tweedy, 4th regt. N.I., to assume temporary command of the troops in Candeish.

The undermentioned officers having been reported qualified in the Mahratta language, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint them Interpreters in that language, to the battalions to which they respectively belong.

Lieut. Wm. Noton, 1st bat., or Mar. Bat. 11th regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. F. Hopkins, 2d bat. 8th regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. Hancock, 1st bat. 10th do.

Lieut. W. F. Barlow, 1st bat. 12th do.

Lieut. Thos. Candy, 2d bat. 10th do.

Ens. Geo. Candy, 1st bat. 2d do.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, May 13, 1823.

Sen. 1st-Lieut. R. E. Goodridge to be a Commander, vice Faithful, deceased; date of rank 22 April 1823.

2d-Lieut. Richard Kinchat, to be a 1st-Lieut., vice Goodridge, promoted; ditto.

Sen. Midship. W. J. Clement, to be a 2d-Lieut., vice Kinchat, promoted; ditto.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.

April 17. Lieut. and Quart.Mast. V. Kennet, 11th regt. N.I., and Ens. Jas. Asiatic Journ.—No. 95.

Beck, 5th regt. N.I., for one year, on their private affairs.

25. Cond. Chas. Ward, Commissariat, Department, for 3 years, on sick cert.

May 2. Ens. Lamotte, 2d bat. 2d regt. for one year, on private affairs.

12. Lieut. Hugh Grant, 2d regt. L.C., for three years, for his health.

16. Lieut. Edward Stanton, of Artillery, for three years.

Ens. A. N. M'Lean, 4th regt. N.I., for three years, for the recovery of his health.

To Madras.

May 7. Major Robert Macintosh, commanding Horse Artillery, and Lieut. J. C. Peyton, 5th regt. N.I., for five months, on their private affairs.

To Sea.

May 7. Capt. L. J. Frederick, Executive Engineer in the Northern Concan, for six months, for his health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Remittable Paper, 135 B. Rs.

London 6 months' sight, 1—10.

Calcutta 30 days' sight, 102 to 103.

Madras ditto—99 per 100 Madras.

Surat 8, ditto—98 per 100 Surat.

Spanish Dollars, 219 Rs. per 100 ditto.

[Mad. Paper, June 5.]

ALARMING FIRE.

On Sunday evening last a fire broke out amongst the cotton bales piled on Bombay Green. It was first discovered about half past eight o'clock, and before nine it had enclosed in its destructive grasp several heaps, containing many hundred bales. At that time the prospect was truly terrific. In contact with the burning mass, there were upwards of 20,000 bales of unscrewed cotton; the public offices of Government, the Arsenal, the Custom-House, the theatre, and many valuable private buildings which immediately surrounded the spot, were threatened with almost immediate destruction. The engines produced no visible effect. The heat from the fire was excessive, and the most serious apprehensions were entertained that the whole of the town would be involved in the conflagration; indeed, nothing but the prompt and vigorous exertions used to clear the bales from the vicinity of the fire, and the fortunate circumstance of there being very little wind during the night, could have saved it. About eleven o'clock a complete separation was accomplished, and from that time the fire diminished, after consuming nearly 5,000 bales of cotton, and about six or 700 bags of rice.—[Bom. Cour., May 24.]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Danger of the Cornwall. — The ship Cornwall, Richardson, arrived here, on her voyage from Mocha to England, struck
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on a bank off Cape Aden, and sustained considerable damage. On the 29th of March, at eight 35. p.m., the Cornwall, in the act of tacking, struck on a knoll, with only two fathoms and a-half on it, five fathoms inside and round it, and a regular bank of soundings from four to twenty-three fathoms, extending about five miles; lat. 13. 2. N., long. 45. 30. E., Cape Aden in sight, bearing S. 52. W.; a large white tower above the low coast, bearing N. by compass; the beach low, with a heavy swell running on it. The ship struck repeatedly, and broke the main piece of her rudder, as well all the pintles shot off; sprung a leak of two feet per hour, which increased when it blew hard. After getting the ship off, made a temporary rudder in three days, with which she got close to Maculla, when, from heavy seas and a gale from the eastward, the temporary rudder broke; she was obliged to bear away for Aden Bay, where she arrived the middle of April, steering with the assistance of the sails; another temporary rudder was then made, which brought the ship to Bombay. Twenty men died with fatigue during the voyage, and seventeen were landed sick the day after her arrival, four of which are since dead.—[*Bom. Cour.*, May 31.]

Arrivals.

May 25. H.C. ship *Farquharson*, Cruickshank, from England 8 Jan, and *Piggott* (free trader), Tomlin, from London 10 Dec.—27. H.C. ships *Inglis*, Serle, and *Horsfordshire*, Hope, from England 8 Jan.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 23. At Baroda, the lady of J. P. Willoughby, Esq., of a daughter.

28. The lady of Lieut. J. Pepper, H.C. Marine, of a son.

May 10. At sea, on board the H.C.S. *Farquharson*, the lady of Major John Taylor, 10th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

28. The lady of Lieut. Col. Aitchison, Military Auditor General, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 21. Mr. Feliciano Joseph De Souza, fourth son of the late Capt. Antonio Dê Souza, to Miss Anna Maria De Silva, the eldest daughter of Mr. Lorenzo De Silva.

May 4. At the Scotch Church, by the Rev. J. Clow, Mr. Thomas Holloway, High Constable of Bombay, to Mrs. Elizabeth Ackerman.

DEATHS.

March 4. At Sholapore, after a short illness, Lieut. B. J. C. Muirson, H.M. 67th regiment of foot.

21. At Baroda, George, the infant son of Lieut. Col. Kemp, after a sudden illness of four days only.

April 18. Donald, infant son of Capt. R. Sutherland, 1st bat. 7th regt. N.I., aged 17 months and 10 days.

— The infant son of the late Capt. Johnson, aged 12 months.

22. At Muscat, Capt. Frederick Faithful, of the H.C. Marine.

May 2. At Poona, Anne Westley, the wife of Lieut. C. J. Westley, 2d bat. 10th regt. B.N.I., aged 26 years and seven months.

4. The infant son of Mr. H. Wooler, aged 19 months.

10. At Baroda, of Jungle fever, Chas. Aug. West, Esq., Superintending Surgeon of the Surat division of the Army.

15. Anne, the infant daughter of Mr. James Taylor, assistant in the office of the Accountant-General.

16. Mr. J. F. Longlands.

19. Mrs. S. Brooks, the wife of Mr. Thomas Brooks, after a severe attack of illness for a fortnight, leaving behind her three daughters.

CEYLON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROJECTED INSURRECTION.

Reports reached Head-quarters early this week, of an attempt at insurrection having been displayed in the north-western part of the province of Matele, by an assemblage of people armed with bows and arrows near Paldenia, headed by a priest, and proclaiming a Malabar, said to be a relation of the former royal family, King of Kandy. Government was aware for several days before that a plot of this nature was on foot, and the Resident had taken measures and had secured many of the conspirators, including two who had been sent in by the second Adigar, whom they had been deputed to engage in the plot. The priest above-mentioned was one of the persons the Resident had ordered to be seized, and hearing of the messengers being near, he ran off and exerted his influence to collect this mob. No act of hostility is yet reported to have occurred, and the tappals and travellers from Trincomalie have passed unmolested through this very part of Matele. More arrests have taken place, and one principal conspirator seized by the Dessave of the province; and Col. Stackpoole, the agent of Government, and commandant of the district, at the time he last communicated to Kandy, reports his expectation of being able to seize the rest, none of whom are of any of the higher families of the country.

— We stop the press to state that a communication from the commanding officer

in Kandy reports the capture of the principal instigator of the Matele disturbance by the well disposed inhabitants of the country, and the suppression of all appearance of insurrection.—[*Ceylon Gov. Gaz.* May 10.

BIRTH, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

May 12. At Colombo, Mrs. Barnett, wife of J. Barnett, Esq., H.M. Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 10. At Jaffnapatam, by the Rev. Joseph Knight, the Rev. R. Carver, Wesleyan Missionary, to Miss Anderson, daughter of J. S. Anderson, Esq.

12. At Kandy, by the Rev. Thomas Browning, Mr. Emanuel Matthysz, clerk of the Commissariat Department at Badulla, to Miss E. M. Landsberger.

— Mr. P. L. Misso, clerk of the Cutcherry of Kandy, to Miss C. W. Landsberger.

29. At Trincomalie, Captain Crofton, H. M. 1st Ceylon regt., to Miss Summerfield, daughter of Major Summerfield, H.M. 83d regt.

May 12. At Colombo, Mr. H. F. Renaux, to Miss A. W. Muller.

— At Matura, by the Rev. R. Mayor, Mr. H. Heyn, medical sub-assistant of Hambantotte, to Miss C. Fredrica Zwartzs.

DEATHS.

April 8. At Mattakolie, near Colombo, Rudolph Samuel Tavel, Esq., aged 63.

May 2. At Colombo, Charles Alexander de Raymond, Esq., aged 28 years.

9. At Jaffna, Thomas Nagel, Esq., late a Captain Landregent of the Wanny Districts, in the service of the Netherlands East-India Company, aged 83 years.

PENANG.

BIRTHS.

March 7. The lady of F. Ferrao, Esq., of a daughter.

30. At Suffolk, the lady of the Hon. W. E. Phillips, Governor, &c. &c. of a son.

DEATHS.

Feb. 7. Philip, the son of Mr. A. M. Augustine, aged 1 year and 15 days.

March 6. Mr. John Lewis, midshipman of the Bombay Marine, aged 19 years.

SINGAPORE.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE COL. FARQUHAR.

An account having appeared in the John Bull of yesterday, relative to an attempt to assassinate Col. Farquhar, the worthy Resident of Singapore, we have much pleasure in publishing an authentic account of

the whole of the affair, with which we have been most kindly favoured from the very best source. From this account it appears that a Malay chief, who had been committed to prison for debt, was on the 11th of March permitted to go in charge of some police peons, to endeavour to obtain bail. Being unsuccessful however in doing so, when night came on, he was pressed by the peons to return to prison. His misfortunes making him desperate, he suddenly drew his kris, killed a jemadar on the spot, wounded two other peons, who were with him, very desperately, and five others slightly. He then made off apparently for the river. A report of the circumstance was now made to the Colonel, who, accompanied by Mr. Bernard, Captain Davis, and a few sepoy went to apprehend this *menga muck*. On reaching the house where he had committed these outrages, the Colonel, Mr. Bernard, and a party went with lights (for it was between seven and eight o'clock, p. m.) round one side of the house, while Captain Davis with another party examined the other. Scarcely had they separated when the chief rushed out, and the Colonel being at the head of the party (and having a lantern close by him, which rendered him a still more conspicuous object) was run at by the man, and received a wound in the left side of the chest, which, but for the intervention of a rib, might have proved mortal. An orderly havildar, who was standing by, immediately grasped the kris, and thereby prevented the repetition of the blow. The Malay fell instantly under the bayonets of the sepoy, who were not a little exasperated at the assassin. The Colonel did not feel much pain from the wound at first, but was afterwards confined to his bed for two or three days. He was so far recovered however by the 17th March, as on that day to be enabled to attend the Sultan's court.

A strange occurrence took place the day after the attack was made on the Colonel. The defunct body of the Malay was tried in the court, found guilty, and by a law, made by Sir S. Raffles at the moment, sentence was by him pronounced, by which it was directed, that the body of the deceased should be hanged in chains, which was forthwith carried into effect.*

From the same kind informant, who favoured us with the above account, we learn that the improvements, projected at Singapore by Sir T. S. Raffles, are proceeding rapidly, and that individuals seem to vie with each other in getting them completed as soon as possible.—[*Beng. Hurk.*, May 10.

BIRTH.

March 6. The lady of Captain Davis, cantonment adjutant, of a son.

* The object of Sir T. S. Raffles in instituting this apparently ludicrous trial was evidently to cast odium on the horrid custom of *running a muck*.—*Ed.*

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Clerical Appointment.—Rev. J. Hallowell, A.M., Fellow of Christ College, Cambridge, to be Chaplain to the Hon. East-India Company on the Madras Establishment.

War-Office, Oct. 24, 1823.

Brevet.—The undermentioned Cadets of the Hon. the East-India Company's Service to have the temporary rank of Second Lieutenant in the army, whilst doing duty at the Establishment for Field Instruction at Chatham, under the command of Lieut. Col. Pasley, of the Royal Engineers:

Mr. T. S. Burt; dated Oct. 16, 1823.
Mr. Wm. Gavin Nugent, ditto.
Mr. Joseph Fred. Bordewine, ditto.
Mr. Bradshaw York Reilly, ditto.
Mr. Chas. Edw. Faber, ditto.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Oct. 6. Gravesend. *Mangles*, Cogill, from Bengal 26th April.

9. Deal. *Countess Harcourt*, Bunn, from Batavia, and sailed 13th for Rotterdam.—*Passengers*: Mr. Armstrong, Surg. R.N.; Mr. Robt. Pitcher, late 2d-officer of the H.C. ship *Regent*.

— Gravesend. *Resource*, Fenn, from Bengal and Cape; sailed from Sand Heads the 23d April, and Cape 29th July.—*Passengers*: Capt. Badenach, Capt. Carlton, Lieut. Hetzler, Lieut. Williamson, and Ensign Steward, Bengal Infantry; Lieut. Cochrane, 4th light drags.; Cornet Bishop, 11th ditto; Lieut. Coventry, 59th foot; Assist. Surgeon Sivewright, ditto; Mr. McCallum.

11. Ditto. *Hannah*, Lamb, from Bombay 3d June, and St. Helena 17th Aug.—*Passengers*: Capt. G. Seaton, late commander of the *Lowjee* Family; Mr. Arch. Inglis, Mrs. Ann Inglis, Miss M. A. Inglis, Master Arch. Inglis; Capt. W. Baker, 20th regt. N.I.; Mrs. Captain Taylor, widow of the late Capt. Taylor, 20th regt. N.I.; two Masters Taylor; Mr. T. C. Bridger, midshipman Hon. Company's Bombay Marine.

— Liverpool. *Theodosia*, Kidson, from Bombay.

13. Gravesend. *Caledonia*, Cairns, from Madras.—*Passenger*: Capt. Norfor, late of the H.C. ship *Regent*.

19. Ditto. *Thames*, Litson, from Penang 16th April.

— Plymouth. *Exmouth*, Evans, from Bengal 13th May.

Departure.

Oct. 19. Deal. *Moirra*, Hornblow, for Madras.

* Vessels spoken with.

Florentia, Wimble, London to Bengal, 23d July, lat. 31 S. lon. 30 W.

Lotus, Field, London to Bengal, 10th Sept. lat. 13. lon. 25.

Ganges, Cumberledge, London to Madras and Bengal, 2d July, lat. 10. N. lon. 20 W.

The American brig *Cossack*, Captain Dix, was wrecked the 27th April, on the west coast of Sumatra.

The *Hercules*, Vaughan, arrived at Madeira the 2d September, and sailed the 6th for Ceylon.

The *Pigott*, Tomlin, was to sail from Bombay for England the 24th June.

The *Thames*, Haviside, sailed from Penang for China the 20th April.

The *Laura*, Laws, of Calcutta, parted and was driven ashore, in a severe gale of wind in the Bay of Valparaiso, in June last. Crew saved.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 10. At Lausanne, Switzerland, the wife of Major Bryant, Judge-Advocate-General of the Bengal army, of a daughter.

17. In Park Crescent, the Right Hon. Lady Eliz. Murray Macgregor, of a son.

19. At Thomas Gunning's, Esq., Littleton Cottage, near Guildford, the lady of Captain Fuller, 59th Regt. of a still-born daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 3. At Dalkeith, by the Rev. J. Thompson, of Newbattle, Captain J. Little, of the Honble East-India Company's service, Bombay Establishment, to Lucy Anne, only daughter of the late Colonel Willey, H.M. 4th Dragoon Guards, and niece to Sir Charles Blais, Baronet, of Lockfield Hall, Suffolk.

Sept. 9. At St. Mary-le-bone Church, by the Rev. W. Long, Canon of Windsor, Henry Seymour Montagu, Esq., late of the H. C. service Bengal Establishment, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Beeston Long, of Coombe House, Surrey, and niece to the Rt. Hon. Sir C. Long, G. C. B.

27. At the New Church, Mary-le-bone, Thomas Bateman, Esq., of the Middle Temple, London, and of Halton Park, near Lancaster, to Julia Margaret, second daughter of the late John Champain, Esq. the Bengal Civil Service.

Oct. 4. At Brighton, John Brown, Esq. of the East-India House, to Mariana Sophia, only daughter of James Thompson, Esq., of Forest-gate, Essex.

16. At St. Pancras New Church, by the Rev. W. H. Charlton, John Charles Mason, of Camden Town, Esq., to Jane Augusta, second daughter of Jas. Ensor, Esq., of Austin-friars, merchant.

DEATHS.

Sept. 29. At Hoxton, Caleb Mortimer, Esq., late of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, in the 44th year of his age.

Oct. 2. At Edinburgh, Colonel Robert Wright, of the Royal Artillery.

3. At Boulogne-Sur-Mer, after a long illness, Ann, the wife of John Clerkson, Esq., late of Gloucester Place, aged 49.

5. In Church street, Kensington, aged 79, Joseph Battie, Esq., late of the Commissariat Department of the Hon. East-India Company, on the Bengal Estab.

13. At his house at Bungay, Major-General Kelso, aged 62 years, 43 of which were spent in the service of his country.

18. At his residence in Cirencester-place, Joseph Dussaux, Esq., a General in His Majesty's service, aged 75.

21. The Earl of Bridgewater, aged 71. *Lately*, on her passage from India, Jane, eldest daughter of Jas. Burns, Esq. youngest son of the celebrated Scotch poet.

— At his seat, Wellesley-hall, Derby, thire, General Sir Charles Hastings, Bart., G.C.H. late Colonel of the 12th Regt. of Foot, &c.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta Price Current of 15th May, 1823.

Remittable Paper... 33 to 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium.

Non Remittable Do. 11 8 to 12 ditto.

Discount on Private Bills 4 per cent. } Bank of

Ditto Government Do. ... 3 do. } Bengal

Interest on Loans open date 4 do. } Rates.

Ditto 2 months certain ... 3 8 do.

Buy. Exchange on London at Six Months. *Sell.*

15. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 25. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 25. to 25. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Bombay per 100 Bombay Rupees 93

Madras 100 Madras do. 94 to 95

Bank Shares, premium 70 to 71 per cent. nominal.

Bullion—Sovereigns 10 12. to 11. $\frac{1}{2}$ each.

B. of Eng. Notes 9. 8. to 10. each.

May 21.

6 per cent. Remittable, premium 33 8 to 34.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, October 28.

COTTON.—There was more inquiry in our Cotton market last week; the sales by private contract and public sale about 1150 bags, viz. in bond, 300 Surats 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. middling to 7d. good fair; 300 Bengals 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ordinary, to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. good fair; 100 Madras 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. middling, to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. good.

SUGAR.—The purchases of Muscavades last week were steady and considerable; Sugars suitable for refining continue scarce.

COFFEE.—The public sales went off heavily last week till Friday, when there

appeared more spirit among the buyers, and Jamaica sold at rather higher rates, particularly the ordinary descriptions.

SALTPETRE is in much greater request, and an advance of 6d. per cwt. has been readily realized.

SPICES.—There is little doing in Spices, and it is probable the purchases will be inconsiderable until the next India Sale takes place; there is no alteration in the taxed prices, except in Pepper, which is fixed at $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. lower.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 5 November—Prompt 30 January, 1824.

Private Trade—Calicoes—Long cloths—Sallampores—Blue Cloths—Punjun Cloths—Nankreens—Bandannoes—Corals—Choppahs—Doozooties—Seersuckers—Muslin Dresses—Madras Handkerchiefs—Ventapollam Handkerchiefs—Crape Scarfs—Silk Scarfs—Shawls—Wrought Silks—Lustrings—Satin—Silk Piece Goods—Silk Gown Pieces—Damasks—Cashmere Shawls—Carpets.

For Sale 10th November—Prompt 6 February. Company's—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Black and White Pepper—Saltpetre.

Licensed—Cinnamon—Cloves—Ginger—Sago—Cassia Lignea—Oil of Cinnamon—Oil of Cassia—Pepper—Saltpetre.

For Sale 14th November—Prompt 6 February. Company's—Benjamin—Sticklack.

Private Trade and Licensed—Star Anniseeds—Safflower—Turmeric—Munjeet—Assaletida—Musk—Senna—Aeca Nuts—Nux Vomica—Camphor—Gum Animi—Gum Arabic—Gum Ammoniac—Benjamin—Gum Copal—Dragon's Blood—Gum Kino—Varnish—Shellac—Sticklac—Gamboge—Resin—Bees' Wax—Galls—Borax—Turcal—Myrabolanes—Cardemoms—Castor Oil—Cowries—Hemp.

For Sale 16 November—Prompt 6 February.

Private Trade and Licensed—Elephants' Teeth—Cornelian Stones—Rough Rubies—Mother-of-Pearl Shells—Tortoise shell—Buffalo Horns—Horn Tips—Steel—Hides—Sapan—Wood—Yellow Wood—Red Wood—Black Wood—Dye Wood—Rattans—Table Mats—Paper Hanging—Paint Brushes—Cocoa Nuts.

For Sale 2 December—Prompt 27 February.

Tea—Bohea, 500,000 lbs.; Congou, Camphor, Peckoe, and Souchong, 5,100,000 lbs.; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,100,000 lbs.; Hyson, 300,000 lbs.—Total, including Private Trade, 7,000,000 lbs.

For Sale 10th December—Prompt 5 March.

Company's—Bengal Coast, and Surat Piece Goods, and Nanken cloth.

The Court of Directors having received a communication from the principal Proprietors and Houses of Agency concerned in the Silk Trade, stating that "much inconvenience and confusion has been experienced from the bringing to Sale parcels of Private Trade and Privilege Raw Silk at so late a period of the year as to preclude the opportunity of general inspection, and also from the late period at which the Tax and alteration of Tax of many parcels have been declared"—the Court have given Notice, That the period of Application for Sale be restricted to six clear working days previously to the commencement of each Silk Sale, applications after that period to be deemed too late for insertion in the Catalogue: And that the period for receiving declarations for Tax or alteration of Tax be restricted to two clear working days previous to the commencement of the Sale; any application for Tax or alteration of Tax after that period to be considered too late to be received.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Mangles* from Bengal and the *Caledonia*, from Madras.

Company's—Bengal Raw Silk—Piece Goods—Sugar.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1823-24.

Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Parters.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	Total to be Graces-end.	To be in the Downs.	
Macqueen	1332	John Campbell	James Walker	—	—	A. Pitcairn	F. Macqueen	Alex. Macrae	J. S. Anderson	Bengal & China.	1823.	1823.	1824.	
Bernickshire	1332	S. S. Majoribanks	John Shepherd	H. L. Thomas	Fred. Madan	T. M. Storr	R. C. Chant	T. Davidson	J. W. Rose					
Duchess of Atholl	1330	Wm. E. Ferrers	Edw. M. Daniel	—	—	T. Shepherd	Geo. Ireland	Wm. Lang	Edw. King					
Duke of York	1327	S. S. Majoribanks	A. H. Campbell	Wm. Pitman	John D. Orr	G. C. Kennedy	Wm. Harrod	John Campbell	Wm. Dallas	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	24 Jan.	
Castle Henty	1300	J. H. Gledstanes	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Dunkin	S. V. Wood	Henry Burn	—	Jas. Beveridge	Wm. Maltman					
Thomas Coutts	1334	S. S. Majoribanks	Alex. Christie	Wm. Grayner	Atth. Vincent	J. M. Williams	J. C. Milward	Thos. Colledge	W. Dickenson					St. Helena, Ben- roelen, & China.
General Harris	1300	James Sims	Geo. Welstead ..	J. C. Whitehead	S. Newdick ..	—	—	R. Simmons	—	Bengal & China.	17 Dec	31 Dec.	5 Feb.	
Caning	1306	Company's Ship	Wm. Patterson	—	—	—	—	Henry Arnot	J. L. Wardell					
Earl of Balcarras	1417	Company's Ship	Peter Cameron	—	—	—	—	Nath. Grant	Jos. Hodson					St. Helena, Bom- bay, & China.
Sir David Scott	1312	Joseph Hare	Wm. Hunter ..	—	—	—	—	D. Mackenzie	John Herbert	Bombay & China.	31 Dec	15 Jan.	30 Feb.	
London	1338	Company's Ship	John B. Sotheby	B. Broughton	—	—	—	And. Keddie	S. H. Ayres					
Dwina	1335	Geo. Palmer	Mont. Hamilton	John Simle ..	N. de St. Croix	—	—	Wm. Lorimer	W. De Charne					Madr. and China.
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Marthon, of Ely	955	S. Donaldson ..	Thos. Marquis ..	J. O. M. Taggart	John Sprout ..	—	—	—	—					
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Coculus Indicus.....	3	0	0	—	3	5	0	Novi.....	0	14	0	—	1	1	0
Columbo Root.....	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	Ditto White.....	0	14	0	—	1	0	5
Dragon's Blood.....	9	0	0	—	25	0	0	China.....	0	18	0	—	0	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	5	0	0	—	7	0	0	Organizine.....	1	10	0	—	1	16	0
Arabic.....	5	0	0	—	6	0	0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	6	7	—	0	6	9
Assafetida.....	3	0	0	—	12	0	0	Cloves.....	0	4	1	—	0	0	0
Benjamin.....	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	Mace.....	0	5	0	—	0	5	1
Animi.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	10	0	0	Nutmegs.....	0	3	5	—	0	3	6
Galbanum.....	14	0	0	—	15	0	0	Ginger.....cwt.	0	16	0	—	1	0	0
Gambogium.....	7	0	0	—	18	0	0	Pepper, Black.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	7
Myrrh.....	2	10	0	—	4	10	0	White.....	0	1	3	—	0	1	3
Olibanum.....lb.	0	0	9	—	0	2	0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	6	0	—	1	9	0
Lac Lake.....	0	3	0	—	0	5	6	White.....	1	10	0	—	1	16	0
Dye.....	0	0	0	—	0	5	6	Brown.....	0	18	0	—	1	4	0
Shell, Black.....	2	0	0	—	3	0	0	Manilla and Java.....	0	17	0	—	0	19	0
Shivered.....	2	5	0	—	5	0	0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	2	4	—	0	2	5
Stick.....	0	15	0	—	1	10	0	Congou.....	0	2	6	—	0	2	7
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Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of September to the 25th of October 1823.

1823.	Bank	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	New	Long	3 p. Cent.	Imperial	Ditto	Omnium.	India	South Sea	Old So. Sea	New Ditto.	5 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	Exchequer	Accounts	Lottery	1823.
Sept. 26	—	—	83 1/2	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	94 1/2	265 1/2	—	—	61 63 p	36 39 p	83 1/2	16	16	0
27	—	—	83 1/2	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61 63 p	36 38 p	83 1/2	27	—	26
30	—	—	83 1/2	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63 64 p	36 39 p	83 1/2	30	—	30
Oct. 1	—	—	83 1/2	—	102 1/2	—	—	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	63 64	37 39 p	83 1/2	14	14	0
2	—	—	83 1/2	—	102 1/2	—	—	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	66 70 p	39 41 p	83 1/2	2	—	3
3	—	—	83 1/2	—	102 1/2	—	—	82 1/2	—	—	266	—	—	—	66 69 p	40 42 p	83 1/2	3	—	3
4	—	—	83 1/2	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67 68 p	39 42 p	83 1/2	4	—	4
6	—	—	83 1/2	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	267	—	—	—	—	40 41 p	83 1/2	6	—	6
7	—	—	83 1/2	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 70 p	40 42 p	83 1/2	7	—	7
8	—	—	83 1/2	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 p	38 42 p	83 1/2	8	—	8
9	—	—	83 1/2	—	102 1/2	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 p	39 41 p	83 1/2	9	—	9
10	—	82 1/2	83 1/2	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	267 1/2	—	—	—	67 69 p	38 41 p	83 1/2	10	—	10
11	225 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	100 1/2	104 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 p	39 41 p	83 1/2	11	—	11
13	—	83 1/2	83 1/2	100 1/2	104 1/2	21	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70 71 p	38 41 p	83 1/2	13	—	13
14	225 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2	21 1/2	96 1/2	83 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	71 73 p	39 42 p	83 1/2	14	—	14
15	225 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	96 1/2	83 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	73 72 p	40 42 p	83 1/2	15	—	15
16	224 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	22 1/2	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 73 p	40 42 p	83 1/2	16	—	16
17	225 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2	21	96 1/2	—	—	—	267	—	—	—	72 74 p	40 42 p	83 1/2	17	19	0
20	224 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 74 p	40 42 p	83 1/2	20	—	20
21	224 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2	21	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	95	82 1/2	83 1/2	70 72 p	38 41 p	83 1/2	21	—	21
22	224 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 p	36 40 p	83 1/2	22	—	22
23	224 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70 p	36 39 p	83 1/2	23	—	23
24	223 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	96 1/2	—	—	—	264	—	82	—	69 70 p	36 38 p	83 1/2	24	—	24
25	224 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69 71 p	34 37 p	83 1/2	25	—	25

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